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SF Environment

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GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

***NOTICE OF RESCHEDULED MEETING**

**FROM: Monday, January 8, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
TO: Tuesday, January 16, 2007, 5:00 P.M.**

**Room 421, City Hall
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102**

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Wald (Chair), Gravanis and King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

01-04-07A10:56 RCVD

***The Regular Meeting of the Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee has been RESCHEDULED from Monday, January 8, 2007 at 5:00 p.m. to Tuesday, January 16, 2007, at 5:00 p.m.** The meeting will be held at City Hall, Room 421, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco. An agenda will be provided 72 hours prior to the meeting. Please contact the Department of the Environment Commission Secretary, Monica Fish, at 415-355-3709 or Monica.Fish@sfgov.org if you would like to be placed on the agenda list. An agenda may also be accessed on the website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
FAX: (415) 554-6393

Posted: January 2, 2007



SF Environment

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GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

NOTICE OF RESCHEDULED MEETING AND AGENDA

Tuesday, January 16, 2007, 5:00 P.M.

City Hall, Room 421

One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

San Francisco, CA 94102

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

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*The Monday, January 8, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Policy Committee meeting was rescheduled to Tuesday, January 16, 2007 at 5:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

01-05-07P12:18 RCVD

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

- 1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**
- 2. ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the November 13, 2006 Policy Committee Regular Meeting (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the November 13, 2006 Regular Meeting).
- 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
- 4. INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION: Implementation of Urban Environment Accord Action 21: Water.** Update on Sewer System Master Plan - Midpoint in the Planning Phase. Wastewater Enterprise staff will present and discuss the current status of the Sewer System Master Plan.

SPONSOR: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

SPEAKERS: Bonnie Jones, Senior Engineer, & Jon Loiacono, Principal Engineer
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Department of the Environment, City and County of San Francisco

11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102

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Email: Monica.Fish@sfgov.org • www.sfenvironment.com

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- 5. INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION:** Hunter's Point Shipyard Sustainability and Land Use Plans.

SPONSOR: Commissioner Angelo King

SPEAKER: Michael Cohen, Director, Mayor's Office of Base Reuse and Real Estate Development

- 6. DISCUSSION:** Department of the Environment Strategic Plan for 2007-2009 for Toxics Reduction, Outreach, and Environmental Education.

SPONSOR/SPEAKER: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

- 7. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION:** United Nations World Environment Day Accords—Prioritizing three key actions for adoption by the Commission on the Environment for 2007. The Committee will receive public comment on what the priorities for the Urban Accords should be for the second year (Explanatory Document: Urban Environmental Accords Review).

SPONSOR/SPEAKER: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

- 8. INFORMATION:** New Business

- 9. DISCUSSION: FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

- 10. PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

- 11. ADJOURNMENT**

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

*** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Commission's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519, (3) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (4) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org within three business days of a meeting.*

Public Comment

At this time, members of the public may address the Commission on items of interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Commission but are not on today's agenda. Public comment will be taken following each agenda item. Each member of the public may address the Commission for up to three minutes, unless otherwise announced by the President. If it is demonstrated that the comments by the public will exceed 15 minutes, the President may continue Public Comment to another time during the meeting.

The Brown Act forbids the Commission from taking action or discussing any item or issue not appearing on the posted agenda. This rule applies to issues raised in public comment as well. In response to public comment, not on an agenda item, the Commission is limited to:

1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

Disability Access

The Commission on the Environment Policy Committee Meeting will be held at City Hall, Room 421, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102, in the Civic Center area. The meeting room is wheelchair accessible. The closest accessible BART station is the Civic Center Station at United Nations Plaza and Market Street. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are: #71 Haight/Noriega and the F Line to Market and Van Ness and the Metro Stations at Van Ness and Market and at Civic Center. For information about MUNI accessible services call (415) 923-6142. There is accessible curbside parking adjacent to City Hall on Grove Street and Van Ness Avenue and in the vicinity of the Veterans Building at 401 Van Ness Avenue adjacent to Davies Hall and the War Memorial Complex.

The following services are available on request 48 hours prior to the meeting; except for Monday meetings, for which the deadline shall be 4:00 p.m. of the last business day of the preceding week: For American sign language interpreters or the use of a reader during a meeting, a sound enhancement system, and/or alternative formats of the agenda and minutes, please contact Monica Fish at (415) 355-3709 to make arrangements for the accommodation. Late requests will be honored, if possible.

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. Individuals with chemical sensitivity or related disabilities should call the Mayor's Office on Disability accessibility hotline at (415) 554-6060.

Know your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance (Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. For more information on your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance or to report a violation of the ordinance, contact the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force, Frank Darby, Sunshine Task Force Administrator, City Hall, Room 409, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4683 at Phone No.: (415) 554-7724; Fax No.: (415) 554-7854; E-mail: sotf@sfgov.org. Copies of the Sunshine Ordinance can be obtained from the Clerk of the Sunshine Task Force, the San Francisco Public Library and on the City's website at www.sfgov.org.

Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Requirements

Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by the San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance [SF Campaign & Governmental Conduct Code §2.100, et. seq] to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at: 30 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 3900, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone (415) 252-3100, fax (415) 252-3112; web site at www.sfgov.org/ethics.

Important Information

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Chair may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

NOTE: Persons unable to attend the meeting may submit to the Commission on the Environment, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the agenda items above. These comments will be made a part of the official public record and shall be brought to the attention of the Commission on the Environment members. Any written comments should be sent to: Commission Secretary of the Environment, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102 by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Comments which cannot be delivered to the Commission Secretary by that time may be taken directly to the hearing at the location above.

When bringing handouts to meetings, please photocopy on both sides of the paper and try to use post-consumer recycled or tree-free paper. Also, please bring sufficient copies of handouts for the Commission, the Commission Secretary and the public.



SF Environment

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GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

MEETING DATE: January 16, 2007

ITEM NO. 6

**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE
AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST***

☒ SFE Strategic Plan 07-09

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*This list reflects the explanatory documents provided.

Department of the Environment, City and County of San Francisco

11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102

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Email: environment@sfgov.org • www.sfenvironment.com

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

**STRATEGIC PLAN
2007-2009**

Draft date: December 4, 2006

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The mission of San Francisco's Environment Department is to improve, enhance, and preserve the environment, and to promote San Francisco's long-term wellbeing.

The Environment Department does this by developing innovative, practical and wide-ranging environmental programs, fostering groundbreaking legislation, and connecting the public to environmental resources by providing access to comprehensive and easy-to-use information on a wide range of sustainable practices.

In addition to our historic function of providing environmental policy direction for the Mayor and Board of Supervisors, the Department delivers service programs for San Francisco residents and businesses including recycling, toxics reduction, environmental justice grants, and energy efficiency.

Some of the Department's ambitious—but deliverable—environmental goals include attaining 75 percent recycling by 2010, and curbing San Francisco's greenhouse gas emissions to 20 percent below 1990 levels by 2012.

The Department Environment makes it easy for everyone in San Francisco to take care of their environment, and ultimately, the planet.

Carbon Neutrality

Overview

Global warming is an impending crisis, the first signs of which are already evident. For San Francisco, the results could be devastating. We are a coastal city, surrounded on three sides by water, so projected rises in sea level could threaten coastal wetlands, infrastructure and property. A three-foot rise in sea level would put the airport, Treasure Island and the Giants' stadium totally or partially under water, and would compromise major regional infrastructure such as Highway 101.

It is imperative for governments to do everything within their jurisdiction to address the challenge of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that are causing global warming. Achieving these reductions will require small behavioral adjustments as well as more significant changes in the areas of transportation, solid waste management, urban forestry, as well as energy efficiency and renewable energy.

San Francisco has already set greenhouse gas reduction goals through the Climate Action Plan (20 percent below 1990 levels by 2012), and has programs in several departments that have an impact on attaining these goals. In the Environment Department, these include the Carbon Neutrality Program, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Clean Air Transportation, Urban Forest, and Recycling. The individual strategic plans for these programs are presented at the beginning of this document.

The Carbon Neutrality Program

"Carbon neutrality" is the state of producing no net carbon dioxide or greenhouse gases. For San Francisco to achieve carbon neutrality, residents and businesses alike must produce as few greenhouse gases as possible, and sequester an equivalent amount of the remaining emissions through direct projects or by purchasing credits.

In addition to emissions from the use of electricity, natural gas and vehicle fuel consumption, San Francisco's total carbon emissions also include air travel by citizens, businesses, and tourists, and the carbon content of materials imported and used in the city. In order to achieve the City's near-time goal of 2012 for reducing carbon emissions 20 percent below 1990 levels, each person who lives or works in San Francisco will need to cut almost 2 tons CO₂ annually.

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission has committed tens of millions of dollars for energy efficiency and renewable energy in municipal buildings, saving of tens of thousands of tons of CO₂ annually. For private sector buildings, the Environment Department has delivered \$32 million worth of energy efficiency programs, saving tens of thousands of tons of CO₂. But in spite of these unprecedented efforts, the last four years have generated only a small fraction of the reductions needed to meet our goal. Between now and 2012, we must quadruple the rate of reductions.

It is unclear what level of investment is needed in San Francisco to address climate change. A recent UK study suggests that 1 percent of gross domestic product is the right figure, which, for San Francisco alone, would total roughly \$630 million each year. Regardless, it is clear that the Department of Environment will need to apply an unprecedented combination of public outreach campaigns, incentive programs, and new ordinances in order to attain the City's goal.

GOAL #1

To reduce San Francisco's contribution to global climate change to below 1990 levels by 2009.

OBJECTIVE A: Develop new local policy to address Climate Change and associated issues.

ACTIONS:

1. Promote new policies to address climate change in residential and commercial properties. (07-09)
2. Work with Peak Oil groups to maximize synergies between climate action and the development of CCSF's approach to Peak Oil. (07)
3. Ensure that climate action is incorporated in departmental plans, activities and performance measures where applicable. (07-08)
4. Recruit and assist community organizations and the Business Council on Climate Change to develop Climate activities and a climate outreach network including the use of a web-based calendar for Climate activities in San Francisco. (07-09)
5. Develop a Climate Fund where individuals or organizations may contribute to greenhouse gas reduction project. (08)
6. Help identify the work force development needs and assist in development of the work force to perform climate related work in buildings.
7. Advocate for local issues in regional, state and national forums including the Air District, CPUC, ICLEI, EPA, etc. (07-09)
8. Build the infrastructure to track and report San Francisco's progress towards meeting the 2012 greenhouse gas reduction target. (07)

Energy

The Environment Department has already made strides in attaining its energy efficiency and emissions reductions goals. Direct incentive programs, including the innovative Power Savers Program that targeted hard-to-reach small businesses and the subsequent Peak Energy Program, have reduced electricity use in San Francisco by 18 megawatts—enough to power over 20,000 residences. In this current cycle, the new Energy Watch Program will focus on reducing overall electricity and natural gas use.

Incentive programs have proven effective, but it is clear that there are other opportunities to capture. The Energy Efficiency program will use a variety of strategies to promote energy efficiency, from public information campaigns on the connection between climate change and energy efficiency, to seeking new legislation requiring high levels of residential and commercial efficiency. The program will also promote building performance testing of both residential and commercial buildings in order to foster the development of local businesses that can supply efficiency services.

On the renewable energy front the Program aims to build the market for solar power, with an emphasis on solar electric and solar water heating. The program will actively identify commercial opportunities for solar power, as well as for co-generation. The Program will also continue to support emerging opportunities in tidal current energy, wave energy, and rooftop wind. Finally, the program will continue to promote standardization of requirements as well as streamlining and cost reduction of permitting and interconnection for solar, co-generation and wind projects.

Both the efficiency and renewables efforts will require on-going coordination with the SFPUC and participation in local, regional, state and federal regulatory processes.

GOAL #1	To maximize energy efficiency of existing private buildings.
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OBJECTIVE #1: Maximize the energy efficiency of businesses and residences, reducing 400,000 tons of CO₂ annually by 2009.

ACTIONS:

1. Work with elected officials to upgrade the Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance and the Commercial Energy Conservation Ordinance to achieve at least 380,000 tons annually by 2012. (07)
2. Deliver retrofit services for small businesses and multi-family building owners and offer energy awareness services to their employees and tenants to achieve 18,000 tons CO₂. (07-09)

3. Conduct a citywide public education program on climate and energy efficiency to business, neighborhood, and tenant organizations. (07-08)
4. Coordinate with community-based organizations to support demand reduction programs program (07-09)
5. Promote performance based energy assessment of commercial and residential buildings through informational programs, incentives and new ordinances. (07-09)
6. Assist in development of the work force for performance based energy assessment and retrofit (07-09)

OBJECTIVE #2: Develop renewable energy and co-generation resources in San Francisco to displace 3,000 tons of CO2 annually by 2009.

ACTIONS:

1. Profile and identify opportunities for commercial co-generation and market to owner-occupied buildings. (07-08)
2. Develop and launch website for identification of solar potential on rooftops and assist 20 of the top commercial rooftops to install. (07)
3. Develop streamlined permitting for solar water heating and promote easier interconnection requirements for distributed generation. (07-08)
4. Develop a pilot project for rooftop wind and assist in setting simplified permitting standards and procedures. (07)
5. Publicize green power production in SF and green power credit purchasing by individuals and businesses. (09)
6. Support the development of emerging technology pilot projects in tidal current and wave energy. (07-09)

Clean Air Transportation

Transportation affects the environmental quality of our lives in San Francisco more pervasively than almost any other single factor. The choices we make regarding transportation—whether as an individual, a government agency, a company or a nonprofit organization—have direct impact on congestion and noise in our streets, pollution in the air we breathe, and the threats we face from climate change. The gasoline and diesel burned to power vehicles on San Francisco roads is our largest source of greenhouse gases, accounting for 51 percent of the City’s CO₂ emissions. In order to meet the City’s climate protection target of reducing carbon emissions by 20 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2012, we must reduce transportation’s CO₂ emissions by approximately 963,000 tons per year. Yet, emissions and congestion on the City’s streets grow each year as the number of vehicles and the miles they travel increases.

The Clean Air Transportation Program reduces vehicle emissions to improve air quality by reducing vehicle trips and by promoting the use of clean fuels in an effort to curb the generation of greenhouse gases. Through our commuter benefits program, we provide transit incentives to the employees of the City and County of San Francisco. We promote the use of transportation alternatives to employers located in San Francisco, and we implement the Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance by developing and expanding the city’s alternative fuel infrastructure and by developing “green index” policies for purchasing the cleanest, most energy-efficient vehicles for the city’s fleet.

GOAL #1	Improve air quality and mitigate traffic congestion in San Francisco, reducing CO₂ emissions by 963,000 tons per year.
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Objective A: Promote Walking—9325 people or 4.7 million new pedestrian trips replacing SOV trips

ACTIONS:

1. Assist with the implementation of the pedestrian master plan.
2. Assist with the implementation of Walk2School Program.
3. Promote telecommuting policy & monitor emissions reduction.

Objective B: Promote Bicycle Use—9325 people or 4.7 million new bicycle trips replacing SOV trips

ACTIONS:

4. Manage the City Hall Bike Room, providing secure bicycle storage, lockers, and showers for bicycle commuters in the Civic Center area.
5. Administer and promote City Bicycle Fleet Program to replace single occupancy vehicle trips with bicycles.
6. Work with the Department of Parking and Traffic, the San Francisco Bicycle Coalition, and others to promote and encourage bicycling in the community, including assisting with the annual Bike to Work Day event, and improvement of Caltrain Bike Station and Embarcadero Bike Station.
7. Develop online bike mapping application and multilingual bicycle outreach program for all San Francisco residents.

Objective C: Promote Rideshare (Carpool/Vanpool)—16,800 people switching from Single Occupancy Vehicles to ridesharing.

ACTIONS:

8. Maintain a website with information on carpool/vanpool incentives and driving alternatives for all San Francisco commuters.
9. Support the efforts of community groups to advocate for and encourage the use of alternative modes of transit in San Francisco, such as Car Free Day, Spare the Air, Rideshare Week, and events sponsored by the Transportation Management Association, Regional RideShare Program (511) Bay Area Commuters, and the Association for Commuter Transportation, Northern California Chapter.
10. Develop and promote Vanpool program in collaboration with 511 Regional Rideshare Program and vanpool service vendors.

Objective D: Increase the use of public transit, discourage driving, and promote employer based transit encouragement programs—105,350 people switching from SOV to transit

ACTIONS:

11. Provide commute assistance information to City employees by maintaining an intranet web site and distributing information about commute alternatives to City employees.
12. Administer and promote the Commuter Benefit Program, providing an incentive for employees to take transit or vanpools.
13. Maintain and expand countywide Emergency Ride Home Program to increase the use of driving alternatives.
14. Implement subsidized transit program for students at all San Francisco colleges/universities in partnership with transit agencies

15. Manage and expand municipal commuter benefits program focused at outreach and citywide implementation of commuter benefits
16. Assist with the implementation of congestion pricing program.

Objective E: Promote Clean Fuels and Vehicles—reducing CO₂ emissions by 86,000 tons per year

ACTIONS:

17. Update the Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance to better incorporate green index provisions in the City's fleet purchasing procedures. (2007-2008)
18. Implement the City's biodiesel policy by assisting with the conversion of the City's diesel fleet to B20 by December 31, 2007. (1.6 million gallons of biodiesel use)
19. Obtain incentive funds for purchasing clean, energy-efficient and alternative fuel vehicles for the City's fleet and for public access, as directed by provisions in the Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance. (2007 – 2009)
20. As directed by provisions in the Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance, obtain funding to continue developing the City's alternative fueling infrastructure for advanced transportation technology vehicles in the City's fleet and for public access. (2007 – 2009)
21. Support development of plug-in hybrid technology by obtaining funding for the purchase and testing of prototype vehicles and participating in the national Plug-in Partners campaign. (2007 – 2009)
22. Obtain funding to continue rapid clean up of the City's diesel truck fleet. (2007-2009)
23. Help implement City policies for use of low-emission equipment at construction sites. (2007 – 2009)
24. Assist with the greening of San Francisco's taxi fleet by boosting the number of compressed natural gas and hybrid vehicles in the City's taxi fleet, as called for by Mayor Newsom in December 2005. (2007 – 2009).
25. Continue building partnerships with City departments and private sector entities to develop regional fleet-based emissions reduction projects. (2007 –2009).

Objective F: Promote higher fuel efficiency standards for vehicles—reducing CO₂ emissions by 555,000 tons per year

ACTIONS:

26. Urge strengthening of federal CAFE standards. (An increase of 5 miles per gallon in CAFE standards would reduce carbon emissions from vehicle traffic in San Francisco by 555,000 tons per year.) (2007 – 2009)
- Support implementation of California's Clean Car law to regulate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles sold in California. (2007 – 2009)

Green Building Program

In the face of climate change, peak oil, water shortages, and rising waste production, San Francisco cannot afford to move slowly towards the greening of its building and construction industry. Traditional forms of building construction and operation consume 48 percent of the US's energy, 76 percent of electricity generated by power plants, and up to half of all raw material use. Each year in California, building-related activities are responsible for approximately 27 percent of the State's carbon dioxide emissions, and in San Francisco construction and demolition debris accounts for about 40 percent of the waste stream.

Mandatory measures to ensure the highest level of energy and water conservation, the least toxic building materials, and the highest use of recycled materials are now a necessity. San Francisco led the way in 1999 when the Board of Supervisors adopted mandatory green building standards for municipal construction in the Resource Efficient Building (REB) Ordinance. The ordinance was amended in 2004 to require all new municipal construction to meet the standard of LEED* Silver. Signature projects under this project include the Laguna Honda Hospital, which will save the city over \$7 million in energy costs in the first ten years of operation, as well as the LEED Platinum-rated California Academy of Sciences. Now the City must move beyond incentives and education to require that all construction within city limits meet a similar standard.

On the residential and commercial fronts, the Program places a particular focus on greening affordable housing, as well as encouraging commercial development in San Francisco to adopt the highest standards in energy performance, water conservation, material selection and more. The Environment Department, in partnership with the Department of Building Inspection and the Planning Department, is implementing a Priority Permitting Process for LEED Gold buildings.

*LEED stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. It is a national standard adopted by the United States Green Building Council. LEED Ratings range from Certified, to Silver, Gold, and Platinum.

GOAL #1	Enhance environmental performance of buildings in San Francisco to reduce costs while increasing efficiency and livability
----------------	--

Objective A: Initiate, develop, and implement policies that result in all new construction meeting at a minimum an equivalent of a LEED Silver building standard.

ACTIONS:

1. Collaborate with Mayor's Office, Planning Department, and Department of Building Inspection to internalize green building principles into citywide planning and development processes. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)
2. Encourage private sector commercial buildings to meet LEED Gold standards through the implementation of a Priority Permit Processing system in partnership with the Departments of Building Inspection and Planning. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
3. Work with appropriate public and private partners to develop ordinances requiring minimum green building standards (LEED, GreenPoints, or other) for all residential and commercial construction. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
4. Ensure municipal buildings meet LEED Silver standards by providing oversight and assistance to City departments as required in Chapter 7 of the Environment Code, inserting green RFQ/RFP and leasehold language, and coordinating the REB Task Force and the Municipal Project Review Committee. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
5. Develop a stable funding mechanism through interdepartmental work orders, fees, bonds, or legislation to support Green Building Program initiatives. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Objective B: Increase implementation of green building practices by providing technical assistance and oversight to project teams.

ACTIONS:

6. Facilitate sustainability goal-setting process, identify green building requirements (LEED, Construction and Demolition Debris Management, etc.), incentives, resources, qualified LEED Accredited Professionals and commissioning providers through pre-development consultations, pre-bid meetings, charrettes, and other multi-disciplinary design team meetings. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
7. Utilize the Department GreenPRINT to review, track, and report progress of Departments' efforts towards meeting Chapter 7 requirements and to track Commercial Priority Permitting (LEED Gold) projects. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
8. Provide project design teams with green construction specification language, materials and systems research, and specialist referrals (i.e. architectural and

engineering consultants, indoor air quality specialists, etc.). (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Objective C: Strengthen understanding and adoption of green building practices by key city agencies and industry stakeholders by providing training, resources, and outreach.

ACTIONS:

9. Coordinate and host general and technical green building educational opportunities for public and private building industry stakeholders including: residents, architects, engineers, contractors, permit applicants, developers, real estate professionals, and financial institutions. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
10. Advise and support green building initiatives within San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, the Department Planning Department, Mayor's Office (Housing, Economic and Workforce Development, Disability), Transbay Joint Powers Authority, Treasure Island Development Authority, Asthma Task Force, and others. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)
11. Monitor and track local green building activity in municipal, commercial and residential sectors, promote projects, and share lessons learned through website, awards, tours, publications, announcements, and press releases.
12. Support and promote green building education opportunities offered through other organizations, such as US Green Building Council, Bay Area LEED Users Group, Build it Green, Pacific Energy Center, etc. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Urban Forest Program

The urban forest is a vital component of San Francisco's ecosystem. Trees provide environmental and economic benefits through improving air and water quality, increasing property values, lowering building energy use and providing an experience of nature amidst expanses of concrete. Trees improve public health and well being by reducing UV radiation exposure, providing restorative healing for people with illness, and creating safe public spaces.

Currently, San Francisco is home to approximately 668,000 trees with an overall canopy that covers 12 percent of the city's surface area. This includes 32,000 City maintained street trees and 60,000 privately maintained street trees. It is estimated that one tree can sequester 100 pounds of CO₂—an impact that is needed throughout the city particularly in neighborhoods like Bayview/Hunters Point, the Mission and Chinatown. Statistics indicate that on a percentage basis, half as many trees per capita have been planted in these environmentally distressed neighborhoods than in more affluent areas.

Since its inception, the Urban Forestry Council has developed tools to improve trees in the city. The Urban Forest Plan is a long-term guide for improving tree management. In collaboration with the United States Forest Service, we have two scientific studies that yield a clear description of trees in San Francisco. Furthermore, the Council has contributed to legislative and educational initiatives. The Council will continue to provide unified leadership, advocacy and education in regard to the challenges of tree management and its broader environmental implications. The Council provides a forum for all stakeholders to express their opinions, work together and care for trees.

GOAL #1	To promote a healthy and sustainable urban forest.
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Objective A: Provide information on tree management and related activities.

ACTIONS:

1. Research long-term funding sources such as a landscape assessment district, public ballot measure, etc. (06-07)
2. Provide information to city departments and community groups developing urban forest funding mechanisms. (07-08)
3. Respond to public inquiries about tree issues. (06-07, 07-08, 08-09)
4. Organize an annual workshop for city staff and contractors on best management practices and standards. (06-07, 07-08, 08-09)

Objective B: Implement the Urban Forestry Council Ordinance (Environment Code Chapter 12).

ACTIONS:

5. Assist the Urban Forestry Council, which includes submitting an Annual State of the Urban Forest Report and working with city departments and agencies. (06-07, 07-08, 08-09)
6. Assist the Planning Department with incorporating elements of the Urban Forest Plan into long-term planning initiatives. (06-07, 07-08, 08-09)

Objective C: Ensure that urban forestry activities are included in climate change initiatives.

ACTIONS:

7. Assist the Department Environment Climate Change Coordinator with urban forestry recommendations for ICLEI in regard to the California Climate Action Plan (06-07)
8. Work with Climate Change Coordinator and city departments on tracking quantifiable impacts of tree planting and continued growth. (07-08, 08-09)

Zero Waste

San Francisco has adopted nation-leading goals of 75 percent landfill diversion by 2010 and zero waste by 2020. We are now over two-thirds of the way to zero waste. Materials are diverted from landfill according to the hierarchy of source reduction, reuse, and recycling and composting. While waste prevention, composting and recycling programs are generally proceeding well, each 1 percent of diversion is more difficult to achieve than the previous point.

The plan below outlines our strategy to stay on track for 75 percent diversion by 2010. We use calendar year 2007 for diversion goals because, given the lag in measuring diversion, it corresponds to the last report we are required to submit to the State (under AB 939) that will be available within this planning period. The commercial diversion goal appears high because it includes construction and demolition debris, sludge and other industrial activities. Without these, commercial diversion would be more in line with that of City government and residential.

A recent disposal study conducted by the Department shows that food and other compostables, paper and other recyclables, and construction and demolition (C&D) debris remain the largest material categories to capture. Policies encouraging consumer responsibility (such as mandatory recycling and composting) are necessary to accomplish 75 percent diversion and those requiring extended producer responsibility will be needed to achieve zero waste.

GOAL #1	Increase overall landfill diversion to 70 percent by CY 2007 to further protect ecosystems, conserve resources and energy, and reduce pollution and climate change (155,000 tons CO2 equivalent per year by 08/09).
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Objective A: Increase residential diversion to 50 percent by CY 2007.

ACTIONS:

1. Reduce waste by working with Outreach and other organizations on the regional junk mail reduction campaign (06/07), meeting and monitoring the agreement with supermarkets to decrease bag waste and making recommendations as appropriate (06/07) and promoting consuming less (06/07-08/09).
2. Expand reuse and other diversion efforts at the Public Disposal & Recycling Area, Bulky Item Collection and Gigantic 3 by working with Outreach, the Norcal companies, DPW, Green Connect and others (06/07), and by awarding and managing grants that create or maintain critical reuse (about 50 percent of grants) and other diversion or encourage behavior change towards zero waste (06/07-08/09).

3. Increase Fantastic 3 composting by 8,000 tons and recycling by 13,000 tons through improved participation by working with Outreach, the Department Apartment Association and other organizations on campaigns, challenging buildings such as large apartments, Environmental Justice areas and the the Department Housing Authority, and testing systems such as new kitchen pails (06/07-08/09).
4. Continue implementing special event recycling requirements (e.g., AB 2176 - Large Venue and Large Event Recycling Programs), training event producers and service providers, and moving special events toward zero waste (06/07-08/09).
5. Work with the Norcal companies and Outreach to keep residential recycling residuals below 10 percent (06/07-08/09).

Objective B: Increase commercial diversion to 80 percent by CY 2007.

ACTIONS:

7. Promote waste prevention (such as double-siding) and purchasing recyclable or compostable food service ware and recycled content products (6/07-08/09).
8. Work with the Norcal companies to implement the new commercial rate structure and diversion incentives, including developing and executing outreach strategies (06/07).
9. Increase recycling 30,000 tons per year (TPY) and organics diversion 10,000 TPY through enhanced participation using the above incentives and by targeting generators, responding to requests for technical and material assistance, coordinating with Outreach, service providers, property managers, associations, janitorial companies and other agencies, securing more material for the mixed commercial line and through effective recognition programs (06/07-08/09).
10. Implement the C&D Debris Recovery Ordinance by hiring C&D Recycling Assistant, promulgating regulations, certifying facilities and transporters, conducting outreach and in-field monitoring, and working with DBI and others to capture an additional 25,000 TPY, and continue disaster debris recovery planning with other agencies (06/07-08/09).
11. Work with the Port and others to support local processing that benefits the community, including potentially designating and greening Piers 92-96 into an Eco-Industrial Park (06/07-08/09).

Objective C: Increase City government diversion to 60 percent by CY 2007 and facilitate City departments leading by example.

ACTIONS:

12. Increase waste prevention by institutionalizing electronic distribution of forms, and double-sided printing and copying, decreasing paper consumption by 20 percent at ten locations (06/07-08/09).
13. Increase reuse and recycling of office furniture, equipment and supplies, and decrease purchase of new items through promotion and management of the Virtual Warehouse, make Virtual Warehouse presentations to 300 employees, and increase transactions by 20 percent, department reuse of surplus items by 40 percent and proportion of items redistributed to departments to 12 percent (06/07-08/09).
14. Facilitate compliance with the City Composting Resolution, 75 percent Waste Diversion Goal for City Departments Resolution, Surplus Disposal Ordinance, Precautionary Purchasing Ordinance, Extended Producer Responsibility Resolution and AB 2176, implement food scraps composting at 6 locations, assist with the Precautionary Purchasing Ordinance process for 3 non-hazardous product categories and increase recycling at 20 percent of the City's large venues (06/07-08/09).
15. Improve participation by conducting waste audits, initiating or improving diversion programs at 60 locations, building capacity of Recycling Coordinators, providing training and other assistance to 900 employees, providing feedback to Directors of the largest 20 percent of generators, collaborating with service providers, building managers, custodians and others, developing improved diversion incentives, assisting departments in reducing costs and increasing Resource Conservation Ordinance compliance to 95 percent (06/07-08/09).
16. Promote purchase of reusable, recyclable and compostable products, and ones with recycled content, by working with Purchasing and departmental purchasers, directing them to such alternatives and evaluating progress, and decrease purchase of non-remanufactured toner cartridges by 40 percent and increase availability of compostable food service ware (06/07-07/08).
17. Showcase key agencies as models of resource conservation and zero waste (06/07-08/09).

ACTIONS (for all 3 sectors):

18. Work with Outreach to improve and expand website-based information and other media on waste prevention, recycling and composting and keep resource directories up to date (06/07-08/09).
19. Expand and enhance processing and develop material markets by working with service providers and testing new technologies (such as digestion) to ensure

sustainable systems and market capacity, and potentially increase the items that are accepted for recycling and composting (06/07-08/09).

GOAL #2

Advance towards zero waste by holding producers and consumers responsible for their waste

Objective A: Require residents, employees, building managers and janitors not motivated sufficiently by education and financial incentives to participate in diversion programs.

ACTIONS:

20. Work with the Mayor's office and Board of Supervisors to introduce the public works construction recycled content ordinance (06/07).
21. Work with the Mayor's office and Board of Supervisors to introduce local legislation mandating participation in diversion programs for all sectors and potentially banning materials such as yard trimmings from disposal (06/07-08/09).
22. Work with DBI to assess the effectiveness of the State's model adequate area for recycling ordinance under AB 2176 and explore need for a local ordinance requiring adequate, convenient and accessible space for recycling and composting in buildings, and addressing the participation issues caused by trash chutes (06/07-07/08).

Objective B: Eliminate use or encourage reengineering of problem disposable products, increase reuse, recyclability, compostability and recycled content of selected product categories, and secure producer participation and/or funding to divert their products from landfill.

ACTIONS:

23. Work with the Mayor's office, Board of Supervisors and other organizations to introduce local and state policies targeting bags, food service ware and potentially water bottles (06/07-08/09).

GOAL #3

Disposal capacity search.

Objective A: Research options to secure any disposal capacity needed beyond the current Altamont agreement while incentivizing achieving zero waste by 2020.

ACTIONS:

24. Submit disposal recommendations to the Board of Supervisors (07/08).

Toxics Reduction Program

Instead of asking, “How much harm will be allowed?” we will ask, “How little harm is possible?”

In 2003 San Francisco became the first City in the country to adopt Precautionary Principle as a guideline for environmental and public health policy. San Francisco’s Precautionary Principle ordinance requires city government—and urges businesses and community members—to seek out the safest alternatives when making choices ranging from purchasing products to building design and urban planning.

The Toxics Reduction Program is anchored in the process of alternatives assessment. The program seeks to evaluate options to identify the safest, most environmentally sensitive choices in order to improve the quality of human health and the environment in San Francisco. However, even in the best of circumstances, there will be leftover or unwanted products which, if disposed of improperly, would contaminate municipal landfills, storm and sewer systems, as well as our land, water, and air. The Toxics Reduction Program supplies information on safer alternatives and also coordinates a wide-range of hazardous waste recycling services for spent or leftover household products including batteries, paint, pesticides, motor oil and electronics.

Some program highlights include:

- In 2006, the Toxics Reduction Program collected more than 1 million pounds of hazardous waste from San Francisco residents and small businesses, of which approximately 88 percent was recycled, recovered, or reused.
- San Francisco has eliminated the use of the most toxic pesticides in city parks and buildings and has decreased its overall pesticide use by over 50 percent.
- City purchasers now make decisions based on environmental and human health criteria determined by a public stakeholder process.
- City janitors and mechanics also protect their health and the environment by choosing less toxic products to clean offices, clean and repair engine parts, and maintain buildings.
- As of 2006, 50 local businesses have been designated as “San Francisco Green Businesses.”

GOAL #1	Safeguard human and environmental health from exposure to toxic chemicals in household and institutional products.
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Objective A: Through an alternatives analysis process, develop and apply science-based criteria to create lists of eco-products

PRODUCT CATEGORIES:

1. Household and institutional cleaning products. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).
2. Household and institutional pesticide products. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).
3. Computers (2007-2008, 2008-2009)
4. Garment cleaning services. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).
5. Healthcare industry products. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).
6. Body care products. (2006-2007, 2007-2008).
7. Rechargeable Batteries. (2006-2007, 2007-2008).
8. Creation of a "Green Catalogue" of preferable products for the Precautionary Purchasing ordinance. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).

Objective B: Facilitate use of safer alternatives through training, outreach and legislative mandates.

ACTIONS:

Cleaning Products:

9. Disseminate information on household cleaners to San Francisco residents, domestic workers, senior centers, hotels, and restaurants through partnerships with public agencies and community organizations. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).
10. Finalize the first citywide contract for environmentally preferable cleaners, organize product trainings for city staff, establish a mechanism for obtaining ongoing feedback on product performance, and establish a mechanism for maintaining an approved list of products for this category (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Pesticides:

11. Maintain information on pest management options for residents on the City's web site. Work with other City agencies and community partners to disseminate this information through retail outlets. (2007-2008, 2008-2009)
12. Develop citywide food policy to be adopted by the Board of Supervisors to support local and organic food purchases by city agencies and service providers. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)
13. Track the use of pesticides on City property through the development and implementation of a web-based pesticide use reporting system. Ensure City agencies continue to maintain pesticide reduction levels of 90% for RoundUp use, and 50% in overall pesticide use under baseline levels. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
14. Provide oversight and assistance to City departments through training (4 per year), product evaluation (Approved List), and interdepartmental working groups such as the IPM Technical Advisory Committee. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

15. Work with other City agencies to develop guidelines for the design of buildings and landscapes that prevent pest infestations and so decrease the need for chemical pesticides (2007-2008).

Computers:

16. Work with city agencies to incorporate the environmental standards developed by the Environmental Protection Agency into the purchase of computers for city operations. (2007-2008,2008-2009)
17. Engage local retailers to offer these environmentally preferable computers to residential and commercial sectors. (2007-2008,2008-2009)

Garment Cleaning:

18. Work with local businesses and residents to reduce the use of perchlorethylene found in Dry Cleaning operations by promoting the use of Wet Cleaning through demonstration projects and education. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Health Care:

19. Coordinate a network of San Francisco Hospitals that meets regularly to learn about opportunities for the purchase of environmentally preferable healthcare products and shares experiences over the implementation of (2) pilot projects. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Body Care:

20. Engage San Francisco teens to provide peer-to-peer education about problematic ingredients and safer alternatives. (2006-2007; 2007-2008)

Batteries:

21. Maintain information on alternatives to single-use batteries for residents and city staff on the City's web site. Work with other City agencies and community partners to disseminate this information through retail outlets and city purchasers. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Precautionary Purchasing:

22. Convene meetings and trainings of City staff that use environmentally preferable products, and solicit feedback on product performance and needs. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

23. Work with community partners to identify San Francisco businesses that provide environmentally preferable products and services and promote their availability to businesses and residents. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Objective C: Increase the number and environmental impact of local Green Businesses.

ACTIONS:

24. Coordinate the Green Business Program including: recruitment of local businesses, application tracking, onsite trainings and assessments, and reporting. Add 25 additional green business each year and re-designate existing participants on a 2-year cycle.(2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
25. Update and improve recognition standards for business sectors currently participating in the program (ex. hotels, restaurants and offices) and develop new recognition standards for business sectors with high use of toxic materials (ex. dental practices, painters, printers and landscape companies). (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
26. Work with Outreach, the Small Business Commission, and other business organizations to develop and implement a marketing strategy that promotes Green Businesses to potential customers and expands participation among local businesses. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
27. Quantify and track the environmental savings (KWH of energy saved, gallons of water saved, milligrams of mercury recycled, pounds of hazardous waste properly disposed of and pounds of green house gas emissions not emitted into the environment) achieved by businesses implementing Green Business practices. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Objective D: Maintain and enhance opportunities to recycle and dispose of unwanted toxic products.

ACTIONS:

28. Oversee regulatory compliance at household hazardous waste collection sites including the Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility and the 80+ local businesses serving as collection points for batteries, florescent bulbs, used oil, and paint. (2006-2008, 2007-2007, 2008-2009)
29. Improve convenience of access to neighborhood drop-off sites by supporting existing collection opportunities and increasing the number of satellite locations for residents to recycle household batteries (increase by 4 sites), fluorescent lights (increase by 6 sites), latex paint (increase by 2 sites) and mercury thermometers (increase by 2 sites). (2006-2007, 2007-2007, 2008-2009)

30. Develop a system for the safe collection of unwanted and expired medicines and initiate a convenient drop-off program for San Francisco residents at local pharmacies. (2007-2008, 2008-2009)
31. In partnership with Norcal Waste Systems (the City's refuse companies), develop outreach campaigns to increase the proper recycling of household batteries, fluorescent lights, electronic waste, and other hazardous products to meet the 50% diversion goal for electronic waste by 2011. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
32. Partner with the Department of Public Health and private collection entities to provide training, outreach, and collection options for the recycling and disposal of hazardous wastes (fluorescent tubes, batteries, and computers) from City facilities. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
33. Increase and document the collection of hazardous wastes from small businesses through the Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) collection program with special emphasis on outreach to low participation industries and collection of electronic devices. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Used Motor Oil

34. Increase diversion of used oil collected from San Francisco "do it yourselves" from 48% to 60% through public outreach and by supporting existing collection opportunities and recruiting 3 additional certified and non-certified collection centers. Coordinate with other City agencies and community organizations to provide additional opportunities for used oil collection at public events. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
35. Use state grant funds to encourage participation in underserved neighborhoods by partnering with local organizations that will collaboratively reach out directly to and engage "do-it-yourselfers" to properly recycle their used oil. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
36. Provide outreach materials and improve infrastructure at the City's harbors to increase used oil and filter collection and decrease the amount of abandoned hazardous waste from the boating community at the Port of San Francisco and at public marinas. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Objective E: Increase the availability and use of safer alternatives and promote product stewardship among manufacturers and retailers.

ACTIONS:

37. Support local, state and national efforts to expand product stewardship on the part of manufacturers and retailers of consumer products containing toxic chemicals by revising current regulatory systems governing chemicals in commerce and by

creating industry funded systems to collect and recycle unwanted consumer products at their end of life. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

38. Participate in statewide, regional and national efforts to coordinate development of product purchasing specifications and standards that lead to reformulation and/or product take-back provisions. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
39. Participate in statewide, regional and national efforts to develop pest prevention guidelines for building construction, and to integrate these guidelines into green building standards. (2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Environmental Justice Program

San Francisco's Department of the Environment believes that every human being has the right to a healthy and safe environment. But in order to achieve this goal locally, our government, citizens, and businesses must work together to ensure that our air, water, soil, and food are of the highest possible standard in every community.

Environmental Justice (EJ) is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people – regardless of race, ethnicity, income, or education level – in environmental decision-making. San Francisco's EJ Program promotes the protection of human health and the environment, empowerment via public participation, and the dissemination of relevant information to inform and educate affected communities so that all San Franciscans have an equal opportunity to lead healthy, fulfilling, and dignified lives.

Today, there remain significant differences between the low level of environmental quality experienced by our poorest and most politically marginalized communities when compared to other residents. To address the environmental pollution and energy concerns of the Southeast area of the City, the EJ Program administers a special grant program. To date, the EJ program has granted more than \$9 million to community-based organizations and non-profit groups dedicated to providing energy and environmental services in the Bayview Hunters Point and Potrero neighborhoods. Additionally, the EJ Program works with other City programs and community groups to promote environmental justice in San Francisco, focusing primarily on food security, energy and air quality concerns.

The Department is concerned with the potential impacts of a changing climate on San Francisco, especially our most vulnerable neighborhoods. Low-income residents already face multiple barriers to transportation access, food security, affordable housing, health care and employment opportunities. Climate Change is expected to impact our daily lives - by not only causing natural disasters such as flooding, but also by making basic human necessities – such as food, shelter, energy and health care -- more expensive and difficult to obtain. Climate Change will disproportionately burden those who have the least amount of financial resources. We need to understand and reduce the potential impacts of Climate Change on the City's low-income neighborhoods and help residents and businesses in these areas adapt to and address the health and economic burdens created by the uncertainties and stress of Climate Change.

GOAL #1	Protect human health and promote a sustainable environment.
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Objective A: Promote Food Security and Locally Grown Fresh Produce

Actions:

1. Work with City agencies and community groups to promote and operate a local farmers market in the Bayview Hunters Point community (2006-09)
2. Develop long-term plans and funding strategies, to promote urban farms, community gardens and school yard gardens to teach local residents and school children about the nutritional and public health benefits of growing and eating fresh produce (2006-09)
3. Coordinate services with other City agencies to promote local access to fresh produce through the "Good Neighbor Program", home produce deliveries, community gardens and produce stands (2006-09)
4. Provide grants to non-profit organizations and economic incentives to residents to promote access to locally grown fresh produce

Objective B: Promote an Understanding of Air Pollution and Improve Air Quality

5. Prepare a report on the air quality by evaluating data generated by the Bayview Hunters Point Community Air Monitoring Program (BayCAMP) and reviewing the air quality data generated by other monitoring stations operated by City agencies and/or by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (2006-07)
6. Identify diesel emission sources in Bayview Hunters Point community and analyze the types and amount of toxic air pollutants generated by diesel sources; develop a long-term plan to reduce diesel air pollutants from mobile and stationary sources in the Bayview Hunters Point community (2007-08)
7. Work with the the Department Asthma Task Force to develop and promote City policies to reduce environmental risk factors for asthma in existing and new construction housing with an emphasis on low-income residents.
8. Promote "Asthma Safe Healthy Home" guidelines and develop "least healthy housing" criteria, creating a City enforcement prioritization process.
9. Work with nonprofit organizations to support public awareness and change consumer behavior of the City's low-income residents, helping them identify measures within their control that can protect against and reduce indoor air pollution. Promote the purchase of Environmentally Preferred Products and the use of less toxic consumer goods.
10. Continue to administer the EJ grant program and provide financial assistance to non-profit groups to support projects that will reduce and prevent air pollution in the Southeast area (2006-09)

Objective C: Promote Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Systems

11. Work with the Department PUC, other City agencies and community groups to modernize and reduce air pollution from the energy infrastructure in San Francisco (2006-09)
12. Work with the Department's Energy program to cross-market and conduct public outreach to community groups and businesses in the Southeast area, to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy.
13. Work with the the Department Climate Change Coordinator and other the Department program areas to identify potential impacts of Climate Change on the City's low-income neighborhoods and measures that can be taken to adapt or protect against the impacts and uncertainties of a changing climate.
14. Continue to administer the EJ grant program and provide financial assistance to non-profit groups to support projects that will promote energy efficiency and renewable energy systems and reduce the City's reliance on fossil-fueled power plants (2006-09)

GOAL #2

Promote and support the capacity, leadership and education of local EJ neighborhoods

Objective D: Provide educational training and related services for non-profit groups in the Southeast area, to increase organizational capacity. (2006-09)

ACTIONS:

15. Collaborate with other City agencies to assist 10-15 non-profit groups improve their organizational capacity and fiscal management systems
16. Participate in at least 12 neighborhood public outreach events per year and ensure that the outreach and educational resources are accessible to residents of San Francisco (2006-09).

Environmental Education Program

The Environmental Education Program of the Department of the Environment is an award-winning program that serves over 225 public and private schools in San Francisco, annually reaching 20,000 students and 1,000 teachers that serve as catalysts for change in the community. The Environmental Education Program works to promote positive behavior change that increases composting and recycling at schools, protects our water from pollution, inspires sound environmental stewardship and helps stop litter. The Environmental Education Program achieves this by offering dynamic school wide assemblies, interactive classroom presentations, a variety of field trips, teacher training workshops, interesting environmental education materials, technical assistance and other relevant special projects that are needed in San Francisco schools. Recognizing the powerful role teachers play in promoting environmental awareness and positive behavior at school and in the classroom, the Environmental Education Program strives to invite new schools and new teachers to participate in its free programs. This helps maximize outreach to new teachers who then reach new students, who then often take the information and new behavior home to their families. In 2005, the School Education Program won the esteemed Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Award.

GOAL #1	Increase waste diversion at City schools in order to conserve natural resources, lessen the amount of materials sent to the landfill, and give students the opportunity to act as stewards for the environment.
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Objective A: Implement and improve *Food to Flowers!* lunchroom composting and recycling program.

ACTIONS:

1. SFE staff provides on-going technical assistance at 45 schools to implement school recycling and composting programs. (06/07-08/09).
2. Staff conducts school-wide composting and recycling assembly presentations at 60 schools by fiscal 08-09 reaching a total of approximately 27,000 students and 1,200 teachers. (06/07-08/09).
3. Staff delivers 135 in-class presentations by fiscal 08-09 to train 4,050 students to be compost monitors in the cafeteria. (06/07-08/09).
4. Staff provides composting and recycling resources such as classroom recycling bins, compost posters, and compost monitor aprons.

5. Staff delivers waste assessments at 60 City schools, inputs data using SFE's waste calculator to calculate diversion rates, and rewards school custodians who have made 50 percent diversion possible, by giving them a one-time monetary stipend as funding allows. (06/07-08/09).
6. Staff recognizes 12 schools that have excelled at composting and recycling by honoring them at annual School Award Ceremony. (06/07-08/09).

Objective B: Provide students with opportunities to learn more about waste diversion.

ACTIONS:

7. Coordinate 120 field trips to the Transfer Station and Pier 96 Recycle Central, so students can see where our garbage and recycling go, and also provide 120 in class pre-trip presentations reaching 3,600 students that prepare students for their trip and teach how the 4Rs can protect nature. (06/07-08/09).
8. Coordinate 45 field trips to SCRAP (The Scroungers Center for Reusable Art Parts), so students can see the re-use warehouse and participate in a re-use art project, and also provide 45 in class pre-trip presentations reaching 1,350 students that prepare students for their trip and teach how the 4Rs can protect nature. (06/07-08/09).

Objective C: Cultivate and build upon relationships with teachers in order to create allies that catalyze change with students and within the school system.

ACTIONS:

9. Maintain and improve communications with teachers through regular newsletters, email list-serve, and website. (06/07-08/09).
10. Create and distribute 1,200 curriculum packets at school assemblies by fiscal 08-09 so that 1,200 teachers can teach standards-based environmental lessons in the classroom.
11. Provide 6 workshops for 240 teachers. (06/07-08/09).

GOAL #2

Promote Water Pollution Prevention awareness in City schools in order to educate and empower students with information and action they can take to help prevent water pollution in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Objective A: Provide standards-based water pollution prevention classroom presentations and curricula

ACTIONS:

12. Present 180 presentations reaching 5,400 students. (06/07-08/09).
13. Distribute water pollution and conservation curriculum to 180 teachers reaching 5,400 students. (06/07-08/09).

GOAL #3	Support greening and gardening movement in San Francisco schools in order to realize City goal of "a garden in every school."
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Objective A: Promote school garden by participating in the SF Green Schoolyard Alliance.

ACTIONS:

14. Participate in 18 scheduled steering committee meetings
15. Provide programmatic and technical support as needed. (06/07-08/09).

Objective B: Provide students with opportunities to experience nature and stewardship directly.

ACTIONS:

16. Coordinate 38 field trips to the Garden for the Environment, 26 field trips to the Conservatory of Flowers, and 30 field trips to McLaren Park, along with corresponding pre-trip presentations, so students can learn about the range of SF natural processes. Reaches approximately 2,900 students. (06/07-08/09).
17. Arrange for schools to get free compost from Norcal to use in their school gardens.

GOAL #4	Diversify the environmental topic areas covered by the Environmental Education Program in order to diversify the types of behavior change promoted.
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Objective A: Continue incorporating other program areas to include energy conservation, toxics reduction, and environmental justice in the resources offered by our program as funding and staff allows.

ACTIONS:

18. Develop and implement a Stop Litter Program (including assemblies, curriculum and district wide poster contests) in 60 City schools reaching 27,000 students and 1,200 teachers by fiscal 08-09 in order to create positive behavior change and reduce litter that ends up on City streets, schools, parks and benches. (06/07-08/09).
19. Develop 6 interpretive panels, standards-based Wind Power curriculum for grades 1, 5 and 6, and develop self-guiding field trip for elementary school students in conjunction with restoration of Murphy Windmill in GG Park. (06/07-08/09).
20. Support and provide feedback on Energy Activity Program in 180 City schools by fiscal 08-09 so that students can learn about the science of energy and energy efficiency. (06/07-08/09).
21. Assist other program areas in their teen-related outreach such as the Safe Cosmetics Program.
22. Develop materials and manage International Pen Pal Program that reaches 900 SF students and 900 international students by fiscal 08-09, teaching them about how their local actions can have global impact on the environment.

GOAL #5

Train future environmental professionals in order to promote sound and effective environmental education that teaches students to protect nature.

Objective A: Recruit, hire and train apprentice level employees to be skilled in administering various aspects of the Environmental Education Program.

ACTIONS:

23. Hire and train 4 Environmental Associates and continue training and developing skills of Associates. (06/07-08/09).
24. Hire 6 Environmental Interns (9920) by fiscal 08-09 and train them to give presentations, act as program mascot, help monitor compost program in school lunchrooms and be skilled in administering various aspects of the Environmental Education Program.
25. Investigate feasibility of other training opportunities including partnership with SF Conservation Corps (SFCC).

Outreach

The Department Environment's Public Outreach Program supports the goals of the Environment Department and its programs by providing clear, concise, and objective information about San Francisco's environment to the public and policy-makers. The Department Environment's Outreach team collaborates with and provides environmental educational resources to a wide variety of San Francisco constituencies, and strives to motivate every San Franciscan (including those who visit or work here) to act as good stewards of their homes, their City, and ultimately, their planet.

As San Francisco strives to be an environmental leader, both within and beyond the borders of the City, the Outreach team is dedicated to creating top-notch materials and communications strategies that establish the Department and the City as models for environmental action. We collaborate with other city departments to highlight San Francisco's best practices, as well as ensure that the public is made aware and can participate in solutions to our common concerns including environmental justice, the precautionary principle, and the challenge of global warming.

GOAL #1	Design and deliver outreach activities that will achieve the behavioral change goals of Department programs
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Objective A: Work collaboratively with programs to create communications strategies for Department and its Programs that are achievable and measurable

ACTIONS:

1. Define priority audiences for Department Program areas in collaboration with program staff
2. Develop key messages for Department program areas
3. Identify preferred media and outreach methods for each targeted constituent group
4. Identify points at which objectives are complementary across program areas, and integrate outreach as appropriate
5. Determine expectations and means of measuring success so programs and partnerships can be revisited at key milestones
6. Conduct focus groups or other research, including surveys, to test market acceptance of proposed outreach approaches to assure maximum success

Objective B: Build services and infrastructure to ensure that Program activities meet established Department goals.

ACTIONS:

7. Develop and maintain internal infrastructure including databases, email, website, Department meetings and trainings to efficiently support successful Programs and strengthen staff knowledge and investment
8. Meet with Department programs as well as other City, community, and business partners to understand commonality of missions, near-term agendas, human resources, constituents and assets with a focus on greater effectiveness and increased efficiency

Objective C: Promote Department programs and policies in a manner that will advance the Department's goals

ACTIONS:

9. Concept, write, and oversee production of Department and Program communications materials
10. Maintain Department look and feel and messaging with distinctive and consistent identity system (letterhead, business cards, logo), print and electronic media (brochures, postcards, posters, website), and advertising (print, outdoor, online, broadcast) that represent the Department and appeal to targeted constituent groups
11. Update presentations for use throughout year in speaking before constituent groups.
12. Establish and reinforce media connections to gain coverage of Department and City programs
13. Provide well-trained spokespeople and press materials
14. Train employees to deliver Department and Program messages
15. Initiate, maintain and review forums to share information and build consensus among City agencies, non-profits, businesses, and other critical players on issues facing both The City's environment and Program constituents

Objective E: Assure compliance with reporting requirements and oversee other communications with oversight bodies.

ACTIONS:

16. Prepare and publish Department Annual Report, as required by city code.
17. Develop, track, and report performance measures to Controllers office and to SF STAT.
18. Review and approve program staff communications with oversight bodies and officials, including regular reports required under the Environmental Code, and others
19. Provide support for legislation approved by the Commission or Department



SF Environment

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GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

MEETING DATE: January 16, 2007

ITEM NO. 7

**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE
AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST***

☒ Urban Environmental Accords Review

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*This list reflects the explanatory documents provided.

Urban Environmental Accords Review

The Urban Environmental Accords sets out 21 actions in 7 key areas:

Theme	Status	Responsibility & Relevant Organizations
Energy		
Action 1: Adopt and implement a policy to increase the use of renewable energy to meet ten percent of the city's peak electric load within seven years.	There are two key programs in this area CA RPS which will result in 20% renewable energy by 2017; and the installation of renewable energy within CCSF. 2005 Based of 5%. Need to push for CPUC million solar roof funding; wave, tidal and wind.	SFE, SFPUC, PG&E
Action 2: Adopt and implement a policy to reduce the city's peak electric load by ten percent within seven years through energy efficiency, shifting the timing of energy demands, and conservation measures.	SFE & PG&E engaged in program to achieve 1% efficiency p/y. Would need to increase funding to meet this goal.	SFE & PG&E
Action 3: Adopt a citywide greenhouse gas reduction plan that reduces the jurisdictions emissions by twenty-five percent by 2030, and which includes a system for accounting and auditing greenhouse gas emissions.	SF has committed to reduce GHG to pre1990 levels by 2012. We have hired GHG point-person for City and are now exploring GHG trading programs. A key in this area will be converting City and other fleets to bio-diesel.	SFE, BAAQMD, MUNI, CalEPA,
Waste Reduction		
Action 4: Establish a policy to achieve zero waste to landfills and incinerators by 2040.	We have established the targets of 75% diversion by 2010 and zero waste zero waste by 2020. '06 rate will set up incentives for 75% target. Latest diversion study shows that we can only get to 85% at which point we will need to redesign products and establish take-back & other manufacture responsibility programs. Passage and implementation of the C&D Ordinance is critical. In 2005 we are 67% diversion rate.	SFE, Norcal, City Residents and Businesses.

Action 5: Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years.	We have many options in this regard. Our primary focus will be to implement the Precautionary Purchasing Ordinance and to deal with dental mercury, packaging, and disposable bags.	SFE
Action 6: Implement "user-friendly" recycling and composting programs, with the goal of reducing by twenty percent per capita solid waste disposal to landfill and incineration in seven years.	This has been accomplished through Fantastic 3 Program.	SFE, Norcal
Urban Design		
Action 7: Adopt a policy that mandates a green building rating system standard that applies to all new municipal buildings.	This has been accomplished. Next step will be to apply this standard to commercial and residential sectors.	SFE, DBI, DPW
Action 8: Adopt urban planning principles and practices that advance higher density, mixed use, walkable, bikeable and disabled-accessible neighborhoods which coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological reconstruction.	Mayor has hired new Director of City Greening who will be working to implement this Action.	City Greening Initiative, Planning Dept, SPUR
Action 9: Adopt a policy or implement a program that creates environmentally beneficial jobs in slums and/or low-income neighborhoods.	The recently launched Communities of Opportunities and City-Build initiatives are targeted at implementing this Action	MOCD&ltamp MOEWD, SFE, RPD, DCYF
Urban Nature		
Action 10: Ensure that there is an accessible public park or recreational open space within half-a-kilometer of every city resident by 2015.	We will be adding new community parks in the coming year but need baseline to evaluate whether we have achieved this goal.	RPD, Planning, DPW
Action 11: Conduct an inventory of existing canopy coverage in your city; and, then establish a goal based on ecological and community considerations to plant and maintain canopy coverage in not less than fifty percent of all available sidewalk planting sites.	Conducted inventory through UC Davis & UFORE studies. We have 668,000 trees with 100,000 street trees. This represents 44% of available sidewalk planting sites. We therefore need to plant 14,000 to get to 50% but could plant up to 100,000 to get us to 80%.	UFC, FUF, DPW
Action 12: Pass legislation that protects critical habitat corridors and other key habitat characteristics (e.g. water features, food-bearing plants, shelter for wildlife, use of native species, etc.) from unsustainable development.	We have CEQA at the state-level and other legal protections at the local level but more could be done.	Planning Dept.
Transportation		
Action 13: Develop and implement a policy which expands affordable public transportation coverage to within half-a-kilometer of all city residents in ten years.	This exists in San Francisco.	MTC, SFCTA, MTA

Action 14: Pass a law or implement a program that eliminates leaded gasoline (where it is still used); phases down sulfur levels in diesel and gasoline fuels, concurrent with using advanced emission controls on all buses, taxis, and public fleets to reduce particulate matter and smog-forming emissions from those fleets by fifty percent in seven years.	Leaded gasoline is banned in California and the US. Ultra-low sulfur diesel will be mandatory in all fleets in CA by 2007. We have successful CNG and Hybrid taxi program and groundbreaking LNG garbage truck program. MUNI just purchased 86 hybrid buses.	SFE, BAAQMD, CARB, EPA
Action 15: Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years.	We are working on TDM programs that promote car-sharing and public transportation. This action needs a lot of work!	MTC, MTA, TA< BAAQMD, SFE
Environmental Health		
Action 16: Every year, identify one product, chemical, or compound that is used within the city that represents the greatest risk to human health and adopt a law and provide incentives to reduce or eliminate its use by the municipal government.	The chemical of concern is Mercury. We are working to deal with dental mercury but need to pick an issue for 2006.	SFE, DPH
Action 17: Promote the public health and environmental benefits of supporting locally grown organic foods. Ensure that twenty percent of all city facilities (including schools) serve locally grown and organic food within seven years.	Need to pass an ordinance requiring that this goal be met. A lot activities around the promotion of healthier foods including opening BVHP farmers market.	DPH, SFE, SFUSD
Action 18: Establish an Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure the level of air pollution and set the goal of reducing by ten percent in seven years the number of days categorized in the AQI range as "unhealthy" or "hazardous."	AQI exists in San Francisco and Bay Area.	BAAQMD
Water		
Action 19: Develop policies to increase adequate access to safe drinking water, aiming at access for all by 2015. For cities with potable water consumption greater than 100 liters per capita per day, adopt and implement policies to reduce consumption by ten percent by 2015.	SFPUC implementing program to provide incentives for water conservation from direct install and rebates to conservation pricing.	SFPUC
Action 20: Protect the ecological integrity of the city's primary drinking water sources (i.e., aquifers, rivers, lakes, wetlands and associated ecosystems).	SFPUC has excellent watershed management programs including IPM goat program at Hetch Hetchy.	SFPUC
Action 21: Adopt municipal wastewater management guidelines and reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharges by 10 percent in seven years through the expanded use of recycled water and the implementation of a sustainable urban watershed planning process that includes participants of all affected communities and is based on sound economic, social, and environmental principles.	Hetch Hetchy Bond includes \$110 million for recycled water program throughout the city.	SFPUC



SF Environment

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GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

***RESCHEDULED MEETING
DRAFT MINUTES**

**Tuesday, January 16, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102**

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

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*The Monday, January 8, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Policy Committee meeting was rescheduled to Tuesday, January 16, 2007 at 5:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

- 1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL.** The Commission on the Environment's meeting was called to order at 5:09 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and King (5:10 p.m.)
- 2. ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the November 13, 2006 Policy Committee Regular Meeting (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the November 13, 2006 Regular Meeting). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the November 13, 2006 Meeting Minutes were approved with no objection. (Absent: Commissioner King)
- 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

Commissioner King joined the meeting at this time.

Mr. Francisco Da Costa, Director, Environmental Justice Advocacy discussed global warming as it pertains to the Southeast Sector, expressed concern regarding the three combustion turbines that are going to be installed by Pier 80 and the proposed construction

Department of the Environment, City and County of San Francisco

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of thousands of units. Mr. Da Costa asked the Commissioners to carefully review proposed projects in San Francisco that would affect quality of life issues.

Ms. Espanola Jackson discussed the 1972 expansion of the sewage plant in Bayview Hunters Point and the promise to the community that Bayview Hunters Point will be receiving 80% of the City's sewage. However, because of expansion, 100% of the sewage is being received by Bayview Hunters Point. Ms. Jackson discussed poor sewage infrastructure in Bayview Hunters Point and medical issues affecting the community because of environmental hot spots. The Department of the Environment was urged to influence decision makers in 2007 to (1) supply medical attention to Bayview Hunters Point residents and (2) to be aware of the sea level rise that may affect Treasure Island in the future.

- 4. INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION: Implementation of Urban Environment Accord**
Action 21: Water. Update on Sewer System Master Plan - Midpoint in the Planning Phase. Wastewater Enterprise staff will present and discuss the current status of the Sewer System Master Plan (Explanatory Document: Sewer System Master Plan Update Presentation (PDF) [http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/SFPUCWastewaterMasterPlanPresentation\(1\).pdf](http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/SFPUCWastewaterMasterPlanPresentation(1).pdf).

SPONSOR: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

SPEAKERS: Bonnie Jones, Senior Engineer, & Jon Loiacono, Principal Engineer
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Ms. Jones discussed the Master Plan vision based on public values that include environmental and public health awareness and advised of the planning process that SFPUC and its staff will be engaged in through public meetings with all stakeholders, e.g. the Technical Advisory Committee, Citizens Advisory Committee, the general public, other City Departments, and consultants. Topics discussed included:

An overview was given of the three plants, North Point, Southeast, and Oceanside Plants.

- Basic Master Plan Objectives: Improving seismic reliability, replacing aging infrastructure (e.g. repair broken pipes), collection system odor control, minimizing flooding, and accommodating climate change. Slides were shown on how increasing sewer ages and rising tides produce failure rates and impact the entire sewer system. Historical and projected high tides data was presented and a discussion was held on methods to resolve future problems that may occur.
- Improvement Objectives: Improvement objectives discussed included reducing neighborhood impacts for the Southeast Plant and other facilities, improving system reliability and redundancy, and providing flexibility for future regulations.
- Four Alternatives to Address Improvement Objectives would be considered:

Alternative 1: Upgrade Existing System to Eliminate Plant Impacts such as addressing neighborhood impacts that include odor control, moving solids handling at the Southeast Plant away from residents possibly to Islais Creek or other sites, and increase system reliability.

Alternative 2: Decentralized Treatment-directing flow from the Southeast facility to the Oceanside Plant and turn the North Point Plant back into a dry weather

plant. Projects would include Southeast Plant improvements, North Point Facility upgrade to all-weather plant, and diverting flow from the Cayuga area to the Oceanside Plant.

Alternative 3: Treat All Dry Weather Flow at the Oceanside Plant and projects that include Southeast Plant conversion to a wet weather facility, new treatment plant at Oceanside, Southeast Force Main to Cayuga and Cayuga Diversion to Oceanside Plant.

Alternative 4: Relocate Southeast Plant to New Bayside Site away from residents. Consultants would provide costs on re-plumbing everything from the Bayside to a new treatment site. Alternative 4 Projects include a new Bayside Plant and outfall, Southeast Plant conversion to pumping facility, and conveyance from Southeast to new Plant.

- Programs Common to All Alternatives: Master Plan Elements--Integrated Urban Watershed Management (Stormwater Program Objectives and Low Impact Development) and Lifecycle Asset Management (Energy and Power Management Program Objectives).
- Renewable Energy Program, Current and Future demand met by renewable energy.
- Strategies to Meet Diversion Goals—Organic Waste Current and Future Goals.
- Benefits that include maximizing renewable energy potential, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and assisting with meeting Waste Diversion Goals.
- Biosolids Treatment and Disposal—Reuse Options and Constraints.
- Next Steps—Public Workshops to be held at the Southeast Community Facility on January 27; at Bill Graham Civic Auditorium on January 23 and in North Beach on January 24; Completion of Quantitative Evaluation of Alternatives (Spring/Summer 2007), and Draft Master Plan presentation to Commissioners and the Public (Summer 2007).

Mr. Loiacono discussed the City's mercury prevention program and advised that there is still a small amount of residual mercury that is in the sewer system that is expensive to remove.

In relation to SFPUC's renewable energy goals and the Department's waste diversion goals, SFPUC proposes that food scraps be digested from the City's or Norcal's source separation food scrap collection (projected up to 400 tons per day in 2012) and also to digest source separated brown grease mixed with the biosolids that in total could produce 68 to 100% of the power needs for possible energy self-sufficiency in facility operations.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about treatment to make the water drinkable and advised that it is being done in London. Mr. Loiacono stated that the process would be very expensive and has not been studied thoroughly. It would require reverse osmosis, injecting the water into the ground and the water would have to travel for some distance before it could be extracted

and used. Mr. Loiacono stated that he does not have information about London's methods to make the water drinkable. Director Blumenfeld advised that Marin County is reviewing de-salinization. Mr. Loiacono stated that California Public Health guidelines would have to be followed and advised that standards allow you to take seawater and desalinize it and put it into your potable water system, but that you cannot do the same with wastewater.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about the level of cleanliness required for turning the water into recycled water for irrigation. Mr. Loiacono discussed methods for disinfection and discussed methods used at Harding Park. Director Blumenfeld asked if there is a way to reduce the amount of sewage that goes into the waste water system. Mr. Loiacono stated that there is a Master Plan projection of a population increase of 100,000, with no projected increase in sewage due to the installation of low flush toilets.

Chair Wald suggested that consideration be given to using solids in sewage to generate the energy that runs the sewage treatment plants.

Public Comment: Ms. Debbie Raphael, Toxics Reduction Program Manager, Department of the Environment asked if the North Point outfall is more beneficial than the Southeast Plant outfall. Ms. Jones stated that it is a much better outfall because the North Point facility has more tidal changes. Ms. Raphael asked if a new outfall would be required in the case of Alternative 4. Ms. Jones advised that in the planning window, both the North Point and Southeast outfalls need to be replaced. Ms. Raphael asked if the SFPUC owns the land at the Oceanside Plant. Mr. Loiacono advised that the City owns the land and that Recreation and Park Department has jurisdiction over the land.

Public Comment: Mr. Jack Macy, Department of the Environment Commercial Recycling Coordinator stated that the "biosolids treatment and disposal" are important because the landfill diversion of biosolids is part of our overall waste diversion percentage and goals and is therefore necessary to maintain the diversion of biosolids to meet our future diversion goals.

Public Comment: Ms. Carolyn Blair asked if for Alternative 2, there would be an expansion of buildings or if existing buildings would be used. Mr. Loiacono stated that if the dry weather plant were to be at the North Point location, existing buildings would be torn down and replaced with new ones. It was stated that the footprint may be different but would be within the same space. Ms. Blair asked if any water was being put into the bay or ocean that is polluting or affecting the environment, habitat, people, or recreational facilities. Mr. Loiacono stated that there are bacteria with combined sewer discharges and current regulatory requirements are being met. It was advised that monitoring and studies are being done on the bay and on ocean outfall. Ms. Blair recommended researching statistics on what type of tree canopy would intercept the rain and by what amount.

Public Comment: Ms. Espanola Jackson asked if the 1972 promise to the Bayview Hunters Point community would be met. Mr. Loiacono explained the differences and advantages of the current project in comparison to the 1972 project. Ms. Jackson (1) spoke against placing combustion turbines in the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood because of health concerns for residents and (2) recommended that "Toxic City Bayview Hunters Point" article about toxins in the Bayview Hunters Point area be read and discussed the effects of landfills in the neighborhood.

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel inquired about Recreation and Park Department jurisdiction of land next to the San Francisco Zoo. Mr. Loiacono advised that the Recreation and Park Department has jurisdiction over the 43-acre site next to the Zoo, and SFPUC would be working out an agreement with the Zoo and Recreation and Park Department for use of land. Ms. Wuerfel asked if the SFPUC has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to use the land. Mr. Loiacono stated that there is a written agreement regarding the use of 12 acres and that there may be an MOU. Ms. Wuerfel asked if there is any money involved or if Recreation and Park Department is being paid for use of land under their jurisdiction. Mr. Loiacono stated that there is no money now on a continual basis and advised that SFPUC had previously paid into structural costs for improving buildings located at the Zoo. A discussion was held on anaerobic digestion.

Public Comment: Mr. Alex Lantsberg asked how costs are calculated especially in the out years when regulatory changes and sea levels rise and additional pumping and building facilities would be required. Ms. Jones advised that estimated costs are being obtained.

Public Comment: Mr. Chris Choate, Vice-President of Sustainability, Norcal, discussed the process for turning food waste into energy and composting of biosolids. It was stated that Norcal has been requested to collect food waste in Los Angeles because of the oil, fat and grease that clog the infrastructure. Director Blumenfeld stated that oil and grease is a \$15 million a year problem as money has to be spent to take the fat, oil and grease out. Ms. Jones stated that it takes up sewage capacity and causes blockages.

Public Comment: Mr. Francisco Da Costa stated that the Hunters Point community needs to see a Business Plan and that mitigation factors should be put in place to address quality of life issues. Mr. Da Costa recommended addressing practical matters such as where the facility is going to be situated, how it is going to impact people, and mitigation of particulates and flares. Ms. Jones stated that next steps after approval from the SFPUC Commission would be a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and researching how to move the Southeast digesters away from the residents.

Commissioner King inquired about the term "flaring." Ms. Jones advised that "flaring" is when too much gas is being made that can't be used by the various facilities at the plant that process the gas, causing the excess to be burned off in the air. It was stated that modern facilities are needed to capture the emissions.

Commissioner King asked if the SFPUC Commission would be receiving staff recommendations as part of next steps. It was stated that alternatives and all Master Plan elements, costs, benefits, and a matrix evaluation criteria would be brought to the SFPUC Commission in spring/summer, and that recommendations would be brought forth in the summer. Commissioner King asked when community comments would be processed and how they would be quantified. Mr. Loiacono stated that all comments to date would be factored into the social evaluation criteria. Ms. Jones advised that comments can be submitted electronically at www.sfsewers.org and through community meetings. Ms. Raphael inquired as to when the evaluation criteria matrix would become public. Mr. Loiacono stated that it would be about another month before it would be finalized.

Public Comment: Mr. Alex Lantsberg stated that a number of comments may focus on programmatic aspects of the system, and that there are also a number of comments that speak to the technical aspects of the program and how it is being evaluated, assessed, and analyzed. It was asked how the SFPUC is incorporating these comments and adjusting evaluation criteria to respond to public comment on the substance of the program rather than on the mechanics and analysis of the program. Mr. Loiacono stated that all information received is being incorporated and that it is necessary to look at flexibility, liability, environmental action selection, and social and cost issues. It was stated that most of the comments received were about concerns with costs.

Public Comment: Mr. Arthur Feinstein recommended that goals should be to achieve maximum work quality rather than to just meet regulatory minimums. Mr. Feinstein stated that he appreciates that the Plan would try to reduce the number of overflows, but recommended achieving not having any overflows. Mr. Loiacono stated that Alternatives 1 and 4 have no impact on overflows; 2 and 3 because of the Cayuga diversion have an impact on overflows. Other options to reduce or have zero overflows would be evaluated by decision makers.

Chair Wald recommended that the SFPUC incorporate the Precautionary Principle in their work to evaluate the matrix and suggested that Department of the Environment staff can participate in this effort.

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel asked if the SFPUC would be returning at another meeting to address Urban Accord Action 21 as she felt the discussion today did not address the Accord. Chair Wald stated that what the SFPUC is doing is what San Francisco is doing on Action 21. Ms. Wuerfel asked if the water shed issues would be addressed specifically. Director Blumenfeld read Urban Accord Action 21 and discussed the parallels between today's discussions, future plans, and Action 21. Ms. Jones stated that she had identified a group of programs in her presentation as integrated watershed management that includes water reduction, flooding control, and stormwater diversion.

Public Comment: Mr. Peter Brastow stated that when he thinks of sustainable watersheds, he thinks of ecological sustainability. Mr. Brastow asked what percentage of the 10% in seven years would the ecological restoration and the transformative aspects of trying to create a more sustainable sewer system have on the process. Mr. Loiacono stated that if it is specifically water reuse, within seven years, the Westside Water Reuse Project should be built, which is part of the Water Supply Programmatic Environmental Impact Report. Mr. Loiacono stated that he does not know the Low Impact Development (LID) at this time.

Commissioner Gravanis discussed the handout "Wastewater Master Plan Goals and Objectives" (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/WastewaterMasterPlanObjectivesSWAle.pdf> submitted by the Sustainable and Watershed Alliance (SWAle) regarding the Master Plan process and requested that the Commission consider and endorse the objectives at their January 23 meeting. Ms. Jones stated that the Objectives were submitted to the SFPUC's Technical Advisory Committee and their opinion was that it was fully in align with their objectives, but that the Master Plan is not at the point of such specificity at this time. Director Blumenfeld recommended that the objectives be made part of SFPUC's evaluation criteria.

5. INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION: Hunters Point Shipyard Sustainability and Land Use Plans.

SPONSOR: Commissioner Angelo King

SPEAKER: Michael Cohen, Director, Mayor's Office of Base Reuse and Real Estate Development

Mr. Cohen discussed the Hunters Point Shipyard Sustainability and Land Use Plans and comparisons were made with the Treasure Island Plan. It was stated that the Hunters Point Shipyard is both ahead and behind of Treasure Island in different aspects. Mr. Cohen explained that the Hunters Point Phase 1 project is ahead of Treasure Island as 1600 units of housing are currently under construction and behind in that Treasure Island currently has elaborate development plans, a sustainability plan, an affordable housing plan, an infrastructure plan, and a financing plan. That process is just starting on the rest of the shipyard, which presents a constraint and an opportunity. It was stated that the Treasure Island Plan would serve as a model for the Shipyard Plan in many ways.

A discussion was held on the historic relationship between the Shipyard and Candlestick Point at different points in time and projects that have been proposed on the sites. Mr. Cohen stated that he spoke to the Mayor and the Planning Director about the opportunity to plan the southern waterfront from Executive Park through India Basin and including the Shipyard and Candlestick. It was stated that while there is a significant project on the top of the hill, much of the work from a planning and a development negotiation perspective is upcoming.

Mr. Cohen stated that the most important thing you can do to create a sustainable project is to build it into the Land Use Plan and make it compact, walkable, oriented to sun and wind, support neighborhood transit and retail, and to take advantage of all neighborhood attributes. It was stated that there is every expectation that Phase 2 of the Shipyard and Candlestick will be planned with these elements in mind.

A discussion was held about habitats and wetlands restoration on the Shipyard that include the Yosemite Slough Restoration project that is being actively worked on and additional wetlands on Parcel E that are being located. It was stated that key elements of Treasure Island sustainability is devoting 300 acres to parks and open space. By the time the Shipyard and Candlestick are complete, they will have at least 300 acres of waterfront park. Mr. Cohen stated that the Tidal Lands Exchange legislation and the Redevelopment Plan for the Shipyard call for the idea that the entire skirt around the shipyard will be for green parks and open space. It was stated that there is talk about the concept of the Crissy Field of the southeast sector. Most important public benefits from these projects is opening up 700 acres of southern waterfront to the city, the state, the region and southeastern San Francisco that would be built into the development plans. There is interest in pursuing the Blue Greenway, active elements of the Bay Trail as one of the longest unbroken stretches of the Blue Greenway project from the tip of Candlestick Point to the other end of Hunters Point Shipyard.

Mr. Cohen stated that Shipyard Phase 1 has an aggressive demolition and deconstruction plan where recyclable construction materials are being used. When the Phase 2 development agreements are complete for the Shipyard and Candlestick, there will be a

whole new standard and template for cutting edge recyclable materials and building deconstruction. It was stated that Phase 2 of the Shipyard and the rest of the southern waterfront will be the beneficiary of the most cutting edge green building standards and techniques.

Mr. Cohen stated that the Shipyard is ahead of Treasure Island in one regard. It was stated that there will be a feasibility study on public power done on Treasure Island, and the development plans call for the idea that when the vertical buildings are built that there will be the infrastructure to have solar on every roof. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission will be providing power to the Hunters Point Shipyard and there would be a requirement that there will be solar on every roof in the first phase of development for the first 1600 homes. Whatever is learned from the Treasure Island project will be filtered back to the Hunters Point Shipyard Project.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about the timeline for Phase 2. Mr. Cohen stated that environmental review will begin on Phase 2 in the end of March/early April and will be a two-year process. Director Blumenfeld asked how sustainability goals would be achieved given the contamination issues on Parcels E and F. Mr. Cohen stated that one of the opportunities for the Shipyard's contribution to sustainability is in addressing environmental scars in the community. It was stated that contamination will have impacts on what can be done in certain places. Clean up will have an impact on land use planning but is a great opportunity to address contamination.

The Conveyance Agreement with the Navy which calls for the Navy to transfer parcels to the Mayors Office that requires both federal and state regulator concurrence that the land parcels have been cleaned to a level of residential and industrial open space standards was discussed. It was stated that the first 88 acres have already been transferred and that Parcels B and D would be ready for transfer around the time of the two-year development planning process.

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel stated that she had heard in the news that the Mayor is back in Washington seeking funds for the cleanup. Mr. Cohen stated that the Shipyard because of the 2004 Conveyance Agreement gets about 60 to 70 million dollars a year from the Navy for cleanup. It was stated that they receive more money for the Shipyard than any closed Navy base in the country and have spent about 500 million dollars to date and probably have about another 300 million dollars to go. It is subject to federal appropriations every year. Thanks to the agreements that have been in place since 2004, they have quite a bit of leverage over the federal government and receiving active funding.

Commissioner King made a request to the Department of the Environment to include the Bayview Hunters Point Shipyard in its Strategic Plan and to offer support and advice to the people that are involved in the planning of the objectives so that the Shipyard can be a model along with Treasure Island in terms of what you can do with new development in urban areas and in reducing our carbon footprint. Mr. Cohen confirmed that the Redevelopment Agency is the lead agency for this project and that the Mayors Office is coordinating on this project along with the Redevelopment Agency and the Planning Department. The importance of adding all the stated objectives into the Land Use Plan was discussed.

Chair Wald asked if there is a place where all the interested agencies can come together and work on this effort. Mr. Cohen thanked the Commission for their expression of interest, and the Department of the Environment was acknowledged for the support received for the Treasure Island Plan. Mr. Cohen suggested that the exact same opportunity exists for the Hunters Point Shipyard Plan where the Department of the Environment can be part of the team with all of the other departments on various elements of the plans. Commissioner King stated that there is an Advisory Committee that the Mayor appoints members to. Mr. Cohen recommended that logical next steps would be for the Department of the Environment staff to be involved with the Redevelopment Agency Commission and the Citizen's Advisory Committees (CAC's) who have both an environmental and land use subcommittee. It was stated that the Mayors Office frequently holds joint meetings of the two subcommittees.

Public Comment: Ms. Sraddha Mehta asked for clarification of what the Redevelopment Agency's role is versus the Office of Economic and Workforce Development's role. Mr. Cohen stated that Hunters Point Shipyard is under the jurisdiction of the Redevelopment Agency that is the legal entity that you enter into contracts with. The Board of Supervisors has to approve redevelopment plans and amendments. Historically, going back to Mission Bay and the Ballpark, the Mayor's Office has coordinated closely with either the Redevelopment Agency or the Port, whatever department had the jurisdiction over negotiating and structuring the deals through the entitlement process and then steps aside.

Commissioner Gravanis asked if there is a plan to do a Hunters Point Shipyard Sustainability Plan in writing and who the lead would be. Mr. Cohen stated that there would definitely be a Sustainability Plan and that he would work with the Department of the Environment, the development team and their consultants to put together a Plan, and bring it to the Environment Commission.

Public Comment: Mr. Arthur Feinstein discussed the book that he presented at the meeting called From Pollution to Parkland: Alternatives for a Waterfront Park at Hunters Point Shipyard that describes the history of Hunters Point and the environmental justice issues in the neighborhood. It provides four alternatives for Parcel E, which is the southern shoreline of Hunters Point. Examples of how other cities' waterfront parks have become economic generators for the community is also cited in the book

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel inquired if there was a difference in the level of cleanup for residential versus open space and which has the greater level of cleanup. Ms. Wuerfel expressed her concern that a proposed waterfront park should have the necessary level of cleanup required to accommodate activities for the intended use. Mr. Cohen stated that in some cases open space cleanup can be a greater level of clean up than residential and that cleanup would be consistent with the intended use.

Public Comment: Mr. Da Costa suggested that the Environment Commission should work with the Health Department, Department of Toxics and Substance Control, and the Bay Air Quality Management District to address the issue of pollution and should be proactive in helping the population and engage universities and other institutions to participate in this effort.

Public Comment: Mr. Peter Brastow discussed Nature in the City's activities that include ecological stewardship on Yerba Buena Island. It was recommended that a Natural Resources Plan be part of the Sustainability Plan for the Hunters Point Shipyard project. A handout was distributed in Committee called "Yerba Buena Update" (PDF)
<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/NatureCityYerbaBuenaUpdate.pdf>

6. **DISCUSSION:** Department of the Environment Strategic Plan for 2007-2009 for Toxics Reduction, Outreach, and Environmental Education (Explanatory Document: Strategic Plan (Word) <http://sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/StrategicPlan0709comprehensive.doc>.)

SPONSOR/SPEAKER: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

This item was continued to the February 12, 2007 meeting.

7. **DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION:** United Nations World Environment Day Accords—Prioritizing three key actions for adoption by the Commission on the Environment for 2007. The Committee will receive public comment on what the priorities for the Urban Accords should be for the second year (Explanatory Document: Urban Environmental Accords Review
<http://sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/UrbanEnvAccordsReview.PDF>).

SPONSOR/SPEAKER: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

This item was continued to the February 12, 2007 meeting.

8. **INFORMATION:** New Business.

This item was not heard at this time.

9. **DISCUSSION:** FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

This item was not heard at this time.

10. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

There was no public comment at this time.

11. **ADJOURNMENT.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

The next Policy Committee meeting will be held on Monday, February 12, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

*** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Commission's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519 or by following the links above; (3) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (4) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.*

Respectfully submitted by,

Monica Fish
Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
FAX: (415) 554-6393

Adopted:



SF Environment

Our home. Our city. Our planet.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

***RESCHEDULED MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES**

**Tuesday, January 16, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102**

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

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*The Monday, January 8, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Policy Committee meeting was rescheduled to Tuesday, January 16, 2007 at 5:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

- 1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL.** The Commission on the Environment's meeting was called to order at 5:09 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and King (5:10 p.m.)
- 2. ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the November 13, 2006 Policy Committee Regular Meeting (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the November 13, 2006 Regular Meeting). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the November 13, 2006 Meeting Minutes were approved with no objection. (Absent: Commissioner King)
- 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

Commissioner King joined the meeting at this time.

Mr. Francisco Da Costa, Director, Environmental Justice Advocacy discussed global warming as it pertains to the Southeast Sector, expressed concern regarding the three combustion turbines that are going to be installed by Pier 80 and the proposed construction of thousands of units. Mr. Da Costa asked the Commissioners to carefully review proposed projects in San Francisco that would affect quality of life issues.

Department of the Environment, City and County of San Francisco

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Ms. Espanola Jackson discussed the 1972 expansion of the sewage plant in Bayview Hunters Point and the promise to the community that Bayview Hunters Point will be receiving 80% of the City's sewage. However, because of expansion, 100% of the sewage is being received by Bayview Hunters Point. Ms. Jackson discussed poor sewage infrastructure in Bayview Hunters Point and medical issues affecting the community because of environmental hot spots. The Department of the Environment was urged to influence decision makers in 2007 to (1) supply medical attention to Bayview Hunters Point residents and (2) to be aware of the sea level rise that may affect Treasure Island in the future.

4. INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION: Implementation of Urban Environment Accord

Action 21: Water. Update on Sewer System Master Plan - Midpoint in the Planning Phase. Wastewater Enterprise staff will present and discuss the current status of the Sewer System Master Plan (Explanatory Document: Sewer System Master Plan Update Presentation (PDF) [http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/SFPUCWastewaterMasterPlanPresentation\(1\).pdf](http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/SFPUCWastewaterMasterPlanPresentation(1).pdf).

SPONSOR: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

SPEAKERS: Bonnie Jones, Senior Engineer, & Jon Loiacono, Principal Engineer
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Ms. Jones discussed the Master Plan vision based on public values that include environmental and public health awareness and advised of the planning process that SFPUC and its staff will be engaged in through public meetings with all stakeholders, e.g. the Technical Advisory Committee, Citizens Advisory Committee, the general public, other City Departments, and consultants. Topics discussed included:

An overview was given of the three plants, North Point, Southeast, and Oceanside Plants.

- **Basic Master Plan Objectives:** Improving seismic reliability, replacing aging infrastructure (e.g. repair broken pipes), collection system odor control, minimizing flooding, and accommodating climate change. Slides were shown on how increasing sewer ages and rising tides produce failure rates and impact the entire sewer system. Historical and projected high tides data was presented and a discussion was held on methods to resolve future problems that may occur.
- **Improvement Objectives:** Improvement objectives discussed included reducing neighborhood impacts for the Southeast Plant and other facilities, improving system reliability and redundancy, and providing flexibility for future regulations.
- **Four Alternatives to Address Improvement Objectives** would be considered:

Alternative 1: Upgrade Existing System to Eliminate Plant Impacts such as addressing neighborhood impacts that include odor control, moving solids handling at the Southeast Plant away from residents possibly to Islais Creek or other sites, and increase system reliability.

Alternative 2: Decentralized Treatment-directing flow from the Southeast facility to the Oceanside Plant and turn the North Point Plant back into a dry weather plant. Projects would include Southeast Plant improvements, North Point Facility

upgrade to all-weather plant, and diverting flow from the Cayuga area to the Oceanside Plant.

Alternative 3: Treat All Dry Weather Flow at the Oceanside Plant and projects that include Southeast Plant conversion to a wet weather facility, new treatment plant at Oceanside, Southeast Force Main to Cayuga and Cayuga Diversion to Oceanside Plant.

Alternative 4: Relocate Southeast Plant to New Bayside Site away from residents. Consultants would provide costs on re-plumbing everything from the Bayside to a new treatment site. Alternative 4 Projects include a new Bayside Plant and outfall, Southeast Plant conversion to pumping facility, and conveyance from Southeast to new Plant.

- Programs Common to All Alternatives: Master Plan Elements--Integrated Urban Watershed Management (Stormwater Program Objectives and Low Impact Development) and Lifecycle Asset Management (Energy and Power Management Program Objectives).
- Renewable Energy Program, Current and Future demand met by renewable energy.
- Strategies to Meet Diversion Goals—Organic Waste Current and Future Goals.
- Benefits that include maximizing renewable energy potential, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and assisting with meeting Waste Diversion Goals.
- Biosolids Treatment and Disposal—Reuse Options and Constraints.
- Next Steps—Public Workshops to be held at the Southeast Community Facility on January 27; at Bill Graham Civic Auditorium on January 23 and in North Beach on January 24; Completion of Quantitative Evaluation of Alternatives (Spring/Summer 2007), and Draft Master Plan presentation to Commissioners and the Public (Summer 2007).

Mr. Loiacono discussed the City's mercury prevention program and advised that there is still a small amount of residual mercury that is in the sewer system that is expensive to remove.

In relation to SFPUC's renewable energy goals and the Department's waste diversion goals, SFPUC proposes that food scraps be digested from the City's or Norcal's source separation food scrap collection (projected up to 400 tons per day in 2012) and also to digest source separated brown grease mixed with the biosolids that in total could produce 68 to 100% of the power needs for possible energy self-sufficiency in facility operations.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about treatment to make the water drinkable and advised that it is being done in London. Mr. Loiacono stated that the process would be very expensive and has not been studied thoroughly. It would require reverse osmosis, injecting the water into the ground and the water would have to travel for some distance before it could be extracted and used. Mr. Loiacono stated that he does not have information about London's methods

to make the water drinkable. Director Blumenfeld advised that Marin County is reviewing de-salinization. Mr. Loiacono stated that California Public Health guidelines would have to be followed and advised that standards allow you to take seawater and desalinize it and put it into your potable water system, but that you cannot do the same with wastewater.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about the level of cleanliness required for turning the water into recycled water for irrigation. Mr. Loiacono discussed methods for disinfection and discussed methods used at Harding Park. Director Blumenfeld asked if there is a way to reduce the amount of sewage that goes into the waste water system. Mr. Loiacono stated that there is a Master Plan projection of a population increase of 100,000, with no projected increase in sewage due to the installation of low flush toilets.

Chair Wald suggested that consideration be given to using solids in sewage to generate the energy that runs the sewage treatment plants.

Public Comment: Ms. Debbie Raphael, Toxics Reduction Program Manager, Department of the Environment asked if the North Point outfall is more beneficial than the Southeast Plant outfall. Ms. Jones stated that it is a much better outfall because the North Point facility has more tidal changes. Ms. Raphael asked if a new outfall would be required in the case of Alternative 4. Ms. Jones advised that in the planning window, both the North Point and Southeast outfalls need to be replaced. Ms. Raphael asked if the SFPUC owns the land at the Oceanside Plant. Mr. Loiacono advised that the City owns the land and that Recreation and Park Department has jurisdiction over the land.

Public Comment: Mr. Jack Macy, Department of the Environment Commercial Recycling Coordinator stated that the "biosolids treatment and disposal" are important because the landfill diversion of biosolids is part of our overall waste diversion percentage and goals and is therefore necessary to maintain the diversion of biosolids to meet our future diversion goals.

Public Comment: Ms. Carolyn Blair asked if for Alternative 2, there would be an expansion of buildings or if existing buildings would be used. Mr. Loiacono stated that if the dry weather plant were to be at the North Point location, existing buildings would be torn down and replaced with new ones. It was stated that the footprint may be different but would be within the same space. Ms. Blair asked if any water was being put into the bay or ocean that is polluting or affecting the environment, habitat, people, or recreational facilities. Mr. Loiacono stated that there are bacteria with combined sewer discharges and current regulatory requirements are being met. It was advised that monitoring and studies are being done on the bay and on ocean outfall. Ms. Blair recommended researching statistics on what type of tree canopy would intercept the rain and by what amount.

Public Comment: Ms. Espanola Jackson asked if the 1972 promise to the Bayview Hunters Point community would be met. Mr. Loiacono explained the differences and advantages of the current project in comparison to the 1972 project. Ms. Jackson (1) spoke against placing combustion turbines in the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood because of health concerns for residents and (2) recommended that "Toxic City Bayview Hunters Point" article about toxins in the Bayview Hunters Point area be read and discussed the effects of landfills in the neighborhood.

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel inquired about Recreation and Park Department jurisdiction of land next to the San Francisco Zoo. Mr. Loiacono advised that the Recreation and Park Department has jurisdiction over the 43-acre site next to the Zoo, and SFPUC would be working out an agreement with the Zoo and Recreation and Park Department for use of land. Ms. Wuerfel asked if the SFPUC has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to use the land. Mr. Loiacono stated that there is a written agreement regarding the use of 12 acres and that there may be an MOU. Ms. Wuerfel asked if there is any money involved or if Recreation and Park Department is being paid for use of land under their jurisdiction. Mr. Loiacono stated that there is no money now on a continual basis and advised that SFPUC had previously paid into structural costs for improving buildings located at the Zoo. A discussion was held on anaerobic digestion.

Public Comment: Mr. Alex Lantsberg asked how costs are calculated especially in the out years when regulatory changes and sea levels rise and additional pumping and building facilities would be required. Ms. Jones advised that estimated costs are being obtained.

Public Comment: Mr. Chris Choate, Vice-President of Sustainability, Norcal, discussed the process for turning food waste into energy and composting of biosolids. It was stated that Norcal has been requested to collect food waste in Los Angeles because of the oil, fat and grease that clog the infrastructure. Director Blumenfeld stated that oil and grease is a \$15 million a year problem as money has to be spent to take the fat, oil and grease out. Ms. Jones stated that it takes up sewage capacity and causes blockages.

Public Comment: Mr. Francisco Da Costa stated that the Hunters Point community needs to see a Business Plan and that mitigation factors should be put in place to address quality of life issues. Mr. Da Costa recommended addressing practical matters such as where the facility is going to be situated, how it is going to impact people, and mitigation of particulates and flares. Ms. Jones stated that next steps after approval from the SFPUC Commission would be a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and researching how to move the Southeast digesters away from the residents.

Commissioner King inquired about the term "flaring." Ms. Jones advised that "flaring" is when too much gas is being made that can't be used by the various facilities at the plant that process the gas, causing the excess to be burned off in the air. It was stated that modern facilities are needed to capture the emissions.

Commissioner King asked if the SFPUC Commission would be receiving staff recommendations as part of next steps. It was stated that alternatives and all Master Plan elements, costs, benefits, and a matrix evaluation criteria would be brought to the SFPUC Commission in spring/summer, and that recommendations would be brought forth in the summer. Commissioner King asked when community comments would be processed and how they would be quantified. Mr. Loiacono stated that all comments to date would be factored into the social evaluation criteria. Ms. Jones advised that comments can be submitted electronically at www.sfsewers.org and through community meetings. Ms. Raphael inquired as to when the evaluation criteria matrix would become public. Mr. Loiacono stated that it would be about another month before it would be finalized.

Public Comment: Mr. Alex Lantsberg stated that a number of comments may focus on programmatic aspects of the system, and that there are also a number of comments that

speak to the technical aspects of the program and how it is being evaluated, assessed, and analyzed. It was asked how the SFPUC is incorporating these comments and adjusting evaluation criteria to respond to public comment on the substance of the program rather than on the mechanics and analysis of the program. Mr. Loiacono stated that all information received is being incorporated and that it is necessary to look at flexibility, liability, environmental action selection, and social and cost issues. It was stated that most of the comments received were about concerns with costs.

Public Comment: Mr. Arthur Feinstein recommended that goals should be to achieve maximum work quality rather than to just meet regulatory minimums. Mr. Feinstein stated that he appreciates that the Plan would try to reduce the number of overflows, but recommended achieving not having any overflows. Mr. Loiacono stated that Alternatives 1 and 4 have no impact on overflows; 2 and 3 because of the Cayuga diversion have an impact on overflows. Other options to reduce or have zero overflows would be evaluated by decision makers.

Chair Wald recommended that the SFPUC incorporate the Precautionary Principle in their work to evaluate the matrix and suggested that Department of the Environment staff can participate in this effort.

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel asked if the SFPUC would be returning at another meeting to address Urban Accord Action 21 as she felt the discussion today did not address the Accord. Chair Wald stated that what the SFPUC is doing is what San Francisco is doing on Action 21. Ms. Wuerfel asked if the water shed issues would be addressed specifically. Director Blumenfeld read Urban Accord Action 21 and discussed the parallels between today's discussions, future plans, and Action 21. Ms. Jones stated that she had identified a group of programs in her presentation as integrated watershed management that includes water reduction, flooding control, and stormwater diversion.

Public Comment: Mr. Peter Brastow stated that when he thinks of sustainable watersheds, he thinks of ecological sustainability. Mr. Brastow asked what percentage of the 10% in seven years would the ecological restoration and the transformative aspects of trying to create a more sustainable sewer system have on the process. Mr. Loiacono stated that if it is specifically water reuse, within seven years, the Westside Water Reuse Project should be built, which is part of the Water Supply Programmatic Environmental Impact Report. Mr. Loiacono stated that he does not know the Low Impact Development (LID) at this time.

Commissioner Gravanis discussed the handout "Wastewater Master Plan Goals and Objectives" (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/WastewaterMasterPlanObjectivesSWAle.pdf> submitted by the Sustainable and Watershed Alliance (SWAle) regarding the Master Plan process and requested that the Commission consider and endorse the objectives at their January 23 meeting. Ms. Jones stated that the Objectives were submitted to the SFPUC's Technical Advisory Committee and their opinion was that it was fully in align with their objectives, but that the Master Plan is not at the point of such specificity at this time. Director Blumenfeld recommended that the objectives be made part of SFPUC's evaluation criteria.

5. INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION: Hunters Point Shipyard Sustainability and Land Use Plans.

SPONSOR: Commissioner Angelo King

SPEAKER: Michael Cohen, Director, Mayor's Office of Base Reuse and Real Estate Development

Mr. Cohen discussed the Hunters Point Shipyard Sustainability and Land Use Plans and comparisons were made with the Treasure Island Plan. It was stated that the Hunters Point Shipyard is both ahead and behind of Treasure Island in different aspects. Mr. Cohen explained that the Hunters Point Phase 1 project is ahead of Treasure Island as 1600 units of housing are currently under construction and behind in that Treasure Island currently has elaborate development plans, a sustainability plan, an affordable housing plan, an infrastructure plan, and a financing plan. That process is just starting on the rest of the shipyard, which presents a constraint and an opportunity. It was stated that the Treasure Island Plan would serve as a model for the Shipyard Plan in many ways.

A discussion was held on the historic relationship between the Shipyard and Candlestick Point at different points in time and projects that have been proposed on the sites. Mr. Cohen stated that he spoke to the Mayor and the Planning Director about the opportunity to plan the southern waterfront from Executive Park through India Basin and including the Shipyard and Candlestick. It was stated that while there is a significant project on the top of the hill, much of the work from a planning and a development negotiation perspective is upcoming.

Mr. Cohen stated that the most important thing you can do to create a sustainable project is to build it into the Land Use Plan and make it compact, walkable, oriented to sun and wind, support neighborhood transit and retail, and to take advantage of all neighborhood attributes. It was stated that there is every expectation that Phase 2 of the Shipyard and Candlestick will be planned with these elements in mind.

A discussion was held about habitats and wetlands restoration on the Shipyard that include the Yosemite Slough Restoration project that is being actively worked on and additional wetlands on Parcel E that are being located. It was stated that key elements of Treasure Island sustainability is devoting 300 acres to parks and open space. By the time the Shipyard and Candlestick are complete, they will have at least 300 acres of waterfront park. Mr. Cohen stated that the Tidal Lands Exchange legislation and the Redevelopment Plan for the Shipyard call for the idea that the entire skirt around the shipyard will be for green parks and open space. It was stated that there is talk about the concept of the Crissy Field of the southeast sector. Most important public benefits from these projects is opening up 700 acres of southern waterfront to the city, the state, the region and southeastern San Francisco that would be built into the development plans. There is Interest in pursuing the Blue Greenway, active elements of the Bay Trail as one of the longest unbroken stretches of the Blue Greenway project from the tip of Candlestick Point to the other end of Hunters Point Shipyard.

Mr. Cohen stated that Shipyard Phase 1 has an aggressive demolition and deconstruction plan where recyclable construction materials are being used. When the Phase 2 development agreements are complete for the Shipyard and Candlestick, there will be a

whole new standard and template for cutting edge recyclable materials and building deconstruction. It was stated that Phase 2 of the Shipyard and the rest of the southern waterfront will be the beneficiary of the most cutting edge green building standards and techniques.

Mr. Cohen stated that the Shipyard is ahead of Treasure Island in one regard. It was stated that there will be a feasibility study on public power done on Treasure Island, and the development plans call for the idea that when the vertical buildings are built that there will be the infrastructure to have solar on every roof. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission will be providing power to the Hunters Point Shipyard and there would be a requirement that there will be solar on every roof in the first phase of development for the first 1600 homes. Whatever is learned from the Treasure Island project will be filtered back to the Hunters Point Shipyard Project.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about the timeline for Phase 2. Mr. Cohen stated that environmental review will begin on Phase 2 in the end of March/early April and will be a two-year process. Director Blumenfeld asked how sustainability goals would be achieved given the contamination issues on Parcels E and F. Mr. Cohen stated that one of the opportunities for the Shipyard's contribution to sustainability is in addressing environmental scars in the community. It was stated that contamination will have impacts on what can be done in certain places. Clean up will have an impact on land use planning but is a great opportunity to address contamination.

The Conveyance Agreement with the Navy which calls for the Navy to transfer parcels to the Mayors Office that requires both federal and state regulator concurrence that the land parcels have been cleaned to a level of residential and industrial open space standards was discussed. It was stated that the first 88 acres have already been transferred and that Parcels B and D would be ready for transfer around the time of the two-year development planning process.

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel stated that she had heard in the news that the Mayor is back in Washington seeking funds for the cleanup. Mr. Cohen stated that the Shipyard because of the 2004 Conveyance Agreement gets about 60 to 70 million dollars a year from the Navy for cleanup. It was stated that they receive more money for the Shipyard than any closed Navy base in the country and have spent about 500 million dollars to date and probably have about another 300 million dollars to go. It is subject to federal appropriations every year. Thanks to the agreements that have been in place since 2004, they have quite a bit of leverage over the federal government and receiving active funding.

Commissioner King made a request to the Department of the Environment to include the Bayview Hunters Point Shipyard in its Strategic Plan and to offer support and advice to the people that are involved in the planning of the objectives so that the Shipyard can be a model along with Treasure Island in terms of what you can do with new development in urban areas and in reducing our carbon footprint. Mr. Cohen confirmed that the Redevelopment Agency is the lead agency for this project and that the Mayors Office is coordinating on this project along with the Redevelopment Agency and the Planning Department. The importance of adding all the stated objectives into the Land Use Plan was discussed.

Chair Wald asked if there is a place where all the interested agencies can come together and work on this effort. Mr. Cohen thanked the Commission for their expression of interest, and the Department of the Environment was acknowledged for the support received for the Treasure Island Plan. Mr. Cohen suggested that the exact same opportunity exists for the Hunters Point Shipyard Plan where the Department of the Environment can be part of the team with all of the other departments on various elements of the plans. Commissioner King stated that there is an Advisory Committee that the Mayor appoints members to. Mr. Cohen recommended that logical next steps would be for the Department of the Environment staff to be involved with the Redevelopment Agency Commission and the Citizen's Advisory Committees (CAC's) who have both an environmental and land use subcommittee. It was stated that the Mayors Office frequently holds joint meetings of the two subcommittees.

Public Comment: Ms. Sraddha Mehta asked for clarification of what the Redevelopment Agency's role is versus the Office of Economic and Workforce Development's role. Mr. Cohen stated that Hunters Point Shipyard is under the jurisdiction of the Redevelopment Agency that is the legal entity that you enter into contracts with. The Board of Supervisors has to approve redevelopment plans and amendments. Historically, going back to Mission Bay and the Ballpark, the Mayor's Office has coordinated closely with either the Redevelopment Agency or the Port, whatever department had the jurisdiction over negotiating and structuring the deals through the entitlement process and then steps aside.

Commissioner Gravanis asked if there is a plan to do a Hunters Point Shipyard Sustainability Plan in writing and who the lead would be. Mr. Cohen stated that there would definitely be a Sustainability Plan and that he would work with the Department of the Environment, the development team and their consultants to put together a Plan, and bring it to the Environment Commission.

Public Comment: Mr. Arthur Feinstein discussed the book that he presented at the meeting called From Pollution to Parkland: Alternatives for a Waterfront Park at Hunters Point Shipyard that describes the history of Hunters Point and the environmental justice issues in the neighborhood. It provides four alternatives for Parcel E, which is the southern shoreline of Hunters Point. Examples of how other cities' waterfront parks have become economic generators for the community is also cited in the book

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel inquired if there was a difference in the level of cleanup for residential versus open space and which has the greater level of cleanup. Ms. Wuerfel expressed her concern that a proposed waterfront park should have the necessary level of cleanup required to accommodate activities for the intended use. Mr. Cohen stated that in some cases open space cleanup can be a greater level of clean up than residential and that cleanup would be consistent with the intended use.

Public Comment: Mr. Da Costa suggested that the Environment Commission should work with the Health Department, Department of Toxics and Substance Control, and the Bay Air Quality Management District to address the issue of pollution and should be proactive in helping the population and engage universities and other institutions to participate in this effort.

Public Comment: Mr. Peter Brastow discussed Nature in the City's activities that include ecological stewardship on Yerba Buena Island. It was recommended that a Natural Resources Plan be part of the Sustainability Plan for the Hunters Point Shipyard project. A handout was distributed in Committee called "Yerba Buena Update" (PDF)
<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/NatureCityYerbaBuenaUpdate.pdf>

6. **DISCUSSION:** Department of the Environment Strategic Plan for 2007-2009 for Toxics Reduction, Outreach, and Environmental Education (Explanatory Document: Strategic Plan (Word) <http://sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/StrategicPlan0709comprehensive.doc>.)

SPONSOR/SPEAKER: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

This item was continued to the February 12, 2007 meeting.

7. **DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION:** United Nations World Environment Day Accords—Prioritizing three key actions for adoption by the Commission on the Environment for 2007. The Committee will receive public comment on what the priorities for the Urban Accords should be for the second year (Explanatory Document: Urban Environmental Accords Review

<http://sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/UrbanEnvAccordsReview.PDF>).

SPONSOR/SPEAKER: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

This item was continued to the February 12, 2007 meeting.

8. **INFORMATION:** New Business.

This item was not heard at this time.

9. **DISCUSSION:** FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

This item was not heard at this time.

10. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

There was no public comment at this time.

11. **ADJOURNMENT.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

The next Policy Committee meeting will be held on Monday, February 12, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

*** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Commission's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519 or by following the links above; (3) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (4) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.*

Respectfully submitted by,

Monica Fish
Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
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Adopted: February 12, 2007



SF Environment

Our home. Our city. Our planet.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DOCUMENTS DEPT.

**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

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NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING AND AGENDA

Monday, February 12, 2007, 5:00 P.M.

02-08-07A10:50 REV0

City Hall, Room 421

One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

San Francisco, CA 94102

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

- 2. ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the January 16, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the January 16, 2007 Rescheduled Meeting http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=53929).

- 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

- 4. DISCUSSION:** Department of the Environment Strategic Plan for 2007-2009 for Toxics Reduction, Outreach, and Environmental Education (Continued from the January 16, 2007 Meeting) (Explanatory Document: Strategic Plan 2007-09 <http://sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/StrategicPlan0709comprehensive.doc>).

SPONSOR/SPEAKER: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

Department of the Environment, City and County of San Francisco

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- 5. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION:** United Nations World Environment Day Accords—Prioritizing three key actions for adoption by the Commission on the Environment for 2007. The Committee will receive public comment on what the priorities for the Urban Accords should be for the second year (Continued from the January 16, 2007 Meeting) (Explanatory Document: Urban Environmental Accords Review (PDF) <http://sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/UrbanEnvAccordsReview.PDF>).

SPONSOR/SPEAKER: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

- 6. INFORMATION:** New Business

- 7. DISCUSSION:** FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

- 8. PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

- 9. ADJOURNMENT**

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

*** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Commission's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519, (3) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (4) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org within three business days of a meeting.*

Public Comment

At this time, members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee but are not on today's agenda. Public comment will be taken following each agenda item. Each member of the public may address the Committee for up to three minutes, unless otherwise announced by the President. If it is demonstrated that the comments by the public will exceed 15 minutes, the President may continue Public Comment to another time during the meeting.

The Brown Act forbids the Committee from taking action or discussing any item or issue not appearing on the posted agenda. This rule applies to issues raised in public comment as well. In response to public comment, not on an agenda item, the Committee is limited to:

1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

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NOTE: Persons unable to attend the meeting may submit to the Committee, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the agenda items above. These comments will be made a part of the official public record and shall be brought to the attention of the Committee members. Any written comments should be sent to: Commission Secretary of the Environment, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102 by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Comments which cannot be delivered to the Commission Secretary by that time may be taken directly to the hearing at the location above.

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Posted: February 6, 2007

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

**STRATEGIC PLAN
2007-2009**

Draft date: December 4, 2006

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The mission of San Francisco's Environment Department is to improve, enhance, and preserve the environment, and to promote San Francisco's long-term wellbeing.

The Environment Department does this by developing innovative, practical and wide-ranging environmental programs, fostering groundbreaking legislation, and connecting the public to environmental resources by providing access to comprehensive and easy-to-use information on a wide range of sustainable practices.

In addition to our historic function of providing environmental policy direction for the Mayor and Board of Supervisors, the Department delivers service programs for San Francisco residents and businesses including recycling, toxics reduction, environmental justice grants, and energy efficiency.

Some of the Department's ambitious—but deliverable—environmental goals include attaining 75 percent recycling by 2010, and curbing San Francisco's greenhouse gas emissions to 20 percent below 1990 levels by 2012.

The Department Environment makes it easy for everyone in San Francisco to take care of their environment, and ultimately, the planet.

Carbon Neutrality

Overview

Global warming is an impending crisis, the first signs of which are already evident. For San Francisco, the results could be devastating. We are a coastal city, surrounded on three sides by water, so projected rises in sea level could threaten coastal wetlands, infrastructure and property. A three-foot rise in sea level would put the airport, Treasure Island and the Giants' stadium totally or partially under water, and would compromise major regional infrastructure such as Highway 101.

It is imperative for governments to do everything within their jurisdiction to address the challenge of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that are causing global warming. Achieving these reductions will require small behavioral adjustments as well as more significant changes in the areas of transportation, solid waste management, urban forestry, as well as energy efficiency and renewable energy.

San Francisco has already set greenhouse gas reduction goals through the Climate Action Plan (20 percent below 1990 levels by 2012), and has programs in several departments that have an impact on attaining these goals. In the Environment Department, these include the Carbon Neutrality Program, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Clean Air Transportation, Urban Forest, and Recycling. The individual strategic plans for these programs are presented at the beginning of this document.

The Carbon Neutrality Program

"Carbon neutrality" is the state of producing no net carbon dioxide or greenhouse gases. For San Francisco to achieve carbon neutrality, residents and businesses alike must produce as few greenhouse gases as possible, and sequester an equivalent amount of the remaining emissions through direct projects or by purchasing credits.

In addition to emissions from the use of electricity, natural gas and vehicle fuel consumption, San Francisco's total carbon emissions also include air travel by citizens, businesses, and tourists, and the carbon content of materials imported and used in the city. In order to achieve the City's near-time goal of 2012 for reducing carbon emissions 20 percent below 1990 levels, each person who lives or works in San Francisco will need to cut almost 2 tons CO₂ annually.

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission has committed tens of millions of dollars for energy efficiency and renewable energy in municipal buildings, saving of tens of thousands of tons of CO₂ annually. For private sector buildings, the Environment Department has delivered \$32 million worth of energy efficiency programs, saving tens of thousands of tons of CO₂. But in spite of these unprecedented efforts, the last four years have generated only a small fraction of the reductions needed to meet our goal. Between now and 2012, we must quadruple the rate of reductions.

It is unclear what level of investment is needed in San Francisco to address climate change. A recent UK study suggests that 1 percent of gross domestic product is the right figure, which, for San Francisco alone, would total roughly \$630 million each year. Regardless, it is clear that the Department of Environment will need to apply an unprecedented combination of public outreach campaigns, incentive programs, and new ordinances in order to attain the City's goal.

GOAL #1

To reduce San Francisco's contribution to global climate change to below 1990 levels by 2009.

OBJECTIVE A: Develop new local policy to address Climate Change and associated issues.

ACTIONS:

1. Promote new policies to address climate change in residential and commercial properties. (07-09)
2. Work with Peak Oil groups to maximize synergies between climate action and the development of CCSF's approach to Peak Oil. (07)
3. Ensure that climate action is incorporated in departmental plans, activities and performance measures where applicable. (07-08)
4. Recruit and assist community organizations and the Business Council on Climate Change to develop Climate activities and a climate outreach network including the use of a web-based calendar for Climate activities in San Francisco. (07-09)
5. Develop a Climate Fund where individuals or organizations may contribute to greenhouse gas reduction project. (08)
6. Help identify the work force development needs and assist in development of the work force to perform climate related work in buildings.
7. Advocate for local issues in regional, state and national forums including the Air District, CPUC, ICLEI, EPA, etc. (07-09)
8. Build the infrastructure to track and report San Francisco's progress towards meeting the 2012 greenhouse gas reduction target. (07)

Energy

The Environment Department has already made strides in attaining its energy efficiency and emissions reductions goals. Direct incentive programs, including the innovative Power Savers Program that targeted hard-to-reach small businesses and the subsequent Peak Energy Program, have reduced electricity use in San Francisco by 18 megawatts—enough to power over 20,000 residences. In this current cycle, the new Energy Watch Program will focus on reducing overall electricity and natural gas use.

Incentive programs have proven effective, but it is clear that there are other opportunities to capture. The Energy Efficiency program will use a variety of strategies to promote energy efficiency, from public information campaigns on the connection between climate change and energy efficiency, to seeking new legislation requiring high levels of residential and commercial efficiency. The program will also promote building performance testing of both residential and commercial buildings in order to foster the development of local businesses that can supply efficiency services.

On the renewable energy front the Program aims to build the market for solar power, with an emphasis on solar electric and solar water heating. The program will actively identify commercial opportunities for solar power, as well as for co-generation. The Program will also continue to support emerging opportunities in tidal current energy, wave energy, and rooftop wind. Finally, the program will continue to promote standardization of requirements as well as streamlining and cost reduction of permitting and interconnection for solar, co-generation and wind projects.

Both the efficiency and renewables efforts will require on-going coordination with the SFPUC and participation in local, regional, state and federal regulatory processes.

GOAL #1	To maximize energy efficiency of existing private buildings.
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OBJECTIVE #1: Maximize the energy efficiency of businesses and residences, reducing 400,000 tons of CO2 annually by 2009.

ACTIONS:

1. Work with elected officials to upgrade the Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance and the Commercial Energy Conservation Ordinance to achieve at least 380,000 tons annually by 2012. (07)
2. Deliver retrofit services for small businesses and multi-family building owners and offer energy awareness services to their employees and tenants to achieve 18,000 tons CO2. (07-09)

3. Conduct a citywide public education program on climate and energy efficiency to business, neighborhood, and tenant organizations. (07-08)
4. Coordinate with community-based organizations to support demand reduction programs program (07-09)
5. Promote performance based energy assessment of commercial and residential buildings through informational programs, incentives and new ordinances. (07-09)
6. Assist in development of the work force for performance based energy assessment and retrofit (07-09)

OBJECTIVE #2: Develop renewable energy and co-generation resources in San Francisco to displace 3,000 tons of CO2 annually by 2009.

ACTIONS:

1. Profile and identify opportunities for commercial co-generation and market to owner-occupied buildings. (07-08)
2. Develop and launch website for identification of solar potential on rooftops and assist 20 of the top commercial rooftops to install. (07)
3. Develop streamlined permitting for solar water heating and promote easier interconnection requirements for distributed generation. (07-08)
4. Develop a pilot project for rooftop wind and assist in setting simplified permitting standards and procedures. (07)
5. Publicize green power production in SF and green power credit purchasing by individuals and businesses. (09)
6. Support the development of emerging technology pilot projects in tidal current and wave energy. (07-09)

Clean Air Transportation

Transportation affects the environmental quality of our lives in San Francisco more pervasively than almost any other single factor. The choices we make regarding transportation—whether as an individual, a government agency, a company or a nonprofit organization—have direct impact on congestion and noise in our streets, pollution in the air we breathe, and the threats we face from climate change. The gasoline and diesel burned to power vehicles on San Francisco roads is our largest source of greenhouse gases, accounting for 51 percent of the City’s CO₂ emissions. In order to meet the City’s climate protection target of reducing carbon emissions by 20 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2012, we must reduce transportation’s CO₂ emissions by approximately 963,000 tons per year. Yet, emissions and congestion on the City’s streets grow each year as the number of vehicles and the miles they travel increases.

The Clean Air Transportation Program reduces vehicle emissions to improve air quality by reducing vehicle trips and by promoting the use of clean fuels in an effort to curb the generation of greenhouse gases. Through our commuter benefits program, we provide transit incentives to the employees of the City and County of San Francisco. We promote the use of transportation alternatives to employers located in San Francisco, and we implement the Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance by developing and expanding the city’s alternative fuel infrastructure and by developing “green index” policies for purchasing the cleanest, most energy-efficient vehicles for the city’s fleet.

GOAL #1	Improve air quality and mitigate traffic congestion in San Francisco, reducing CO₂ emissions by 963,000 tons per year.
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Objective A: Promote Walking—9325 people or 4.7 million new pedestrian trips replacing SOV trips

ACTIONS:

1. Assist with the implementation of the pedestrian master plan.
2. Assist with the implementation of Walk2School Program.
3. Promote telecommuting policy & monitor emissions reduction.

Objective B: Promote Bicycle Use—9325 people or 4.7 million new bicycle trips replacing SOV trips

ACTIONS:

4. Manage the City Hall Bike Room, providing secure bicycle storage, lockers, and showers for bicycle commuters in the Civic Center area.
5. Administer and promote City Bicycle Fleet Program to replace single occupancy vehicle trips with bicycles.
6. Work with the Department of Parking and Traffic, the San Francisco Bicycle Coalition, and others to promote and encourage bicycling in the community, including assisting with the annual Bike to Work Day event, and improvement of Caltrain Bike Station and Embarcadero Bike Station.
7. Develop online bike mapping application and multilingual bicycle outreach program for all San Francisco residents.

Objective C: Promote Rideshare (Carpool/Vanpool)—16,800 people switching from Single Occupancy Vehicles to ridesharing.

ACTIONS:

8. Maintain a website with information on carpool/vanpool incentives and driving alternatives for all San Francisco commuters.
9. Support the efforts of community groups to advocate for and encourage the use of alternative modes of transit in San Francisco, such as Car Free Day, Spare the Air, Rideshare Week, and events sponsored by the Transportation Management Association, Regional RideShare Program (511) Bay Area Commuters, and the Association for Commuter Transportation, Northern California Chapter.
10. Develop and promote Vanpool program in collaboration with 511 Regional Rideshare Program and vanpool service vendors.

Objective D: Increase the use of public transit, discourage driving, and promote employer based transit encouragement programs—105,350 people switching from SOV to transit

ACTIONS:

11. Provide commute assistance information to City employees by maintaining an intranet web site and distributing information about commute alternatives to City employees.
12. Administer and promote the Commuter Benefit Program, providing an incentive for employees to take transit or vanpools.
13. Maintain and expand countywide Emergency Ride Home Program to increase the use of driving alternatives.
14. Implement subsidized transit program for students at all San Francisco colleges/universities in partnership with transit agencies

15. Manage and expand municipal commuter benefits program focused at outreach and citywide implementation of commuter benefits
16. Assist with the implementation of congestion pricing program.

Objective E: Promote Clean Fuels and Vehicles—reducing CO₂ emissions by 86,000 tons per year

ACTIONS:

17. Update the Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance to better incorporate green index provisions in the City's fleet purchasing procedures. (2007-2008)
18. Implement the City's biodiesel policy by assisting with the conversion of the City's diesel fleet to B20 by December 31, 2007. (1.6 million gallons of biodiesel use)
19. Obtain incentive funds for purchasing clean, energy-efficient and alternative fuel vehicles for the City's fleet and for public access, as directed by provisions in the Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance. (2007 – 2009)
20. As directed by provisions in the Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance, obtain funding to continue developing the City's alternative fueling infrastructure for advanced transportation technology vehicles in the City's fleet and for public access. (2007 – 2009)
21. Support development of plug-in hybrid technology by obtaining funding for the purchase and testing of prototype vehicles and participating in the national Plug-in Partners campaign. (2007 – 2009)
22. Obtain funding to continue rapid clean up of the City's diesel truck fleet. (2007-2009)
23. Help implement City policies for use of low-emission equipment at construction sites. (2007 – 2009)
24. Assist with the greening of San Francisco's taxi fleet by boosting the number of compressed natural gas and hybrid vehicles in the City's taxi fleet, as called for by Mayor Newsom in December 2005. (2007 – 2009).
25. Continue building partnerships with City departments and private sector entities to develop regional fleet-based emissions reduction projects. (2007 –2009).

Objective F: Promote higher fuel efficiency standards for vehicles—reducing CO₂ emissions by 555,000 tons per year

ACTIONS:

26. Urge strengthening of federal CAFE standards. (An increase of 5 miles per gallon in CAFE standards would reduce carbon emissions from vehicle traffic in San Francisco by 555,000 tons per year.) (2007 – 2009)
- Support implementation of California's Clean Car law to regulate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles sold in California. (2007 – 2009)

Green Building Program

In the face of climate change, peak oil, water shortages, and rising waste production, San Francisco cannot afford to move slowly towards the greening of its building and construction industry. Traditional forms of building construction and operation consume 48 percent of the US's energy, 76 percent of electricity generated by power plants, and up to half of all raw material use. Each year in California, building-related activities are responsible for approximately 27 percent of the State's carbon dioxide emissions, and in San Francisco construction and demolition debris accounts for about 40 percent of the waste stream.

Mandatory measures to ensure the highest level of energy and water conservation, the least toxic building materials, and the highest use of recycled materials are now a necessity. San Francisco led the way in 1999 when the Board of Supervisors adopted mandatory green building standards for municipal construction in the Resource Efficient Building (REB) Ordinance. The ordinance was amended in 2004 to require all new municipal construction to meet the standard of LEED* Silver. Signature projects under this project include the Laguna Honda Hospital, which will save the city over \$7 million in energy costs in the first ten years of operation, as well as the LEED Platinum-rated California Academy of Sciences. Now the City must move beyond incentives and education to require that all construction within city limits meet a similar standard.

On the residential and commercial fronts, the Program places a particular focus on greening affordable housing, as well as encouraging commercial development in San Francisco to adopt the highest standards in energy performance, water conservation, material selection and more. The Environment Department, in partnership with the Department of Building Inspection and the Planning Department, is implementing a Priority Permitting Process for LEED Gold buildings.

*LEED stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. It is a national standard adopted by the United States Green Building Council. LEED Ratings range from Certified, to Silver, Gold, and Platinum.

GOAL #1	Enhance environmental performance of buildings in San Francisco to reduce costs while increasing efficiency and livability
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Objective A: Initiate, develop, and implement policies that result in all new construction meeting at a minimum an equivalent of a LEED Silver building standard.

ACTIONS:

1. Collaborate with Mayor's Office, Planning Department, and Department of Building Inspection to internalize green building principles into citywide planning and development processes. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)
2. Encourage private sector commercial buildings to meet LEED Gold standards through the implementation of a Priority Permit Processing system in partnership with the Departments of Building Inspection and Planning. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
3. Work with appropriate public and private partners to develop ordinances requiring minimum green building standards (LEED, GreenPoints, or other) for all residential and commercial construction. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
4. Ensure municipal buildings meet LEED Silver standards by providing oversight and assistance to City departments as required in Chapter 7 of the Environment Code, inserting green RFQ/RFP and leasehold language, and coordinating the REB Task Force and the Municipal Project Review Committee. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
5. Develop a stable funding mechanism through interdepartmental work orders, fees, bonds, or legislation to support Green Building Program initiatives. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Objective B: Increase implementation of green building practices by providing technical assistance and oversight to project teams.

ACTIONS:

6. Facilitate sustainability goal-setting process, identify green building requirements (LEED, Construction and Demolition Debris Management, etc.), incentives, resources, qualified LEED Accredited Professionals and commissioning providers through pre-development consultations, pre-bid meetings, charrettes, and other multi-disciplinary design team meetings. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
7. Utilize the Department GreenPRINT to review, track, and report progress of Departments' efforts towards meeting Chapter 7 requirements and to track Commercial Priority Permitting (LEED Gold) projects. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
8. Provide project design teams with green construction specification language, materials and systems research, and specialist referrals (i.e. architectural and

engineering consultants, indoor air quality specialists, etc.). (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Objective C: Strengthen understanding and adoption of green building practices by key city agencies and industry stakeholders by providing training, resources, and outreach.

ACTIONS:

9. Coordinate and host general and technical green building educational opportunities for public and private building industry stakeholders including: residents, architects, engineers, contractors, permit applicants, developers, real estate professionals, and financial institutions. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
10. Advise and support green building initiatives within San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, the Department Planning Department, Mayor's Office (Housing, Economic and Workforce Development, Disability), Transbay Joint Powers Authority, Treasure Island Development Authority, Asthma Task Force, and others. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)
11. Monitor and track local green building activity in municipal, commercial and residential sectors, promote projects, and share lessons learned through website, awards, tours, publications, announcements, and press releases.
12. Support and promote green building education opportunities offered through other organizations, such as US Green Building Council, Bay Area LEED Users Group, Build it Green, Pacific Energy Center, etc. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Urban Forest Program

The urban forest is a vital component of San Francisco's ecosystem. Trees provide environmental and economic benefits through improving air and water quality, increasing property values, lowering building energy use and providing an experience of nature amidst expanses of concrete. Trees improve public health and well being by reducing UV radiation exposure, providing restorative healing for people with illness, and creating safe public spaces.

Currently, San Francisco is home to approximately 668,000 trees with an overall canopy that covers 12 percent of the city's surface area. This includes 32,000 City maintained street trees and 60,000 privately maintained street trees. It is estimated that one tree can sequester 100 pounds of CO₂—an impact that is needed throughout the city particularly in neighborhoods like Bayview/Hunters Point, the Mission and Chinatown. Statistics indicate that on a percentage basis, half as many trees per capita have been planted in these environmentally distressed neighborhoods than in more affluent areas.

Since its inception, the Urban Forestry Council has developed tools to improve trees in the city. The Urban Forest Plan is a long-term guide for improving tree management. In collaboration with the United States Forest Service, we have two scientific studies that yield a clear description of trees in San Francisco. Furthermore, the Council has contributed to legislative and educational initiatives. The Council will continue to provide unified leadership, advocacy and education in regard to the challenges of tree management and its broader environmental implications. The Council provides a forum for all stakeholders to express their opinions, work together and care for trees.

GOAL #1	To promote a healthy and sustainable urban forest.
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Objective A: Provide information on tree management and related activities.

ACTIONS:

1. Research long-term funding sources such as a landscape assessment district, public ballot measure, etc. (06-07)
2. Provide information to city departments and community groups developing urban forest funding mechanisms. (07-08)
3. Respond to public inquiries about tree issues. (06-07, 07-08, 08-09)
4. Organize an annual workshop for city staff and contractors on best management practices and standards. (06-07, 07-08, 08-09)

Objective B: Implement the Urban Forestry Council Ordinance (Environment Code Chapter 12).

ACTIONS:

5. Assist the Urban Forestry Council, which includes submitting an Annual State of the Urban Forest Report and working with city departments and agencies. (06-07, 07-08, 08-09)
6. Assist the Planning Department with incorporating elements of the Urban Forest Plan into long-term planning initiatives. (06-07, 07-08, 08-09)

Objective C: Ensure that urban forestry activities are included in climate change initiatives.

ACTIONS:

7. Assist the Department Environment Climate Change Coordinator with urban forestry recommendations for ICLEI in regard to the California Climate Action Plan (06-07)
8. Work with Climate Change Coordinator and city departments on tracking quantifiable impacts of tree planting and continued growth. (07-08, 08-09)

Zero Waste

San Francisco has adopted nation-leading goals of 75 percent landfill diversion by 2010 and zero waste by 2020. We are now over two-thirds of the way to zero waste. Materials are diverted from landfill according to the hierarchy of source reduction, reuse, and recycling and composting. While waste prevention, composting and recycling programs are generally proceeding well, each 1 percent of diversion is more difficult to achieve than the previous point.

The plan below outlines our strategy to stay on track for 75 percent diversion by 2010. We use calendar year 2007 for diversion goals because, given the lag in measuring diversion, it corresponds to the last report we are required to submit to the State (under AB 939) that will be available within this planning period. The commercial diversion goal appears high because it includes construction and demolition debris, sludge and other industrial activities. Without these, commercial diversion would be more in line with that of City government and residential.

A recent disposal study conducted by the Department shows that food and other compostables, paper and other recyclables, and construction and demolition (C&D) debris remain the largest material categories to capture. Policies encouraging consumer responsibility (such as mandatory recycling and composting) are necessary to accomplish 75 percent diversion and those requiring extended producer responsibility will be needed to achieve zero waste.

GOAL #1	Increase overall landfill diversion to 70 percent by CY 2007 to further protect ecosystems, conserve resources and energy, and reduce pollution and climate change (155,000 tons CO ₂ equivalent per year by 08/09).
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Objective A: Increase residential diversion to 50 percent by CY 2007.

ACTIONS:

1. Reduce waste by working with Outreach and other organizations on the regional junk mail reduction campaign (06/07), meeting and monitoring the agreement with supermarkets to decrease bag waste and making recommendations as appropriate (06/07) and promoting consuming less (06/07-08/09).
2. Expand reuse and other diversion efforts at the Public Disposal & Recycling Area, Bulky Item Collection and Gigantic 3 by working with Outreach, the Norcal companies, DPW, Green Connect and others (06/07), and by awarding and managing grants that create or maintain critical reuse (about 50 percent of grants) and other diversion or encourage behavior change towards zero waste (06/07-08/09).

3. Increase Fantastic 3 composting by 8,000 tons and recycling by 13,000 tons through improved participation by working with Outreach, the Department Apartment Association and other organizations on campaigns, challenging buildings such as large apartments, Environmental Justice areas and the the Department Housing Authority, and testing systems such as new kitchen pails (06/07-08/09).
4. Continue implementing special event recycling requirements (e.g., AB 2176 - Large Venue and Large Event Recycling Programs), training event producers and service providers, and moving special events toward zero waste (06/07-08/09).
5. Work with the Norcal companies and Outreach to keep residential recycling residuals below 10 percent (06/07-08/09).

Objective B: Increase commercial diversion to 80 percent by CY 2007.

ACTIONS:

7. Promote waste prevention (such as double-siding) and purchasing recyclable or compostable food service ware and recycled content products (6/07-08/09).
8. Work with the Norcal companies to implement the new commercial rate structure and diversion incentives, including developing and executing outreach strategies (06/07).
9. Increase recycling 30,000 tons per year (TPY) and organics diversion 10,000 TPY through enhanced participation using the above incentives and by targeting generators, responding to requests for technical and material assistance, coordinating with Outreach, service providers, property managers, associations, janitorial companies and other agencies, securing more material for the mixed commercial line and through effective recognition programs (06/07-08/09).
10. Implement the C&D Debris Recovery Ordinance by hiring C&D Recycling Assistant, promulgating regulations, certifying facilities and transporters, conducting outreach and in-field monitoring, and working with DBI and others to capture an additional 25,000 TPY, and continue disaster debris recovery planning with other agencies (06/07-08/09).
11. Work with the Port and others to support local processing that benefits the community, including potentially designating and greening Piers 92-96 into an Eco-Industrial Park (06/07-08/09).

Objective C: Increase City government diversion to 60 percent by CY 2007 and facilitate City departments leading by example.

ACTIONS:

12. Increase waste prevention by institutionalizing electronic distribution of forms, and double-sided printing and copying, decreasing paper consumption by 20 percent at ten locations (06/07-08/09).
13. Increase reuse and recycling of office furniture, equipment and supplies, and decrease purchase of new items through promotion and management of the Virtual Warehouse, make Virtual Warehouse presentations to 300 employees, and increase transactions by 20 percent, department reuse of surplus items by 40 percent and proportion of items redistributed to departments to 12 percent (06/07-08/09).
14. Facilitate compliance with the City Composting Resolution, 75 percent Waste Diversion Goal for City Departments Resolution, Surplus Disposal Ordinance, Precautionary Purchasing Ordinance, Extended Producer Responsibility Resolution and AB 2176, implement food scraps composting at 6 locations, assist with the Precautionary Purchasing Ordinance process for 3 non-hazardous product categories and increase recycling at 20 percent of the City's large venues (06/07-08/09).
15. Improve participation by conducting waste audits, initiating or improving diversion programs at 60 locations, building capacity of Recycling Coordinators, providing training and other assistance to 900 employees, providing feedback to Directors of the largest 20 percent of generators, collaborating with service providers, building managers, custodians and others, developing improved diversion incentives, assisting departments in reducing costs and increasing Resource Conservation Ordinance compliance to 95 percent (06/07-08/09).
16. Promote purchase of reusable, recyclable and compostable products, and ones with recycled content, by working with Purchasing and departmental purchasers, directing them to such alternatives and evaluating progress, and decrease purchase of non-remanufactured toner cartridges by 40 percent and increase availability of compostable food service ware (06/07-07/08).
17. Showcase key agencies as models of resource conservation and zero waste (06/07-08/09).

ACTIONS (for all 3 sectors):

18. Work with Outreach to improve and expand website-based information and other media on waste prevention, recycling and composting and keep resource directories up to date (06/07-08/09).
19. Expand and enhance processing and develop material markets by working with service providers and testing new technologies (such as digestion) to ensure

sustainable systems and market capacity, and potentially increase the items that are accepted for recycling and composting (06/07-08/09).

GOAL #2

Advance towards zero waste by holding producers and consumers responsible for their waste

Objective A: Require residents, employees, building managers and janitors not motivated sufficiently by education and financial incentives to participate in diversion programs.

ACTIONS:

20. Work with the Mayor's office and Board of Supervisors to introduce the public works construction recycled content ordinance (06/07).
21. Work with the Mayor's office and Board of Supervisors to introduce local legislation mandating participation in diversion programs for all sectors and potentially banning materials such as yard trimmings from disposal (06/07-08/09).
22. Work with DBI to assess the effectiveness of the State's model adequate area for recycling ordinance under AB 2176 and explore need for a local ordinance requiring adequate, convenient and accessible space for recycling and composting in buildings, and addressing the participation issues caused by trash chutes (06/07-07/08).

Objective B: Eliminate use or encourage reengineering of problem disposable products, increase reuse, recyclability, compostability and recycled content of selected product categories, and secure producer participation and/or funding to divert their products from landfill.

ACTIONS:

23. Work with the Mayor's office, Board of Supervisors and other organizations to introduce local and state policies targeting bags, food service ware and potentially water bottles (06/07-08/09).

GOAL #3

Disposal capacity search.

Objective A: Research options to secure any disposal capacity needed beyond the current Altamont agreement while incentivizing achieving zero waste by 2020.

ACTIONS:

24. Submit disposal recommendations to the Board of Supervisors (07/08).

Toxics Reduction Program

Instead of asking, “How much harm will be allowed?” we will ask, “How little harm is possible?”

In 2003 San Francisco became the first City in the country to adopt Precautionary Principle as a guideline for environmental and public health policy. San Francisco’s Precautionary Principle ordinance requires city government—and urges businesses and community members—to seek out the safest alternatives when making choices ranging from purchasing products to building design and urban planning.

The Toxics Reduction Program is anchored in the process of alternatives assessment. The program seeks to evaluate options to identify the safest, most environmentally sensitive choices in order to improve the quality of human health and the environment in San Francisco. However, even in the best of circumstances, there will be leftover or unwanted products which, if disposed of improperly, would contaminate municipal landfills, storm and sewer systems, as well as our land, water, and air. The Toxics Reduction Program supplies information on safer alternatives and also coordinates a wide-range of hazardous waste recycling services for spent or leftover household products including batteries, paint, pesticides, motor oil and electronics.

Some program highlights include:

- In 2006, the Toxics Reduction Program collected more than 1 million pounds of hazardous waste from San Francisco residents and small businesses, of which approximately 88 percent was recycled, recovered, or reused.
- San Francisco has eliminated the use of the most toxic pesticides in city parks and buildings and has decreased its overall pesticide use by over 50 percent.
- City purchasers now make decisions based on environmental and human health criteria determined by a public stakeholder process.
- City janitors and mechanics also protect their health and the environment by choosing less toxic products to clean offices, clean and repair engine parts, and maintain buildings.
- As of 2006, 50 local businesses have been designated as “San Francisco Green Businesses.”

GOAL #1	Safeguard human and environmental health from exposure to toxic chemicals in household and institutional products.
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Objective A: Through an alternatives analysis process, develop and apply science-based criteria to create lists of eco-products

PRODUCT CATEGORIES:

1. Household and institutional cleaning products. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).
2. Household and institutional pesticide products. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).
3. Computers (2007-2008, 2008-2009)
4. Garment cleaning services. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).
5. Healthcare industry products. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).
6. Body care products. (2006-2007, 2007-2008).
7. Rechargeable Batteries. (2006-2007, 2007-2008).
8. Creation of a "Green Catalogue" of preferable products for the Precautionary Purchasing ordinance. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).

Objective B: Facilitate use of safer alternatives through training, outreach and legislative mandates.

ACTIONS:

Cleaning Products:

9. Disseminate information on household cleaners to San Francisco residents, domestic workers, senior centers, hotels, and restaurants through partnerships with public agencies and community organizations. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009).
10. Finalize the first citywide contract for environmentally preferable cleaners, organize product trainings for city staff, establish a mechanism for obtaining ongoing feedback on product performance, and establish a mechanism for maintaining an approved list of products for this category (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Pesticides:

11. Maintain information on pest management options for residents on the City's web site. Work with other City agencies and community partners to disseminate this information through retail outlets. (2007-2008, 2008-2009)
12. Develop citywide food policy to be adopted by the Board of Supervisors to support local and organic food purchases by city agencies and service providers. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)
13. Track the use of pesticides on City property through the development and implementation of a web-based pesticide use reporting system. Ensure City agencies continue to maintain pesticide reduction levels of 90% for RoundUp use, and 50% in overall pesticide use under baseline levels. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
14. Provide oversight and assistance to City departments through training (4 per year), product evaluation (Approved List), and interdepartmental working groups such as the IPM Technical Advisory Committee. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

15. Work with other City agencies to develop guidelines for the design of buildings and landscapes that prevent pest infestations and so decrease the need for chemical pesticides (2007-2008).

Computers:

16. Work with city agencies to incorporate the environmental standards developed by the Environmental Protection Agency into the purchase of computers for city operations. (2007-2008, 2008-2009)
17. Engage local retailers to offer these environmentally preferable computers to residential and commercial sectors. (2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Garment Cleaning:

18. Work with local businesses and residents to reduce the use of perchlorethylene found in Dry Cleaning operations by promoting the use of Wet Cleaning through demonstration projects and education. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Health Care:

19. Coordinate a network of San Francisco Hospitals that meets regularly to learn about opportunities for the purchase of environmentally preferable healthcare products and shares experiences over the implementation of (2) pilot projects. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Body Care:

20. Engage San Francisco teens to provide peer-to-peer education about problematic ingredients and safer alternatives. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Batteries:

21. Maintain information on alternatives to single-use batteries for residents and city staff on the City's web site. Work with other City agencies and community partners to disseminate this information through retail outlets and city purchasers. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Precautionary Purchasing:

22. Convene meetings and trainings of City staff that use environmentally preferable products, and solicit feedback on product performance and needs. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

23. Work with community partners to identify San Francisco businesses that provide environmentally preferable products and services and promote their availability to businesses and residents. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Objective C: Increase the number and environmental impact of local Green Businesses.

ACTIONS:

24. Coordinate the Green Business Program including: recruitment of local businesses, application tracking, onsite trainings and assessments, and reporting. Add 25 additional green business each year and re-designate existing participants on a 2-year cycle.(2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
25. Update and improve recognition standards for business sectors currently participating in the program (ex. hotels, restaurants and offices) and develop new recognition standards for business sectors with high use of toxic materials (ex. dental practices, painters, printers and landscape companies). (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
26. Work with Outreach, the Small Business Commission, and other business organizations to develop and implement a marketing strategy that promotes Green Businesses to potential customers and expands participation among local businesses. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
27. Quantify and track the environmental savings (KWH of energy saved, gallons of water saved, milligrams of mercury recycled, pounds of hazardous waste properly disposed of and pounds of green house gas emissions not emitted into the environment) achieved by businesses implementing Green Business practices. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Objective D: Maintain and enhance opportunities to recycle and dispose of unwanted toxic products.

ACTIONS:

28. Oversee regulatory compliance at household hazardous waste collection sites including the Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility and the 80+ local businesses serving as collection points for batteries, florescent bulbs, used oil, and paint. (2006-2008, 2007-2007, 2008-2009)
29. Improve convenience of access to neighborhood drop-off sites by supporting existing collection opportunities and increasing the number of satellite locations for residents to recycle household batteries (increase by 4 sites), fluorescent lights (increase by 6 sites), latex paint (increase by 2 sites) and mercury thermometers (increase by 2 sites). (2006-2007, 2007-2007, 2008-2009)

30. Develop a system for the safe collection of unwanted and expired medicines and initiate a convenient drop-off program for San Francisco residents at local pharmacies. (2007-2008, 2008-2009)
31. In partnership with Norcal Waste Systems (the City's refuse companies), develop outreach campaigns to increase the proper recycling of household batteries, fluorescent lights, electronic waste, and other hazardous products to meet the 50% diversion goal for electronic waste by 2011. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
32. Partner with the Department of Public Health and private collection entities to provide training, outreach, and collection options for the recycling and disposal of hazardous wastes (fluorescent tubes, batteries, and computers) from City facilities. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
33. Increase and document the collection of hazardous wastes from small businesses through the Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) collection program with special emphasis on outreach to low participation industries and collection of electronic devices. (2006-2007, 2007-2008)

Used Motor Oil

34. Increase diversion of used oil collected from San Francisco "do it yourselves" from 48% to 60% through public outreach and by supporting existing collection opportunities and recruiting 3 additional certified and non-certified collection centers. Coordinate with other City agencies and community organizations to provide additional opportunities for used oil collection at public events. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
35. Use state grant funds to encourage participation in underserved neighborhoods by partnering with local organizations that will collaboratively reach out directly to and engage "do-it-yourselfers" to properly recycle their used oil. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
36. Provide outreach materials and improve infrastructure at the City's harbors to increase used oil and filter collection and decrease the amount of abandoned hazardous waste from the boating community at the Port of San Francisco and at public marinas. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Objective E: Increase the availability and use of safer alternatives and promote product stewardship among manufacturers and retailers.

ACTIONS:

37. Support local, state and national efforts to expand product stewardship on the part of manufacturers and retailers of consumer products containing toxic chemicals by revising current regulatory systems governing chemicals in commerce and by

creating industry funded systems to collect and recycle unwanted consumer products at their end of life. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)

38. Participate in statewide, regional and national efforts to coordinate development of product purchasing specifications and standards that lead to reformulation and/or product take-back provisions. (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009)
39. Participate in statewide, regional and national efforts to develop pest prevention guidelines for building construction, and to integrate these guidelines into green building standards. (2007-2008, 2008-2009)

Environmental Justice Program

San Francisco's Department of the Environment believes that every human being has the right to a healthy and safe environment. But in order to achieve this goal locally, our government, citizens, and businesses must work together to ensure that our air, water, soil, and food are of the highest possible standard in every community.

Environmental Justice (EJ) is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people – regardless of race, ethnicity, income, or education level – in environmental decision-making. San Francisco's EJ Program promotes the protection of human health and the environment, empowerment via public participation, and the dissemination of relevant information to inform and educate affected communities so that all San Franciscans have an equal opportunity to lead healthy, fulfilling, and dignified lives.

Today, there remain significant differences between the low level of environmental quality experienced by our poorest and most politically marginalized communities when compared to other residents. To address the environmental pollution and energy concerns of the Southeast area of the City, the EJ Program administers a special grant program. To date, the EJ program has granted more than \$9 million to community-based organizations and non-profit groups dedicated to providing energy and environmental services in the Bayview Hunters Point and Potrero neighborhoods. Additionally, the EJ Program works with other City programs and community groups to promote environmental justice in San Francisco, focusing primarily on food security, energy and air quality concerns.

The Department is concerned with the potential impacts of a changing climate on San Francisco, especially our most vulnerable neighborhoods. Low-income residents already face multiple barriers to transportation access, food security, affordable housing, health care and employment opportunities. Climate Change is expected to impact our daily lives - by not only causing natural disasters such as flooding, but also by making basic human necessities – such as food, shelter, energy and health care -- more expensive and difficult to obtain. Climate Change will disproportionately burden those who have the least amount of financial resources. We need to understand and reduce the potential impacts of Climate Change on the City's low-income neighborhoods and help residents and businesses in these areas adapt to and address the health and economic burdens created by the uncertainties and stress of Climate Change.

GOAL #1	Protect human health and promote a sustainable environment.
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Objective A: Promote Food Security and Locally Grown Fresh Produce

Actions:

1. Work with City agencies and community groups to promote and operate a local farmers market in the Bayview Hunters Point community (2006-09)
2. Develop long-term plans and funding strategies, to promote urban farms, community gardens and school yard gardens to teach local residents and school children about the nutritional and public health benefits of growing and eating fresh produce (2006-09)
3. Coordinate services with other City agencies to promote local access to fresh produce through the "Good Neighbor Program", home produce deliveries, community gardens and produce stands (2006-09)
4. Provide grants to non-profit organizations and economic incentives to residents to promote access to locally grown fresh produce

Objective B: Promote an Understanding of Air Pollution and Improve Air Quality

5. Prepare a report on the air quality by evaluating data generated by the Bayview Hunters Point Community Air Monitoring Program (BayCAMP) and reviewing the air quality data generated by other monitoring stations operated by City agencies and/or by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (2006-07)
6. Identify diesel emission sources in Bayview Hunters Point community and analyze the types and amount of toxic air pollutants generated by diesel sources; develop a long-term plan to reduce diesel air pollutants from mobile and stationary sources in the Bayview Hunters Point community (2007-08)
7. Work with the the Department Asthma Task Force to develop and promote City policies to reduce environmental risk factors for asthma in existing and new construction housing with an emphasis on low-income residents.
8. Promote "Asthma Safe Healthy Home" guidelines and develop "least healthy housing" criteria, creating a City enforcement prioritization process.
9. Work with nonprofit organizations to support public awareness and change consumer behavior of the City's low-income residents, helping them identify measures within their control that can protect against and reduce indoor air pollution. Promote the purchase of Environmentally Preferred Products and the use of less toxic consumer goods.
10. Continue to administer the EJ grant program and provide financial assistance to non-profit groups to support projects that will reduce and prevent air pollution in the Southeast area (2006-09)

Objective C: Promote Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Systems

11. Work with the Department PUC, other City agencies and community groups to modernize and reduce air pollution from the energy infrastructure in San Francisco (2006-09)
12. Work with the Department's Energy program to cross-market and conduct public outreach to community groups and businesses in the Southeast area, to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy.
13. Work with the the Department Climate Change Coordinator and other the Department program areas to identify potential impacts of Climate Change on the City's low-income neighborhoods and measures that can be taken to adapt or protect against the impacts and uncertainties of a changing climate.
14. Continue to administer the EJ grant program and provide financial assistance to non-profit groups to support projects that will promote energy efficiency and renewable energy systems and reduce the City's reliance on fossil-fueled power plants (2006-09)

GOAL #2

Promote and support the capacity, leadership and education of local EJ neighborhoods

Objective D: Provide educational training and related services for non-profit groups in the Southeast area, to increase organizational capacity. (2006-09)

ACTIONS:

15. Collaborate with other City agencies to assist 10-15 non-profit groups improve their organizational capacity and fiscal management systems
16. Participate in at least 12 neighborhood public outreach events per year and ensure that the outreach and educational resources are accessible to residents of San Francisco (2006-09).

Environmental Education Program

The Environmental Education Program of the Department of the Environment is an award-winning program that serves over 225 public and private schools in San Francisco, annually reaching 20,000 students and 1,000 teachers that serve as catalysts for change in the community. The Environmental Education Program works to promote positive behavior change that increases composting and recycling at schools, protects our water from pollution, inspires sound environmental stewardship and helps stop litter. The Environmental Education Program achieves this by offering dynamic school wide assemblies, interactive classroom presentations, a variety of field trips, teacher training workshops, interesting environmental education materials, technical assistance and other relevant special projects that are needed in San Francisco schools. Recognizing the powerful role teachers play in promoting environmental awareness and positive behavior at school and in the classroom, the Environmental Education Program strives to invite new schools and new teachers to participate in its free programs. This helps maximize outreach to new teachers who then reach new students, who then often take the information and new behavior home to their families. In 2005, the School Education Program won the esteemed Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Award.

GOAL #1

Increase waste diversion at City schools in order to conserve natural resources, lessen the amount of materials sent to the landfill, and give students the opportunity to act as stewards for the environment.

Objective A: Implement and improve *Food to Flowers!* lunchroom composting and recycling program.

ACTIONS:

1. SFE staff provides on-going technical assistance at 45 schools to implement school recycling and composting programs. (06/07-08/09).
2. Staff conducts school-wide composting and recycling assembly presentations at 60 schools by fiscal 08-09 reaching a total of approximately 27,000 students and 1,200 teachers. (06/07-08/09).
3. Staff delivers 135 in-class presentations by fiscal 08-09 to train 4,050 students to be compost monitors in the cafeteria. (06/07-08/09).
4. Staff provides composting and recycling resources such as classroom recycling bins, compost posters, and compost monitor aprons.

5. Staff delivers waste assessments at 60 City schools, inputs data using SFE's waste calculator to calculate diversion rates, and rewards school custodians who have made 50 percent diversion possible, by giving them a one-time monetary stipend as funding allows. (06/07-08/09).
6. Staff recognizes 12 schools that have excelled at composting and recycling by honoring them at annual School Award Ceremony. (06/07-08/09).

Objective B: Provide students with opportunities to learn more about waste diversion.

ACTIONS:

7. Coordinate 120 field trips to the Transfer Station and Pier 96 Recycle Central, so students can see where our garbage and recycling go, and also provide 120 in class pre-trip presentations reaching 3,600 students that prepare students for their trip and teach how the 4Rs can protect nature. (06/07-08/09).
8. Coordinate 45 field trips to SCRAP (The Scroungers Center for Reusable Art Parts), so students can see the re-use warehouse and participate in a re-use art project, and also provide 45 in class pre-trip presentations reaching 1,350 students that prepare students for their trip and teach how the 4Rs can protect nature. (06/07-08/09).

Objective C: Cultivate and build upon relationships with teachers in order to create allies that catalyze change with students and within the school system.

ACTIONS:

9. Maintain and improve communications with teachers through regular newsletters, email list-serve, and website. (06/07-08/09).
10. Create and distribute 1,200 curriculum packets at school assemblies by fiscal 08-09 so that 1,200 teachers can teach standards-based environmental lessons in the classroom.
11. Provide 6 workshops for 240 teachers. (06/07-08/09).

GOAL #2

Promote Water Pollution Prevention awareness in City schools in order to educate and empower students with information and action they can take to help prevent water pollution in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Objective A: Provide standards-based water pollution prevention classroom presentations and curricula

ACTIONS:

12. Present 180 presentations reaching 5,400 students. (06/07-08/09).
13. Distribute water pollution and conservation curriculum to 180 teachers reaching 5,400 students. (06/07-08/09).

GOAL #3	Support greening and gardening movement in San Francisco schools in order to realize City goal of "a garden in every school."
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Objective A: Promote school garden by participating in the SF Green Schoolyard Alliance.

ACTIONS:

14. Participate in 18 scheduled steering committee meetings
15. Provide programmatic and technical support as needed. (06/07-08/09).

Objective B: Provide students with opportunities to experience nature and stewardship directly.

ACTIONS:

16. Coordinate 38 field trips to the Garden for the Environment, 26 field trips to the Conservatory of Flowers, and 30 field trips to McLaren Park, along with corresponding pre-trip presentations, so students can learn about the range of SF natural processes. Reaches approximately 2,900 students. (06/07-08/09).
17. Arrange for schools to get free compost from Norcal to use in their school gardens.

GOAL #4	Diversify the environmental topic areas covered by the Environmental Education Program in order to diversify the types of behavior change promoted.
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Objective A: Continue incorporating other program areas to include energy conservation, toxics reduction, and environmental justice in the resources offered by our program as funding and staff allows.

ACTIONS:

18. Develop and implement a Stop Litter Program (including assemblies, curriculum and district wide poster contests) in 60 City schools reaching 27,000 students and 1,200 teachers by fiscal 08-09 in order to create positive behavior change and reduce litter that ends up on City streets, schools, parks and benches. (06/07-08/09).
19. Develop 6 interpretive panels, standards-based Wind Power curriculum for grades 1, 5 and 6, and develop self-guiding field trip for elementary school students in conjunction with restoration of Murphy Windmill in GG Park. (06/07-08/09).
20. Support and provide feedback on Energy Activity Program in 180 City schools by fiscal 08-09 so that students can learn about the science of energy and energy efficiency. (06/07-08/09).
21. Assist other program areas in their teen-related outreach such as the Safe Cosmetics Program.
22. Develop materials and manage International Pen Pal Program that reaches 900 SF students and 900 international students by fiscal 08-09, teaching them about how their local actions can have global impact on the environment.

GOAL #5	Train future environmental professionals in order to promote sound and effective environmental education that teaches students to protect nature.
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Objective A: Recruit, hire and train apprentice level employees to be skilled in administering various aspects of the Environmental Education Program.

ACTIONS:

23. Hire and train 4 Environmental Associates and continue training and developing skills of Associates. (06/07-08/09).
24. Hire 6 Environmental Interns (9920) by fiscal 08-09 and train them to give presentations, act as program mascot, help monitor compost program in school lunchrooms and be skilled in administering various aspects of the Environmental Education Program.
25. Investigate feasibility of other training opportunities including partnership with SF Conservation Corps (SFCC).

Outreach

The Department Environment's Public Outreach Program supports the goals of the Environment Department and its programs by providing clear, concise, and objective information about San Francisco's environment to the public and policy-makers. The Department Environment's Outreach team collaborates with and provides environmental educational resources to a wide variety of San Francisco constituencies, and strives to motivate every San Franciscan (including those who visit or work here) to act as good stewards of their homes, their City, and ultimately, their planet.

As San Francisco strives to be an environmental leader, both within and beyond the borders of the City, the Outreach team is dedicated to creating top-notch materials and communications strategies that establish the Department and the City as models for environmental action. We collaborate with other city departments to highlight San Francisco's best practices, as well as ensure that the public is made aware and can participate in solutions to our common concerns including environmental justice, the precautionary principle, and the challenge of global warming.

GOAL #1	Design and deliver outreach activities that will achieve the behavioral change goals of Department programs
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Objective A: Work collaboratively with programs to create communications strategies for Department and its Programs that are achievable and measurable

ACTIONS:

1. Define priority audiences for Department Program areas in collaboration with program staff
2. Develop key messages for Department program areas
3. Identify preferred media and outreach methods for each targeted constituent group
4. Identify points at which objectives are complementary across program areas, and integrate outreach as appropriate
5. Determine expectations and means of measuring success so programs and partnerships can be revisited at key milestones
6. Conduct focus groups or other research, including surveys, to test market acceptance of proposed outreach approaches to assure maximum success

Objective B: Build services and infrastructure to ensure that Program activities meet established Department goals.

ACTIONS:

7. Develop and maintain internal infrastructure including databases, email, website, Department meetings and trainings to efficiently support successful Programs and strengthen staff knowledge and investment
8. Meet with Department programs as well as other City, community, and business partners to understand commonality of missions, near-term agendas, human resources, constituents and assets with a focus on greater effectiveness and increased efficiency

Objective C: Promote Department programs and policies in a manner that will advance the Department's goals

ACTIONS:

9. Concept, write, and oversee production of Department and Program communications materials
10. Maintain Department look and feel and messaging with distinctive and consistent identity system (letterhead, business cards, logo), print and electronic media (brochures, postcards, posters, website), and advertising (print, outdoor, online, broadcast) that represent the Department and appeal to targeted constituent groups
11. Update presentations for use throughout year in speaking before constituent groups.
12. Establish and reinforce media connections to gain coverage of Department and City programs
13. Provide well-trained spokespeople and press materials
14. Train employees to deliver Department and Program messages
15. Initiate, maintain and review forums to share information and build consensus among City agencies, non-profits, businesses, and other critical players on issues facing both The City's environment and Program constituents

Objective E: Assure compliance with reporting requirements and oversee other communications with oversight bodies.

ACTIONS:

16. Prepare and publish Department Annual Report, as required by city code.
17. Develop, track, and report performance measures to Controllers office and to SF STAT.
18. Review and approve program staff communications with oversight bodies and officials, including regular reports required under the Environmental Code, and others
19. Provide support for legislation approved by the Commission or Department

Urban Environmental Accords Review

The Urban Environmental Accords sets out 21 actions in 7 key areas:

Theme	Status	Responsibility & Relevant Organizations
Energy		
Action 1: Adopt and implement a policy to increase the use of renewable energy to meet ten percent of the city's peak electric load within seven years.	There are two key programs in this area CA RPS which will result in 20% renewable energy by 2017; and the installation of renewable energy within CCSF. 2005 Based of 5%. Need to push for CPUC million solar roof funding; wave, tidal and wind.	SFE, SFPUC, PG&E
Action 2: Adopt and implement a policy to reduce the city's peak electric load by ten percent within seven years through energy efficiency, shifting the timing of energy demands, and conservation measures.	SFE & PG&E engaged in program to achieve 1% efficiency p/y. Would need to increase funding to meet this goal.	SFE & PG&E
Action 3: Adopt a citywide greenhouse gas reduction plan that reduces the jurisdictions emissions by twenty-five percent by 2030, and which includes a system for accounting and auditing greenhouse gas emissions.	SF has committed to reduce GHG to pre1990 levels by 2012. We have hired GHG point-person for City and are now exploring GHG trading programs. A key in this area will be converting City and other fleets to bio-diesel.	SFE, BAAQMD, MUNI, CalEPA,
Waste Reduction		
Action 4: Establish a policy to achieve zero waste to landfills and incinerators by 2040.	We have established the targets of 75% diversion by 2010 and zero waste zero waste by 2020. '06 rate will set up incentives for 75% target. Latest diversion study shows that we can only get to 85% at which point we will need to redesign products and establish take-back & other manufacture responsibility programs. Passage and implementation of the C&D Ordinance is critical. In 2005 we are 67% diversion rate.	SFE, Norcal, City Residents and Businesses.

Action 5: Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years.	We have many options in this regard. Our primary focus will be to implement the Precautionary Purchasing Ordinance and to deal with dental mercury, packaging, and disposable bags.	SFE
Action 6: Implement "user-friendly" recycling and composting programs, with the goal of reducing by twenty percent per capita solid waste disposal to landfill and incineration in seven years.	This has been accomplished through Fantastic 3 Program.	SFE, Norcal
Urban Design		
Action 7: Adopt a policy that mandates a green building rating system standard that applies to all new municipal buildings.	This has been accomplished. Next step will be to apply this standard to commercial and residential sectors.	SFE, DBI, DPW
Action 8: Adopt urban planning principles and practices that advance higher density, mixed use, walkable, bikeable and disabled-accessible neighborhoods which coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological reconstruction.	Mayor has hired new Director of City Greening who will be working to implement this Action.	City Greening Initiative, Planning Dept, SPUR
Action 9: Adopt a policy or implement a program that creates environmentally beneficial jobs in slums and/or low-income neighborhoods.	The recently launched Communities of Opportunities and City-Build initiatives are targeted at implementing this Action	MOCD< MOEWD, SFE, RPD, DCYF
Urban Nature		
Action 10: Ensure that there is an accessible public park or recreational open space within half-a-kilometer of every city resident by 2015.	We will be adding new community parks in the coming year but need baseline to evaluate whether we have achieved this goal.	RPD, Planning, DPW
Action 11: Conduct an inventory of existing canopy coverage in your city; and, then establish a goal based on ecological and community considerations to plant and maintain canopy coverage in not less than fifty percent of all available sidewalk planting sites.	Conducted inventory through UC Davis & UFORE studies. We have 668,000 trees with 100,000 street trees. This represents 44% of available sidewalk planting sites. We therefore need to plant 14,000 to get to 50% but could plant up to 100,000 to get us to 80%.	UFC, FUF, DPW
Action 12: Pass legislation that protects critical habitat corridors and other key habitat characteristics (e.g. water features, food-bearing plants, shelter for wildlife, use of native species, etc.) from unsustainable development.	We have CEQA at the state-level and other legal protections at the local level but more could be done.	Planning Dept.
Transportation		
Action 13: Develop and implement a policy which expands affordable public transportation coverage to within half-a-kilometer of all city residents in ten years.	This exists in San Francisco.	MTC, SFCTA, MTA

Action 14: Pass a law or implement a program that eliminates leaded gasoline (where it is still used); phases down sulfur levels in diesel and gasoline fuels, concurrent with using advanced emission controls on all buses, taxis, and public fleets to reduce particulate matter and smog-forming emissions from those fleets by fifty percent in seven years.	Leaded gasoline is banned in California and the US. Ultra-low sulfur diesel will be mandatory in all fleets in CA by 2007. We have successful CNG and Hybrid taxi program and groundbreaking LNG garbage truck program. MUNI just purchased 86 hybrid buses.	SFE, BAAQMD, CARB, EPA
Action 15: Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years.	We are working on TDM programs that promote car-sharing and public transportation. This action needs a lot of work!	MTC, MTA, TA< BAAQMD, SFE
Environmental Health		
Action 16: Every year, identify one product, chemical, or compound that is used within the city that represents the greatest risk to human health and adopt a law and provide incentives to reduce or eliminate its use by the municipal government.	The chemical of concern is Mercury. We are working to deal with dental mercury but need to pick an issue for 2006.	SFE, DPH
Action 17: Promote the public health and environmental benefits of supporting locally grown organic foods. Ensure that twenty percent of all city facilities (including schools) serve locally grown and organic food within seven years.	Need to pass an ordinance requiring that this goal be met. A lot activities around the promotion of healthier foods including opening BVHP farmers market.	DPH, SFE, SFUSD
Action 18: Establish an Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure the level of air pollution and set the goal of reducing by ten percent in seven years the number of days categorized in the AQI range as "unhealthy" or "hazardous."	AQI exists in San Francisco and Bay Area.	BAAQMD
Water		
Action 19: Develop policies to increase adequate access to safe drinking water, aiming at access for all by 2015. For cities with potable water consumption greater than 100 liters per capita per day, adopt and implement policies to reduce consumption by ten percent by 2015.	SFPUC implementing program to provide incentives for water conservation from direct install and rebates to conservation pricing.	SFPUC
Action 20: Protect the ecological integrity of the city's primary drinking water sources (i.e., aquifers, rivers, lakes, wetlands and associated ecosystems).	SFPUC has excellent watershed management programs including IPM goat program at Hetch Hetchy.	SFPUC
Action 21: Adopt municipal wastewater management guidelines and reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharges by 10 percent in seven years through the expanded use of recycled water and the implementation of a sustainable urban watershed planning process that includes participants of all affected communities and is based on sound economic, social, and environmental principles.	Hetch Hetchy Bond includes \$110 million for recycled water program throughout the city.	SFPUC



SF Environment

Our home. Our city. Our planet.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

**REGULAR MEETING
DRAFT MINUTES**

Monday, February 12, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL.** The Commission on the Environment Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:07 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and King (5:12 p.m.)
2. **ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the January 16, 2007 Rescheduled Meeting. Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the January 16, 2007 Meeting Minutes were approved without objection. (Absent: Commissioner King) (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the January 16, 2007 Rescheduled Meeting http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=53929.)
3. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
4. **DISCUSSION:** Department of the Environment Strategic Plan for 2007-2009 for Toxics Reduction, Outreach, and Environmental Education (Continued from the January 16, 2007 Meeting) (Explanatory Document: Strategic Plan 2007-09 <http://sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/StrategicPlan0709comprehensive.doc>).

SPONSOR/SPEAKER: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

Commissioner King joined the meeting at this time.

Department of the Environment, City and County of San Francisco

11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102

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100% Post-Consumer Content

Director Blumenfeld discussed the Strategic Plan Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps for Toxics Reduction, Outreach and Environmental Education program areas.

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Director Blumenfeld discussed the Precautionary Principle as a guideline for environmental and public health policy in San Francisco. Goals that were discussed included safeguarding human and environmental health from exposure to toxic chemicals in household and institutional products through an alternatives analysis process, training, outreach and legislative mandates, the Green Business program, maintaining and enhancing opportunities for recycling and disposal of unwanted toxic products, and increasing the availability and use of safer alternatives and promoting product stewardship among manufacturers and retailers.

Commissioner Gravanis made the following comments:

- Page 18, first paragraph add "the" or "a" before "Precautionary."
- Page 18, Objective A, use "environmentally sound," "environmentally friendly," or "least harmful alternative" instead of "eco-products."
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- Green Business Program: add supermarkets to the list in the program.
- Used Oil: provide locations for do-it-yourselfers to do car work.

Commissioner King asked that the Commission put forth a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors to strengthen the Bureau of Urban Forestry so that they can provide better maintenance for new young trees that have been planted. Director Blumenfeld advised that San Francisco spends more on lawsuits defending the poor maintenance of trees than on maintenance itself, e.g. trees uprooting sidewalks.

Commissioner King asked if work groups have been established to determine how the community is fitting recycling into their life style. Director Blumenfeld advised that 150 volunteers have been going door to door providing outreach and recycling education in the Sunset District. Commissioner King recommended gathering information from additional neighborhoods such as Chinatown and Bayview so a diverse cultural perspective could be assessed.

Public Comment: Ms. Carolyn Blair stated that in addition to funding for maintenance, protection is needed so trees are not cut down for redevelopment and construction reasons.

Chair Wald asked that an external document be created that would be more comprehensive to the public and include methods of measuring accountability. The following suggestions were made:

- Bundle Objectives B and E.
- Pesticide: Encourage residents to use alternatives.
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- Change heading on Objective C to not say "Increase."

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel (1) cited the narrative "San Francisco has eliminated the use of the most toxic pesticides in city parks and buildings and has decreased its overall pesticide use by over 50 percent" and asked that additional effort be made to encourage alternatives in locations such as Harding Park, all golf courses, and the Recreation and Park Department Natural Areas program who are high users of Roundup; (2) recommended that Action 12 be moved to another topic heading other than "Pesticides" and (3) requested creating a user-friendly web printout with smaller print.

Environmental Education Program

Director Blumenfeld advised that the Department's Environment Education Program reaches approximately 20,000 students annually in San Francisco and advised that the first goal is to use recycling and composting as a way of educating kids as well as influencing schools to institute food-composting programs. Goals discussed included increasing waste diversion, promoting water pollution prevention awareness, supporting the greening and gardening movement in City schools; diversifying the environmental topic areas in order to diversity types of behavior change; and training future environmental professionals to promote sound and effective environmental education that teaches students to protect nature. It was stated that the Department is talking with schools about how to use Berkeley as a model in order to facilitate more sustainable food in the schools.

Commissioner Gravanis made the following suggestions:

- Encourage children to not waste food as part of the curriculum. Instead of recycling an item that can't be eaten, to bring it home.
- Goal 3, Objective B, provide more definition for the word "nature."
- Goal 5, change "protect nature" to "protect and restore biodiversity."

Director Blumenfeld stated that the schedule of school assemblies would be forwarded to the Commissioners.

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- Encourage additional field trips to wilder parks.
- Provide children with ways to warm up lunches brought from home in order to contribute to zero food waste.

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the public version of the Strategic Plan include stories from people who have benefited from the individual programs and would encourage people to do their share.

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Public Comment: Mr. Bill O'Brien commended the School Program and recommended encouraging ride sharing. Director Blumenfeld stated that the Clean Air Transportation Program is working on this effort.

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- Action 9, change "concept" to "conceptualize" or "conceive."
- Advertise more of the recycling and composting television commercials that were just produced.

Commissioner Wald recommended changing the "Outreach" Program Area name to "Communication" and that the program area help the Department with its strategic planning. Director Blumenfeld advised that the Department had reorganized the Outreach Program to

include Department program areas, such as Outreach Toxics Reduction, Outreach Recycling, etc. and staff in these program areas make strategic decisions aimed at particular Department programs.

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel (1) requested that the Department make the Annual Report easily available to the public (Action 16) and (2) asked whether the Department wanted to have legislation that is approved by both the Commission or Department (Action 19). Director Blumenfeld stated that he would clarify the wording of Action Item 19.

Public Comment: Ms. Carolyn Blair requested that the Department add the Landmark Tree Program to the outreach effort by making it available on the Department's website. Director Blumenfeld stated that this could be added to the Urban Forest Program Strategic Plan, page 12, and requested that Ms. Blair send in written comments to that section of the Plan.

Director Blumenfeld asked that the Commissioners and the public send their written comments on the Strategic Plan by March 14.

5. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: United Nations World Environment Day Accords—Prioritizing three key actions for adoption by the Commission on the Environment for 2007. The Committee received public comment on what the priorities for the Urban Accords should be for the second year (Continued from the January 16, 2007 Meeting) (Explanatory Document: Urban Environmental Accords Review (PDF)

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SPONSOR/SPEAKER: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

Director Blumenfeld advised that last year, the Commission selected Urban Accord Actions 12, 17 and 21 as priorities, and that items were selected based on availability of either Department staff or other Department staff resources. The following status report was made on last year's selections:

Action 12: Urban Nature. Pass legislation that protects critical habitat corridors and other key habitat characteristics (e.g. water features, food-bearing plants, shelter for wildlife, use of native species, etc.) from unsustainable development.

- A level of understanding has been reached. Invest in working collaboratively with other stakeholders on a backyard wildlife habitat program to encourage people through related programs to get involved as to what a backyard habitat should look like. It was advised that Supervisor Peskin, Director Blumenfeld and Commissioner Gravanis held a meeting to discuss the concept of Victory Gardens to grow food.

Action 17: Environmental Health. Promote the public health and environmental benefits of supporting locally grown organic foods. Ensure that twenty percent of all city facilities (including schools) serve locally grown and organic food within seven years.

- The Department spent a lot of time with this Action as it relates to the school district but was difficult to achieve. The Department is currently a part of a food-policy working group sponsored by the Department of Public Health to create a citywide and interdepartmental food policy.

Action 21: Water. Adopt municipal wastewater management guidelines and reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharges by 10 percent in seven years through the expanded use of recycled water and the implementation of a sustainable urban watershed planning process that includes participants of all affected communities and is based on sound economic, social, and environmental principles.

- Accord 21 was selected because the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission had a commitment to achieving this goal through the Waste Water Master Plan, and that it was useful for the Committee and the Department to engage with the SFPUC in the discussion.

Director Blumenfeld stated that the Department and the Commission should continue to work on last year's priorities and made the following recommendations for this year's priorities:

Action 3: Energy: Adopt citywide greenhouse gas reduction plan that reduces the jurisdictions emissions by twenty-five percent by 2030, and which includes a system for accounting and auditing greenhouse gas emissions.

Director Blumenfeld stated that a plan could include steps that the community can do within the next year to reduce greenhouse gases as individuals and institutions. This step would afford the Department to bring in other agencies to focus on this effort.

Action 5: Waste Reduction: Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years.

Director Blumenfeld recommended a focus on the use of bottled water as part of this priority.

Action 16: Environmental Health: Every year, identify one product, chemical, or compound that is used within the city that represents the greatest risk to human health and adopt a law and provide incentives to reduce or eliminate its use by the municipal government.

Director Blumenfeld recommended a focus on the use of phthalates or another issue of concern as part of this priority.

Public Comment: Mr. Bill O'Brien recommended that Urban Accord Action 8 be selected as it would address half of the other action items, reduce average daily trips, and presents an opportunity for planning on the Hunters Point project.

Public Comment: Ms. Chloe Good, Neighborhood Parks Council urged the adoption of Accord Action 10 and stated that this goal could be achieved under Action 8. Chair Wald asked whether baseline information could be provided to determine whether this goal has been achieved. Ms. Good stated that the Neighborhood Parks Council has a GIS gap map of open space in the City and is working on an overview of the green and open space and inequities in the City.

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel supported Action 11 as trees clean the atmosphere and would support the greenhouse gas issue. It was requested that the Recreation and Park Department be added as a relevant organization to this Action. Ms. Wuerfel also spoke in support of implementing Action 10.

Public Comment: Ms. Carolyn Blair supported adding Action 11 as a priority because San Francisco has the lowest canopy of any major city in the United States, over half of the City's trees have been cut down, and trees should be protected. Ms. Blair also spoke in support of Action 10 and stated it presents a possibility of creating linear and mini pocket parks.

Upon Motion by Commission Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, Urban Accord Action Items 5, 8 and 15 were selected as priority items to forward to the Commission for their consideration and adoption at the March 27, 2007 meeting. (Absent: Commissioner King)

Action 5: Waste Reduction: Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years.

Action 8: Urban Design: Adopt urban planning principles and practices that advance higher density, mixed use, walkable, bikeable and disabled-accessible neighborhoods which coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological restoration.

Action 15: Transportation. Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years.

6. **INFORMATION:** New Business. There was no new business heard at this time.
7. **DISCUSSION: FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS.** Director Blumenfeld stated that McCloud would be asked to speak on Action 5 and MUNI on Action 15. Commissioner Gravanis inquired about the status of a meeting on Treasure Island sustainability and whether it should be on a Policy or full Commission meeting agenda in the future. Chair Wald asked that Mr. Dan Sider, the Greening Director speak at a future meeting. Director Blumenfeld advised that Mr. Sider would be speaking at the February 20 Senior Staff Meeting and invited one of the Committee Members to attend. Commissioner Gravanis requested that the Hunters Point Shipyard Land Use Plan include a discussion on walkable parks and clustered housing around retail and transit hubs. It was recommended that the Redevelopment Agency be included in the next discussion on the Hunters Point Shipyard Plan Phase 2. Director Blumenfeld stated that additional future agenda items would also include organic food, backyard habitat, and Wastewater Master Plan updates.
8. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
9. **ADJOURNMENT.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 6:55 p.m.

The next Policy Committee meeting will be held on Monday, March 12, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

*** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (1) on the Commission's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519 (2) by following the links above by each agenda item; or (3) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (4) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.*

Respectfully submitted by,

Monica Fish
Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
FAX: (415) 554-6393

Adopted:



SF Environment

Our home. Our city. Our planet.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

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Director

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

**REGULAR MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES**

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Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel supported Action 11 as trees clean the atmosphere and would support the greenhouse gas issue. It was requested that the Recreation and Park Department be added as a relevant organization to this Action. Ms. Wuerfel also spoke in support of implementing Action 10.

Public Comment: Ms. Carolyn Blair supported adding Action 11 as a priority because San Francisco has the lowest canopy of any major city in the United States, over half of the City's trees have been cut down, and trees should be protected. Ms. Blair also spoke in support of Action 10 and stated it presents a possibility of creating linear and mini pocket parks.

Upon Motion by Commission Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, Urban Accord Action Items 5, 8 and 15 were selected as priority items to forward to the Commission for their consideration and adoption at the March 27, 2007 meeting. (Absent: Commissioner King)

Action 5: Waste Reduction: Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years.

Action 8: Urban Design: Adopt urban planning principles and practices that advance higher density, mixed use, walkable, bikeable and disabled-accessible neighborhoods which coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological restoration.

Action 15: Transportation. Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years.

6. **INFORMATION:** New Business. There was no new business heard at this time.
7. **DISCUSSION: FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS.** Director Blumenfeld stated that McCloud would be asked to speak on Action 5 and MUNI on Action 15. Commissioner Gravanis inquired about the status of a meeting on Treasure Island sustainability and whether it should be on a Policy or full Commission meeting agenda in the future. Chair Wald asked that Mr. Dan Sider, the Greening Director speak at a future meeting. Director Blumenfeld advised that Mr. Sider would be speaking at the February 20 Senior Staff Meeting and invited one of the Committee Members to attend. Commissioner Gravanis requested that the Hunters Point Shipyard Land Use Plan include a discussion on walkable parks and clustered housing around retail and transit hubs. It was recommended that the Redevelopment Agency be included in the next discussion on the Hunters Point Shipyard Plan Phase 2. Director Blumenfeld stated that additional future agenda items would also include organic food, backyard habitat, and Wastewater Master Plan updates.
8. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
9. **ADJOURNMENT.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 6:55 p.m.

The next Policy Committee meeting will be held on Monday, March 12, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

*** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (1) on the Commission's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519 (2) by following the links above by each agenda item; or (3) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (4) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.*

Respectfully submitted by,

Monica Fish
Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
FAX: (415) 554-6393

Adopted: March 12, 2007



SF Environment

Our home. Our city. Our planet.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

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NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING AND AGENDA

Monday, March 12, 2007, 5:00 P.M. 03-02-07P12:00 REVD
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**
2. **ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the February 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the February 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=55644).
3. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
4. **INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION:** Urban Environmental Accord Action 15: Transportation. An informational presentation and discussion will be held on what the City can do to help implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute

trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years. (Explanatory Document: Public Hearing Notice: (PDF)

<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/031207PublicHrgNotice.pdf>)

SPONSORS: Director Jared Blumenfeld and Commissioner Johanna Wald

INVITED SPEAKERS: Municipal Transportation Agency, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Municipal Transportation Commission, San Francisco Bicycle Coalition, and San Francisco County Transportation Authority.

5. INFORMATION: New Business/Future Agenda Items

6. PUBLIC COMMENTS: Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

**** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org within three business days of a meeting. Explanatory documents that are received after posting of this agenda are available on the website or upon request to the Council Secretary at the contact information listed above.**

Public Comment

At this time, members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee but are not on today's agenda. Public comment will be taken following each agenda item. Each member of the public may address the Committee for up to three minutes, unless otherwise announced by the Chair. If it is demonstrated that the comments by the public will exceed 15 minutes, the Chair may continue Public Comment to another time during the meeting.

The Brown Act forbids the Committee from taking action or discussing any item or issue not appearing on the posted agenda. This rule applies to issues raised in public comment as well. In response to public comment, not on an agenda item, the Committee is limited to:

1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

Disability Access

The Commission on the Environment Policy Committee Meeting will be held at City Hall, Room 421, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102, in the Civic Center area. The meeting room is wheelchair accessible. The closest accessible BART station is the Civic Center Station at United Nations Plaza and Market Street. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are: #71 Haight/Noriega and the F Line to Market and Van Ness and the Metro Stations at Van Ness and Market and at Civic Center. For information about MUNI accessible services call (415) 923-6142. There is accessible curbside parking adjacent to City Hall on Grove Street and Van Ness Avenue and in the vicinity of the Veterans Building at 401 Van Ness Avenue adjacent to Davies Hall and the War Memorial Complex.

The following services are available on request 48 hours prior to the meeting; except for Monday meetings, for which the deadline shall be 4:00 p.m. of the last business day of the preceding week: For American sign language interpreters or the use of a reader during a meeting, a sound enhancement system, and/or alternative formats of the agenda and minutes, please contact Monica Fish at (415) 355-3709 to make arrangements for the accommodation. Late requests will be honored, if possible.

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. Individuals with chemical sensitivity or related disabilities should call the Mayor's Office on Disability accessibility hotline at (415) 554-6060.

**Know your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance
(Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)**

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. For more information on your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance or to report a violation of the ordinance, contact the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force, Frank Darby, Jr., Sunshine Task Force Administrator, City Hall, Room 409, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4683 at Phone No.: (415) 554-7724; Fax No.: (415) 554-7854; E-mail: sotf@sfgov.org. Copies of the Sunshine Ordinance can be obtained from the Clerk of the Sunshine Task Force, the San Francisco Public Library and on the City's website at www.sfgov.org.

Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Requirements

Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by the San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance [SF Campaign & Governmental Conduct Code §2.100, et. seq] to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at: 30 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 3900, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone (415) 252-3100, fax (415) 252-3112; web site at www.sfgov.org/ethics.

Important Information

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Chair may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

NOTE: Persons unable to attend the meeting may submit to the Committee, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the agenda items above. These comments will be made a part of the official public record and shall be brought to the attention of the Committee members. Any written comments should be sent to: Commission Secretary of the Environment, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102 by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Comments which cannot be delivered to the Commission Secretary by that time may be taken directly to the hearing at the location above.

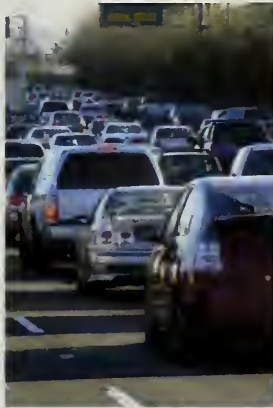
When bringing handouts to meetings, please photocopy on both sides of the paper and try to use post-consumer recycled or tree-free paper. Also, please bring sufficient copies of handouts for the Committee, the Commission Secretary and the public.

Posted: February 28, 2007

Please Come and Join

**The Commission on the Environment's Policy
Committee**

**To help develop a policy to reduce single
occupancy vehicle trips by ten percent in
the next seven years**



**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
Monday, March 12, 2007, 5:00 P.M.**

**LOCATION: CITY HALL, ROOM 421
ONE DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA**

**For further information, please contact Monica Fish, Commission Secretary at
415-355-3709 or Nelly Sun, Senior Management Assistant at (415) 355-3703.**



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GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

**REGULAR MEETING
DRAFT MINUTES**

**Monday, March 12, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102**

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:06 p.m. Present: Chair Wald and Commissioner Gravanis (Excused: Commissioner King).
2. **ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the February 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting. Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the February 12, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting Minutes were approved without objection (Absent: Commissioner King). (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the February 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=55644.)
3. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

There was no public comment at this time.
4. **INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION:** Urban Environmental Accord Action 15: Transportation. An informational presentation and discussion will be held on what the City can do to help implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute

Department of the Environment, City and County of San Francisco

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trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years. (Explanatory Document: Public Hearing Notice: (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/031207PublicHrgNotice.pdf>)

SPONSORS: Director Jared Blumenfeld and Commissioner Johanna Wald

INVITED SPEAKERS: Municipal Transportation Agency, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Municipal Transportation Commission, San Francisco Bicycle Coalition, and San Francisco County Transportation Authority.

Chair Wald announced that this discussion item was derived from the Urban Environmental Accords which the City promoted and was a signatory to two years ago. It was stated that every year for the last two years, the Commission has adopted three of the twenty-one action items to pursue as a government and community. This year three new accords were adopted for the year, in which Accord 15 was one. This item will involve participation by not only the Department of the Environment, but will require engagement from the entire City, its departments, and its residents. Today's meeting is to brainstorm on what kind of actions can be taken to achieve goals.

Director Jared Blumenfeld introduced Mr. Faiz Khan, who runs the Department's Transportation Demand Management programs and Ms. Lauren Seaby and Ms. Carmen Yeung, who work on this program with Mr. Khan. It was stated that the Department is working on how to influence people to take less single-occupancy vehicle trips and on clean fuels programs. Mr. Khan is working with all of the different agencies on this effort. Director Blumenfeld advised that a discussion would be held today on what the agencies are doing and what we can do together to achieve goals.

Mr. David Burch, Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) discussed the City's proactiveness in applying for BAAQMD's grant funds to run City programs and their fruitful partnership. It was stated that reducing single occupancy commute trips by 10% in the next seven years would bring the City back to where it was 20-25 years ago. Mr. Burch stated that the goal is ambitious, hopefully achievable, and one that the Air District would support. The goal would help reduce pollutants that contribute to ozone, particulate matter, and greenhouse gases that are the primary cause of global warming. Mr. Burch explained that mobile vehicles on and off road are the primary source of tail pipe pollutants in the Bay Area and account for approximately 50% of the CO2 emissions in the Bay Area, and the percentage may increase. Transportation related emissions are a key for addressing traditional pollutants and global warming in the Bay Area.

BAAQMD has worked with the City through the years, providing funding through their Transportation Fund for Clean Air (TFCA) program for a variety of City-implemented programs, e.g. the guaranteed ride home program for commuters; adding bicycle lanes, bike racks and lockers throughout the City; and promoting alternative fuel, low emission vehicles in the City fleets, shuttle vehicle fleets, and Taxi fleets that operate in the City. The BAAQMD has funded many MUNI projects for cleaning up buses and bus signal prioritization. Mr. Burch indicated that the BAAQMD has been trying to reduce motor vehicle use in the Bay Area through their transportation control measures in the Clean Air Plan since 1992. Progress had been made, but reducing motor vehicle use is not an easy task.

Mr. Burch discussed the Air District's adoption of a regional employer based trip reduction regulation that was adopted in 1992 that was implemented for about three years at major work sites around the region. The regulation set forth a requirement to survey their

employees to determine commute modes and develop plans to reduce the number of vehicle trips. Headway had been made with the regulation, but in 1995 the State Legislature through SB 47, took the authority away from all Air Districts to require those types of programs/control measures.

Mr. Burch explained that reducing motor vehicle use would not only reduce air pollution, it would reduce water pollution, visual clutter on the streets, make safer streets for bikers and pedestrians, and potentially free up land that can be put to higher uses. It was explained that a car that is just sitting there not being driven on a warm day could be emitting evaporative emissions into the atmosphere.

Mr. Burch stated that census data had been reviewed on San Francisco residents' mode to work from 1980 to 2000, and that there was a significant increase of people driving alone to work (from 34% to 41%) and transit had dropped by 8%. The numbers were slightly different for people who work in the City including people from other counties. According to the 2000 census, it is about even between people who take transit versus people who drive to work. If you consider carpools, actually half of the people who are going to work in San Francisco are getting there in motor vehicles as in 2000. Mr. Burch stated that if the City were to take on this task, that a mechanism be established for determining whether progress is made, how it would be monitored, what would be the base year, etc.

Mr. Burch offered ideas that included:

- Requiring all commercial and office buildings to provide safe and secure bicycle parking within the building;
- Levying a tax on employer paid or employer subsidized parking;
- Requesting the City to adopt a parking-cash out policy in the form of a local ordinance;
- Creating public policy to look at ways to encourage people to live without a car. Less clutter, more space, no evaporative emissions during the day;
- Expanding the car sharing program;
- Completing a bicycle lane network within the City.

It was explained that the state parking cash out law that was passed in 1991, AB2109, was narrowly drafted and required only a small percentage of work sites to be subject to this requirement. It was left to the implementation of the Air Resources Board and was never pursued aggressively. The City is looking at implementing a Commuter Benefits Ordinance which is a step in the same direction.

Mr. Burch reported that commute trips are a big part of the problem, but by no means the lion's share and recommended thinking more broadly. On a weekday, commute trips account for 29% of the trips and 40% of the vehicle miles on a regional basis. If you factor that on a weekly basis, commute trips are about 20% of the total trips and 30% of the total miles driven. That leaves 70% or more of the miles driven that are not commute trips. It was recommended that a review be made of parking policy reform for both work and commute trips. The Municipal Transportation Commission (MTC) is doing a good parking study right now focused on transit oriented development.

Chair Wald inquired about the parking cash out program. Mr. Burch explained that if an employer is spending money out of pocket to lease a parking lot or a space to offer free or subsidized parking to an employee, they could offer the employee the same amount of money that it costs them to provide the parking space to use an alternate means of commuting. Mr. Burch stated that if the City wanted to have its own more comprehensive measure that the City Attorney should do a review, as it appears that state law doesn't appear to preclude the City from having its own measure.

Commissioner Gravanis stated that she supports a car-free lifestyle and indicated that reducing commute trips is important, but is a subset of the major issue, which is the emphasis on potentially reducing per capita car ownership.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about car registration data per capita. Mr. Burch stated that he believes San Francisco is a leader in car free households in the Bay Area. Mr. Doug Kimsey stated that he believes that between 1980 – 2000, that car ownership per capita has gone up as a result of more women entering the workforce and that since that time period, it has started to level off. It was indicated that about 30% of the households in the City are car free. Director Blumenfeld stated that car free households would be a good climate indicator when reviewing climate change.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about SB47 and asked if anything has been done since 1995 to reinstate the BAAQMD's power to work on regional regulation. Mr. Burch stated that he has not heard of any legislators that are working on this issue at this time.

Mr. Peter Albert, Deputy Director of Planning, Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA) reported that MTA is San Francisco's all purpose transportation agency and is in a position to develop and promote bicycle paths, pedestrian networks, and transit oriented development. Mr. Albert reported that the biggest challenge is to work effectively in the planning stages with other City departments. It was stated that MTA is strengthening their relationship with key agencies such as the Transportation Authority, which is the programmer and funder of a big part of their transportation program and a partner on complex and challenging projects. At this time, MTA is receiving help from the Mayor's Office and the Transportation Authority on certifying an environmental review for building a bike network.

Mr. Albert advised that the Planning Department is working on better neighborhood programs for different areas of the City, e.g. the South of Market and the Eastern Neighborhoods Plans and stressed the importance of MTA collaborating with the Planning Department early enough in the process to talk about transportation goals and objectives, a better pedestrian environment, and better bicycle planning. Other departments that MTA is working with included the Redevelopment Agency in their work on Mission Bay and Bayview Hunters Point to make it a more transit oriented neighborhood.

Mr. Albert reported that in addition to working with agencies that have land use, transportation and planning responsibilities, MTA works with agencies that have social, educational, and welfare responsibilities. MTA is working with the Department of Public Health on a shape up challenge, with the Youth Commission and the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families on walk to school initiatives and the MUNI school bus system service. It was stated that MTA is reviewing policies and guidelines to position San

Francisco to access funding on a statewide basis to make Transit Oriented Development (TOD) a priority.

A discussion was held on current MTA projects that include:

- Central Subway, Third Street Light Railway line soon to open seven days a week.
- Bus Rapid Transit Review. An environmental review is being done on the Van Ness Avenue Corridor in the near future. Bus rapid transit would add automatic vending machines at stations so that passengers can purchase a ticket before they get on a bus and dedicated lanes for bus rapid transit.
- Traffic Calming: The Better Streets Program is a combination of the Planning Department and MTA's planning efforts that integrate a pedestrian master plan with a streetscape master plan. Sidewalks are being looked at holistically, not just as a conveyor for pedestrians, but as urban space, urban design, landscaping, and everything that makes the sidewalk part of the public realm.
- MTA receives federal grants from the Federal Transportation Agency, which gives them the ability to be the lead on the Glen Park Better Neighborhoods Plan and the Balboa Park Better Neighborhoods Plan. MTA will look at the City's Better Neighborhoods vision for both of those Bart station areas and match that with federal funding.

Commissioner Gravanis asked if there is a way the Commission on the Environment can promote legislation to assist MTA in their efforts. Mr. Albert recommended that the Department collaborate with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to develop a response to SB47. Mr. Albert stated that legislation may be required to influence CEQA guidelines to lean more towards transit oriented development that is comfortable for walking, biking and transit.

Chair Wald asked if the MTA projects had quantitative goals that relate to the goal being discussed today, e.g. does the MTA have a goal of trying as an agency to have x number more walkers, x number more bikers, and x number fewer cars. Mr. Albert stated that MTA is drafting their first Strategic Plan that has performance indicators which are report card measures to see if targets are being met. Director Blumenfeld stated that the Department's overarching goal is a 20% reduction below 1990 baseline of CO2 by 2012. Mr. Albert was asked how MTA can make it harder for people to drive since it oversees MUNI and DPT and there is a transit first policy.

Mr. Albert stated that land use and transportation has to be interconnected. It was stated that the Planning Department's Better Streets Program is reviewing designs of neighborhoods where people could walk to centers of activities versus drive. The Transportation Authority is pushing an innovation about congestion pricing that may be controversial for San Francisco. Congestion pricing may be that the parking pay structure may change and other methods utilized in order to establish a disincentive for people to bring the car into work.

Director Blumenfeld asked if MTA has ridership numbers and how success is judged. Mr. Albert explained that MUNI has automatic passenger counts on buses, but it is not available on the rail. They are putting actual people on the rail to do counts in order to develop a ridership database. Director Blumenfeld asked whether MUNI is doing any outreach in order to advertise its values to society. Mr. Albert stated that MUNI has advertised in the past and advised that their External Affairs representative can bring ingenuity to the advertising campaign. Mr. Albert discussed a current advertising campaign that includes advertising individual MUNI lines on shirts.

Commissioner Gravanis inquired about the timeframe for the Strategic Plan. Mr. Albert advised that the Strategic Plan would be submitted to the Board between now and June.

Mr. Andy Thornley, Program Director, San Francisco Bicycle Coalition stated that the Bicycle Coalition is a grassroots advocacy organization promoting the bicycle for everyday transportation. The Bike Coalition is dedicated to the proposition that bicycling in San Francisco should be safe and delightful. Work is being done in regards to safety issues and discussions being held on how to get people out of cars, even for one trip a week. It was explained that the lack of dignity of riding a bicycle may be an issue that stops people and advised that the Bicycle Coalition is reviewing how to promote the dignity of riding a bike.

Mr. Thornley distributed a bike map of San Francisco explaining the City's bike network that is maintained and enhanced by the Municipal Transportation Agency. It was stated that San Francisco is in the short list of four or five cities that are best for bicycling and was awarded the gold standard bicycle friendly community by the League of American Bicyclists in 2006. Only seven cities in the United States have that designation with the platinum award going to Davis.

Mr. Thornley advised of a Superior Court Judge's order to not proceed with anything further on bicycle circulation on the street until a CEQA document has been completed on the City's Master Plan for bicycling. The court order forbids the City from striping more bike lanes and installing those inverted U parking racks on the curb. The City's Master Plan for bicycling adopted in June 2005 is on hold while an environmental review is being done.

The Master Plan's number one goal is to achieve 10% of all trips in the City by bicycle by 2010. Mr. Thornley discussed various figures from various sources on how many trips are being taken on bike, e.g. the 2000 Census shows about 1.9% of commute trips in San Francisco is by bicycle, other research shows 3%, a David Binder telephone survey of 400 phone calls shows 5%. Mr. Thornley recommended that the City invest in a trip diary project that does a thorough analysis for all types of trips and indicates lengths of travel, reasons for travel, and destination. Mr. David Burch, Metropolitan Transportation Commission advised that a 15,000 region wide travel survey is administered every ten years. It was stated that the latest survey was completed two years ago.

Mr. Thornley stated that The City has not allocated adequate resources to the bike network and bicycling as a system. A discussion was held on a Board of Supervisors Resolution declaring that CEQA's requirement for measuring auto level of service, a long established metric on how certain streets support motor traffic and a determination of air quality problems, is not an adequate measurement for streetscape planning. It was stated that the Planning Commission would be discussing this matter at their April 26 meeting. Mr.

Thornley stated that if the auto level of service was not a consideration, planning for non-motorized vehicles would be a lot easier.

Mr. Thornley recommended legislative changes to allow bicycle parking in commercial buildings. It was stated that there is pending federal legislation and a local initiative for a commuter tax incentive to offer employers a program that they could encourage their employees to take their bike to work by offering a cash reimbursement incentive. Other recommendations made were to constrict car parking in the City incrementally, to administer congestion pricing, and the idea of charging for the right to bring a car into the City. Mr. Thornley suggested that congestive pricing can support the MUNI system, support DPW's paving of potholes, and support the Police that do traffic and public safety enforcement. It was stated that if people were to take two of their trips every week by bicycle, it would be a significant change and might be the 10% that this initiative is looking for.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about the number of people that own bicycles. Mr. Thornley advised that from past surveys, more than half of households have a bicycle. It was advised that May 17 will be Bike to Work Day and that the Bike Coalition offers a monthly adult bike education class to teach people to be more comfortable on bikes. Director Blumenfeld inquired about a Bike to School Day. Mr. Thornley stated that there is a Walk Bike Day, but not a Bike to School Day. Mr. Albert advised that he was told that some schools do not allow bikes to be brought into the campus because they do not want to incur the liability and they can't safely contain the bikes. Mr. Thornley advised that the Bike Coalition partnered with the Department of Public Health, the lead agency, the MTA, the Police Department and the San Francisco Unified School District to make an application for a safe route to school grant that a decision will be made on this fall. It was stated that sending students to schools outside of their districts may make it harder to bike to school and spoke in favor of students attending neighborhood schools to avoid unnecessary trips.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about certification programs in schools (bike rodeo programs) where students receive a badge for learning to ride their bikes. Mr. Thornley stated that there is a bike rodeo program, a joint effort with the Municipal Transportation Authority and the Department of Public Health where kids are encouraged at various community events, fairs, or playgrounds, to ride their bike and an incentive such as a free helmet is given away. A discussion was held on the importance of intercepting the message to children at an early age that cars are mandatory if you want to be a citizen.

Mr. Doug Kimsey, Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) stated that they are a regional transportation planning agency for the nine Bay Area counties. Functions include developing a long range transportation plan with specific projects. It was stated that all the state and federal funding that is allocated to transportation is derived from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission. The Municipal Transportation Agency and the Transportation Authority work closely with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission to fund their various projects.

Mr. Kimsey discussed various operational and proposed programs that the Municipal Transportation Agency is working on to help reduce single occupancy vehicle trips and increase car pooling. Operational programs currently underway and that have been operating for several years include the 511 Ride Sharing Program. 511 was described as a travel and information system that can be accessed by phone or web service that provides

all kinds of transportation information for transit, bicycling, car travel time, hosts a ride sharing program, and is constantly expanding its functions. The Ride Sharing program offers car matching services, a bike mapper program, employee outreach (working with a number of employers throughout the region to get them interested in TDM programs), provides general ride share services, and transit services through 511 or 511.org (the website service).

Mr. Kimsey described the tasks that the Metropolitan Transportation Commission is coordinating with the City and County of San Francisco, e.g. helping to manage and coordinate a San Francisco van pool parking permit program through the Department of Parking and Traffic and coordinating a San Francisco employer focused event in May 2006 on ridesharing and TDM. A discussion was held about federal commute and tax related programs. Mr. Kimsey advised that on March 22, 511 would be a sponsor of the Transportation Fair and will display their ridesharing services as part of the event.

Mr. Kimsey advised that work would continue with the City on 511 Rideshare, e.g. a park and ride lot garage for vanpoolers who reside in San Francisco, further improvements to the coordination of employer outreach, and potential congestion pricing projects. It was explained that the bike mapper is currently available through the 511 program, which provides bicycle routing information—if you put in an origin and destination it will show you all the Class 1, 2 and 3 facilities available to make the trip. It was stated that work is being done with the Department of the Environment and the San Francisco Bicycle Coalition through a grant that has been received from the Air District to enhance the current program to describe specific bike routing so it is similar to a mapquest service.

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The next Policy Committee meeting will be held on Monday, April 9, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

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Respectfully submitted by,

Monica Fish
Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
FAX: (415) 554-6393

Adopted:



SF Environment

Our home. Our city. Our planet.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

**REGULAR MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES**

Monday, March 12, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:06 p.m. Present: Chair Wald and Commissioner Gravanis (Excused: Commissioner King).
2. **ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the February 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting. Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the February 12, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting Minutes were approved without objection (Absent: Commissioner King). (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the February 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=55644.)
3. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

There was no public comment at this time.
4. **INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION:** Urban Environmental Accord Action 15: Transportation. An informational presentation and discussion will be held on what the City can do to help implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute

Department of the Environment, City and County of San Francisco

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trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years. (Explanatory Document: Public Hearing Notice: (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/031207PublicHrgNotice.pdf>)

SPONSORS: Director Jared Blumenfeld and Commissioner Johanna Wald

INVITED SPEAKERS: Municipal Transportation Agency, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Municipal Transportation Commission, San Francisco Bicycle Coalition, and San Francisco County Transportation Authority.

Chair Wald announced that this discussion item was derived from the Urban Environmental Accords which the City promoted and was a signatory to two years ago. It was stated that every year for the last two years, the Commission has adopted three of the twenty-one action items to pursue as a government and community. This year three new accords were adopted for the year, in which Accord 15 was one. This item will involve participation by not only the Department of the Environment, but will require engagement from the entire City, its departments, and its residents. Today's meeting is to brainstorm on what kind of actions can be taken to achieve goals.

Director Jared Blumenfeld introduced Mr. Faiz Khan, who runs the Department's Transportation Demand Management programs and Ms. Lauren Seaby and Ms. Carmen Yeung, who work on this program with Mr. Khan. It was stated that the Department is working on how to influence people to take less single-occupancy vehicle trips and on clean fuels programs. Mr. Khan is working with all of the different agencies on this effort. Director Blumenfeld advised that a discussion would be held today on what the agencies are doing and what we can do together to achieve goals.

Mr. David Burch, Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) discussed the City's proactiveness in applying for BAAQMD's grant funds to run City programs and their fruitful partnership. It was stated that reducing single occupancy commute trips by 10% in the next seven years would bring the City back to where it was 20-25 years ago. Mr. Burch stated that the goal is ambitious, hopefully achievable, and one that the Air District would support. The goal would help reduce pollutants that contribute to ozone, particulate matter, and greenhouse gases that are the primary cause of global warming. Mr. Burch explained that mobile vehicles on and off road are the primary source of tail pipe pollutants in the Bay Area and account for approximately 50% of the CO2 emissions in the Bay Area, and the percentage may increase. Transportation related emissions are a key for addressing traditional pollutants and global warming in the Bay Area.

BAAQMD has worked with the City through the years, providing funding through their Transportation Fund for Clean Air (TFCA) program for a variety of City-implemented programs, e.g. the guaranteed ride home program for commuters; adding bicycle lanes, bike racks and lockers throughout the City; and promoting alternative fuel, low emission vehicles in the City fleets, shuttle vehicle fleets, and Taxi fleets that operate in the City. The BAAQMD has funded many MUNI projects for cleaning up buses and bus signal prioritization. Mr. Burch indicated that the BAAQMD has been trying to reduce motor vehicle use in the Bay Area through their transportation control measures in the Clean Air Plan since 1992. Progress had been made, but reducing motor vehicle use is not an easy task.

Mr. Burch discussed the Air District's adoption of a regional employer based trip reduction regulation that was adopted in 1992 that was implemented for about three years at major work sites around the region. The regulation set forth a requirement to survey their

employees to determine commute modes and develop plans to reduce the number of vehicle trips. Headway had been made with the regulation, but in 1995 the State Legislature through SB 47, took the authority away from all Air Districts to require those types of programs/control measures.

Mr. Burch explained that reducing motor vehicle use would not only reduce air pollution, it would reduce water pollution, visual clutter on the streets, make safer streets for bikers and pedestrians, and potentially free up land that can be put to higher uses. It was explained that a car that is just sitting there not being driven on a warm day could be emitting evaporative emissions into the atmosphere.

Mr. Burch stated that census data had been reviewed on San Francisco residents' mode to work from 1980 to 2000, and that there was a significant increase of people driving alone to work (from 34% to 41%) and transit had dropped by 8%. The numbers were slightly different for people who work in the City including people from other counties. According to the 2000 census, it is about even between people who take transit versus people who drive to work. If you consider carpools, actually half of the people who are going to work in San Francisco are getting there in motor vehicles as in 2000. Mr. Burch stated that if the City were to take on this task, that a mechanism be established for determining whether progress is made, how it would be monitored, what would be the base year, etc.

Mr. Burch offered ideas that included:

- Requiring all commercial and office buildings to provide safe and secure bicycle parking within the building;
- Levying a tax on employer paid or employer subsidized parking;
- Requesting the City to adopt a parking-cash out policy in the form of a local ordinance;
- Creating public policy to look at ways to encourage people to live without a car. Less clutter, more space, no evaporative emissions during the day;
- Expanding the car sharing program;
- Completing a bicycle lane network within the City.

It was explained that the state parking cash out law that was passed in 1991, AB2109, was narrowly drafted and required only a small percentage of work sites to be subject to this requirement. It was left to the implementation of the Air Resources Board and was never pursued aggressively. The City is looking at implementing a Commuter Benefits Ordinance which is a step in the same direction.

Mr. Burch reported that commute trips are a big part of the problem, but by no means the lion's share and recommended thinking more broadly. On a weekday, commute trips account for 29% of the trips and 40% of the vehicle miles on a regional basis. If you factor that on a weekly basis, commute trips are about 20% of the total trips and 30% of the total miles driven. That leaves 70% or more of the miles driven that are not commute trips. It was recommended that a review be made of parking policy reform for both work and commute trips. The Municipal Transportation Commission (MTC) is doing a good parking study right now focused on transit oriented development.

Chair Wald inquired about the parking cash out program. Mr. Burch explained that if an employer is spending money out of pocket to lease a parking lot or a space to offer free or subsidized parking to an employee, they could offer the employee the same amount of money that it costs them to provide the parking space to use an alternate means of commuting. Mr. Burch stated that if the City wanted to have its own more comprehensive measure that the City Attorney should do a review, as it appears that state law doesn't appear to preclude the City from having its own measure.

Commissioner Gravanis stated that she supports a car-free lifestyle and indicated that reducing commute trips is important, but is a subset of the major issue, which is the emphasis on potentially reducing per capita car ownership.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about car registration data per capita. Mr. Burch stated that he believes San Francisco is a leader in car free households in the Bay Area. Mr. Doug Kimsey stated that he believes that between 1980 – 2000, that car ownership per capita has gone up as a result of more women entering the workforce and that since that time period, it has started to level off. It was indicated that about 30% of the households in the City are car free. Director Blumenfeld stated that car free households would be a good climate indicator when reviewing climate change.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about SB47 and asked if anything has been done since 1995 to reinstate the BAAQMD's power to work on regional regulation. Mr. Burch stated that he has not heard of any legislators that are working on this issue at this time.

Mr. Peter Albert, Deputy Director of Planning, Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA) reported that MTA is San Francisco's all purpose transportation agency and is in a position to develop and promote bicycle paths, pedestrian networks, and transit oriented development. Mr. Albert reported that the biggest challenge is to work effectively in the planning stages with other City departments. It was stated that MTA is strengthening their relationship with key agencies such as the Transportation Authority, which is the programmer and funder of a big part of their transportation program and a partner on complex and challenging projects. At this time, MTA is receiving help from the Mayor's Office and the Transportation Authority on certifying an environmental review for building a bike network.

Mr. Albert advised that the Planning Department is working on better neighborhood programs for different areas of the City, e.g. the South of Market and the Eastern Neighborhoods Plans and stressed the importance of MTA collaborating with the Planning Department early enough in the process to talk about transportation goals and objectives, a better pedestrian environment, and better bicycle planning. Other departments that MTA is working with included the Redevelopment Agency in their work on Mission Bay and Bayview Hunters Point to make it a more transit oriented neighborhood.

Mr. Albert reported that in addition to working with agencies that have land use, transportation and planning responsibilities, MTA works with agencies that have social, educational, and welfare responsibilities. MTA is working with the Department of Public Health on a shape up challenge, with the Youth Commission and the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families on walk to school initiatives and the MUNI school bus system service. It was stated that MTA is reviewing policies and guidelines to position San

Francisco to access funding on a statewide basis to make Transit Oriented Development (TOD) a priority.

A discussion was held on current MTA projects that include:

- Central Subway, Third Street Light Railway line soon to open seven days a week.
- Bus Rapid Transit Review. An environmental review is being done on the Van Ness Avenue Corridor in the near future. Bus rapid transit would add automatic vending machines at stations so that passengers can purchase a ticket before they get on a bus and dedicated lanes for bus rapid transit.
- Traffic Calming: The Better Streets Program is a combination of the Planning Department and MTA's planning efforts that integrate a pedestrian master plan with a streetscape master plan. Sidewalks are being looked at holistically, not just as a conveyor for pedestrians, but as urban space, urban design, landscaping, and everything that makes the sidewalk part of the public realm.
- MTA receives federal grants from the Federal Transportation Agency, which gives them the ability to be the lead on the Glen Park Better Neighborhoods Plan and the Balboa Park Better Neighborhoods Plan. MTA will look at the City's Better Neighborhoods vision for both of those Bart station areas and match that with federal funding.

Commissioner Gravanis asked if there is a way the Commission on the Environment can promote legislation to assist MTA in their efforts. Mr. Albert recommended that the Department collaborate with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to develop a response to SB47. Mr. Albert stated that legislation may be required to influence CEQA guidelines to lean more towards transit oriented development that is comfortable for walking, biking and transit.

Chair Wald asked if the MTA projects had quantitative goals that relate to the goal being discussed today, e.g. does the MTA have a goal of trying as an agency to have x number more walkers, x number more bikers, and x number fewer cars. Mr. Albert stated that MTA is drafting their first Strategic Plan that has performance indicators which are report card measures to see if targets are being met. Director Blumenfeld stated that the Department's overarching goal is a 20% reduction below 1990 baseline of CO2 by 2012. Mr. Albert was asked how MTA can make it harder for people to drive since it oversees MUNI and DPT and there is a transit first policy.

Mr. Albert stated that land use and transportation has to be interconnected. It was stated that the Planning Department's Better Streets Program is reviewing designs of neighborhoods where people could walk to centers of activities versus drive. The Transportation Authority is pushing an innovation about congestion pricing that may be controversial for San Francisco. Congestion pricing may be that the parking pay structure may change and other methods utilized in order to establish a disincentive for people to bring the car into work.

Director Blumenfeld asked if MTA has ridership numbers and how success is judged. Mr. Albert explained that MUNI has automatic passenger counts on buses, but it is not available on the rail. They are putting actual people on the rail to do counts in order to develop a ridership database. Director Blumenfeld asked whether MUNI is doing any outreach in order to advertise its values to society. Mr. Albert stated that MUNI has advertised in the past and advised that their External Affairs representative can bring ingenuity to the advertising campaign. Mr. Albert discussed a current advertising campaign that includes advertising individual MUNI lines on shirts.

Commissioner Gravanis inquired about the timeframe for the Strategic Plan. Mr. Albert advised that the Strategic Plan would be submitted to the Board between now and June.

Mr. Andy Thornley, Program Director, San Francisco Bicycle Coalition stated that the Bicycle Coalition is a grassroots advocacy organization promoting the bicycle for everyday transportation. The Bike Coalition is dedicated to the proposition that bicycling in San Francisco should be safe and delightful. Work is being done in regards to safety issues and discussions being held on how to get people out of cars, even for one trip a week. It was explained that the lack of dignity of riding a bicycle may be an issue that stops people and advised that the Bicycle Coalition is reviewing how to promote the dignity of riding a bike.

Mr. Thornley distributed a bike map of San Francisco explaining the City's bike network that is maintained and enhanced by the Municipal Transportation Agency. It was stated that San Francisco is in the short list of four or five cities that are best for bicycling and was awarded the gold standard bicycle friendly community by the League of American Bicyclists in 2006. Only seven cities in the United States have that designation with the platinum award going to Davis.

Mr. Thornley advised of a Superior Court Judge's order to not proceed with anything further on bicycle circulation on the street until a CEQA document has been completed on the City's Master Plan for bicycling. The court order forbids the City from striping more bike lanes and installing those inverted U parking racks on the curb. The City's Master Plan for bicycling adopted in June 2005 is on hold while an environmental review is being done.

The Master Plan's number one goal is to achieve 10% of all trips in the City by bicycle by 2010. Mr. Thornley discussed various figures from various sources on how many trips are being taken on bike, e.g. the 2000 Census shows about 1.9% of commute trips in San Francisco is by bicycle, other research shows 3%, a David Binder telephone survey of 400 phone calls shows 5%. Mr. Thornley recommended that the City invest in a trip diary project that does a thorough analysis for all types of trips and indicates lengths of travel, reasons for travel, and destination. Mr. David Burch, Metropolitan Transportation Commission advised that a 15,000 region wide travel survey is administered every ten years. It was stated that the latest survey was completed two years ago.

Mr. Thornley stated that The City has not allocated adequate resources to the bike network and bicycling as a system. A discussion was held on a Board of Supervisors Resolution declaring that CEQA's requirement for measuring auto level of service, a long established metric on how certain streets support motor traffic and a determination of air quality problems, is not an adequate measurement for streetscape planning. It was stated that the Planning Commission would be discussing this matter at their April 26 meeting. Mr.

Thornley stated that if the auto level of service was not a consideration, planning for non-motorized vehicles would be a lot easier.

Mr. Thornley recommended legislative changes to allow bicycle parking in commercial buildings. It was stated that there is pending federal legislation and a local initiative for a commuter tax incentive to offer employers a program that they could encourage their employees to take their bike to work by offering a cash reimbursement incentive. Other recommendations made were to constrict car parking in the City incrementally, to administer congestion pricing, and the idea of charging for the right to bring a car into the City. Mr. Thornley suggested that congestive pricing can support the MUNI system, support DPW's paving of potholes, and support the Police that do traffic and public safety enforcement. It was stated that if people were to take two of their trips every week by bicycle, it would be a significant change and might be the 10% that this initiative is looking for.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about the number of people that own bicycles. Mr. Thornley advised that from past surveys, more than half of households have a bicycle. It was advised that May 17 will be Bike to Work Day and that the Bike Coalition offers a monthly adult bike education class to teach people to be more comfortable on bikes. Director Blumenfeld inquired about a Bike to School Day. Mr. Thornley stated that there is a Walk Bike Day, but not a Bike to School Day. Mr. Albert advised that he was told that some schools do not allow bikes to be brought into the campus because they do not want to incur the liability and they can't safely contain the bikes. Mr. Thornley advised that the Bike Coalition partnered with the Department of Public Health, the lead agency, the MTA, the Police Department and the San Francisco Unified School District to make an application for a safe route to school grant that a decision will be made on this fall. It was stated that sending students to schools outside of their districts may make it harder to bike to school and spoke in favor of students attending neighborhood schools to avoid unnecessary trips.

Director Blumenfeld inquired about certification programs in schools (bike rodeo programs) where students receive a badge for learning to ride their bikes. Mr. Thornley stated that there is a bike rodeo program, a joint effort with the Municipal Transportation Authority and the Department of Public Health where kids are encouraged at various community events, fairs, or playgrounds, to ride their bike and an incentive such as a free helmet is given away. A discussion was held on the importance of intercepting the message to children at an early age that cars are mandatory if you want to be a citizen.

Mr. Doug Kimsey, Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) stated that they are a regional transportation planning agency for the nine Bay Area counties. Functions include developing a long range transportation plan with specific projects. It was stated that all the state and federal funding that is allocated to transportation is derived from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission. The Municipal Transportation Agency and the Transportation Authority work closely with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission to fund their various projects.

Mr. Kimsey discussed various operational and proposed programs that the Municipal Transportation Agency is working on to help reduce single occupancy vehicle trips and increase car pooling. Operational programs currently underway and that have been operating for several years include the 511 Ride Sharing Program. 511 was described as a travel and information system that can be accessed by phone or web service that provides

all kinds of transportation information for transit, bicycling, car travel time, hosts a ride sharing program, and is constantly expanding its functions. The Ride Sharing program offers car matching services, a bike mapper program, employee outreach (working with a number of employers throughout the region to get them interested in TDM programs), provides general ride share services, and transit services through 511 or 511.org (the website service).

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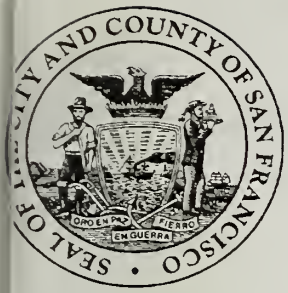
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Respectfully submitted by,

Monica Fish
Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
FAX: (415) 554-6393

Approved: May 7, 2007



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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COMMISSIONER

ANGELO KING
COMMISSIONER

ALAN MOK
COMMISSIONER

MONICA FISH
MISSION SECRETARY

NOTICE OF MEETING CANCELLATION

POLICY COMMITTEE

CITY HALL, ROOM 421

Monday, April 9, 2007, 5:00 P.M.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Commissioner Johanna Wald (Chair)
Commissioner Angelo King
Commissioner Ruth Gravanis

11:05 a.m. mst

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

APR - 5 2007

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The Monday, April 9, 2007, 5:00 p.m. regularly scheduled meeting of the Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee has been cancelled. The next regular meeting is scheduled for Monday, May 14, 2007 at 5:00 p.m. at City Hall, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 421. An agenda will be provided 72 hours prior to the meeting. Please contact the Department of the Environment Commission Secretary, Monica Fish, at 415-355-3709 or Monica.Fish@sfgov.org if you would like to be placed on the agenda list. An agenda may also be accessed on the website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519.

Posted: April 5, 2007



SF Environment

Our home. Our city. Our planet.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD
Director

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

NOTICE OF RESCHEDULED MEETING AND AGENDA

***Monday, May 7, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 408
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102**

8:30 a.m. msf
DOCUMENTS DEPT.

MAY - 4 2007

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***The Monday, May 14, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Regularly Scheduled Policy Committee meeting that is held at City Hall, Room 421 was rescheduled to Monday, May 7, 2007, 5:00 p.m. and will be held in ROOM 408, City Hall.**

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

- 1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**
- 2. ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the March 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the March 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=57655).
- 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

- 4. INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION:** Plastic Bottled Water Recycling and Production and Water Quality in San Francisco. The Committee will hear about the challenges involved in recycling plastic water bottles, the impact of plastic water bottle production, and water quality in San Francisco.

SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld

- 5. INFORMATION:** New Business/Future Agenda Items

- 6. PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

7. ADJOURNMENT

The next Regular Meeting of the Policy Committee is scheduled for Monday, June 11, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org within three business days of a meeting. Explanatory documents that are received after posting of this agenda are available on the website or upon request to the Council Secretary at the contact information listed above.

Public Comment

At this time, members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee but are not on today's agenda. Public comment will be taken following each agenda item. Each member of the public may address the Committee for up to three minutes, unless otherwise announced by the Chair. If it is demonstrated that the comments by the public will exceed 15 minutes, the Chair may continue Public Comment to another time during the meeting.

The Brown Act forbids the Committee from taking action or discussing any item or issue not appearing on the posted agenda. This rule applies to issues raised in public comment as well. In response to public comment, not on an agenda item, the Committee is limited to:

1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

Disability Access

The Commission on the Environment Policy Committee Meeting will be held at City Hall, Room 421, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102, in the Civic Center area. The meeting room is wheelchair accessible. The closest accessible BART station is the Civic Center Station at United Nations Plaza and Market Street. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are: #71 Haight/Noriega and the F Line to Market and Van Ness and the Metro Stations at Van Ness and Market and at Civic Center. For information about MUNI accessible services call (415) 923-6142. There is accessible curbside parking adjacent to City Hall on Grove Street and Van Ness Avenue and in the vicinity of the Veterans Building at 401 Van Ness Avenue adjacent to Davies Hall and the War Memorial Complex.

The following services are available on request 48 hours prior to the meeting; except for Monday meetings, for which the deadline shall be 4:00 p.m. of the last business day of the preceding week: For American sign language interpreters or the use of a reader during a meeting, a sound enhancement system, and/or alternative formats of the agenda and

minutes, please contact Monica Fish at (415) 355-3709 to make arrangements for the accommodation. Late requests will be honored, if possible.

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. Individuals with chemical sensitivity or related disabilities should call the Mayor's Office on Disability at (415) 554-6789 or (415) 554-6799 (TTY) for further information.

**Know your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance
(Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)**

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. For more information on your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance or to report a violation of the ordinance, contact the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force, Frank Darby, Jr., Sunshine Task Force Administrator, City Hall, Room 409, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4683 at Phone No.: (415) 554-7724; Fax No.: (415) 554-7854; E-mail: sotf@sfgov.org. Copies of the Sunshine Ordinance can be obtained from the Clerk of the Sunshine Task Force, the San Francisco Public Library and on the City's website at www.sfgov.org.

Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Requirements

Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by the San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance [SF Campaign & Governmental Conduct Code §2.100, et. seq] to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at: 25 Van Ness Avenue, Second Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone (415) 252-3100, fax (415) 252-3112; web site at www.sfgov.org/ethics.

Important Information

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Chair may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

NOTE: Persons unable to attend the meeting may submit to the Committee, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the agenda items above. These comments will be made a part of the official public record and shall be brought to the attention of the Committee members. Any written comments should be sent to: Commission Secretary of the Environment, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102 by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Comments which cannot be delivered to the Commission Secretary by that time may be taken directly to the hearing at the location above.

When bringing handouts to meetings, please photocopy on both sides of the paper and try to use post-consumer recycled or tree-free paper. Also, please bring sufficient copies of handouts for the Committee, the Commission Secretary and the public.

Posted: May 3, 2007



SF Environment

Our home. Our city. Our planet.



GAVIN NEWSOM

Mayor

JARED BLUMENFELD

Director

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

***RESCHEDULED MEETING
DRAFT MINUTES**

Monday, May 7, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 408
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

MAY 18 2007

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*The Monday, May 14, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Policy Committee Meeting was rescheduled to Monday, May 7, 2007 at 5:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

- 1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:12 p.m. Present: Chair Wald and Commissioner Gravanis (Excused: Commissioner King).
- 2. ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the March 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting. Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the March 12, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting Minutes were approved without objection (Absent: Commissioner King). (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the March 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=57655.)
- 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
- 4. INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION:** Plastic Bottled Water Recycling and Production and Water Quality in San Francisco. The Committee will hear about the challenges involved in recycling plastic water bottles, the impact of plastic water bottle production, and water quality in San Francisco.

Department of the Environment, City and County of San Francisco

11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102

Telephone: (415) 355-3700 • Fax: (415) 554-6393

SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld

Ms. Bridgett Luther, Director, California Department of Conservation gave an informational presentation about plastic water bottle recycling in California. Ms. Luther explained that California state government has two departments working on recycling--one is the Integrated Waste Management Board that is responsible for all of the oil, tire, and e-waste, and the other is the Department of Conservation that is responsible for beverage container recycling. It was stated that the Department of Conservation is a resources agency that manages recycled material as a resource to the environment.

Ms. Luther reported on the following topics:

The state's goal is to try to reach 80% beverage container recycling, but has been unsuccessful because of an increasingly high amount of single-serving consumer containers that are being used throughout the United States. The program started 20 years ago when the bottle bill was enacted (in 1986) with an effort to recycle a billion containers in the state of California. Last year, the number grew to 20 billion containers. California's population in 1986 was 25 million, and last year it was 35 million, so the number of containers grew expeditiously to the number of people. Ms. Luther explained that 25% more containers were recycled than before, but the recycling rate went down because of the increase in population and containers. In 1993, PET, which most bottles are made out of made up 9% of all beverage containers; in 2004 it was 25%. In California, PET sales have risen from 577 million to 7.8 billion in 2006. Nationally, the sales of single-serve bottled water increased from 7 billion in 1999 to 26 billion in 2006.

Efforts have been made to influence people to start recycling more and use fewer single-serve containers to reach goals. It was explained that the per capita beverage container recycling in the United States is 191 containers per person; in California it is 570 containers per person. California's recycling rate for all CRV containers is 60% (last year's figure was 61%), but the number of containers increased by 9%, and the recycling volume increased by 800 million bottles and cans. Ms. Luther stated that Director Blumenfeld has discussed trying to develop a model for San Francisco to try and use fewer single-serve containers instead of focusing on the recycling rate, which may have more of a long-term effect. There is an energy factor as plastic containers are made out of petroleum. People are drinking bottled water because they don't think the water is good, but the water is very good in California.

The state is 20 years into the recycling program and does not know how to reach an 80% recycling rate. Ms. Luther has created a concept for the Department of Conservation called Comprehensive Recycling Communities to research how to increase one community's recycling rate to 80% percent through additional resources. Monterey was selected because they wanted to test media market messages and was the smallest media market that they could have an impact on. In the four months of the program, the per capita recycling rate has increased from 25 containers per person to 28, but container numbers are increasing.

The state of California is also looking into the idea of sustainable packaging. Plastic bottles are being down-cycled and they are turned into carpet or fleece that can eventually end up in a landfill instead of another plastic bottle. Ms. Luther stated that discussions are being

held about the recyclability of the materials in containers with an organization called Greenblue.org that runs the Sustainable Packaging Coalition and is planning on having a convention in San Francisco next year. It was explained that a lot of people are using materials that are mixed PET and mixed HTPE which makes it difficult to recycle. In Italy, they limit the number of material types so they are easily identifiable.

The Department of Conservation is partnering with Ocean Protection Council, the Water Resources Board, CALTRANS, and the Integrated Waste Management Board to review the California Beverage Container and Litter Reduction Act to research why 80% of marine debris is plastic.

The Governor has allocated \$60 million of incentive planning money to communities under the sustainable-communities portion of Proposition 84 (called "Green Cities") to research greening efforts. The Department of Conservation is interested in forming partnerships with the City, the Commission, and the Department of the Environment to work on implementing goals, whether it is an 80% recycling rate, reducing carbon, or researching how to reduce the number of containers.

Mr. Michael Carlin, Assistant General Manager for Water, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), oversees the Water Department and the Hetch-Hetchy Water and Power Project discussed the following topics:

The SFPUC Water Department supplies water to 2.4 million customers in San Francisco, San Mateo County, the northern part of Santa Clara County, and to the southern part of Alameda County. Customers enjoy a high quality of water that is unsurpassed anywhere in the country, 85% of which originates from the Hetch-Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park. The water is so clean and pure that under US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rules, the water is not treated as in most other communities, but is disinfected to make sure that it does not contain harmful bacteria or viruses. That water blends with local water supplies in Alameda and San Mateo County and served to customers. More than 100,000 laboratory tests are performed each year on the quality of water delivered to customers. In addition there are continuous monitors in line in the water system as it travels from the Sierras to households in San Francisco so if there is a concern, the water can be diverted and not served.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act and the California Department of Health Services drinking water regulations set standards that the Water Department wants to exceed. If the state and federal standard is 5, their goal would be less than 1 and if the number reaches above 1 and goes to 3, an alert is sent, research is done, and water may not be served and diverted back to reservoirs or treatment centers. The Water Department publishes reports on water quality and a Consumer Confidence Report is mailed to each household in San Francisco as required by law every year. San Francisco enjoys a very high quality of water delivered on a 24-7 basis that exceeds federal and state standards.

It was reported that the cost of water is measured in units of water. A water bill may show 700 cubic feet of units of water that is served to a customer, and each unit of water is 748 gallons. A 16 oz. plastic bottle of water may cost \$2.00. A customer is served 748 gallons

each day on their sidewalk on demand. If you want the same equivalent amount in plastic water bottles, it would cost \$5700 not factoring in delivery and recycling costs.

Mr. Jared Blumenfeld, Director, Department of the Environment, added that bottled water has to be transported in trucks before it is delivered to us. Water that comes from our tap is generating power that supplies electricity to run all our municipal transportation, the Airport and City Hall, which is clean free energy.

Mr. Jan Lundberg, CultureChange.org, discussed his background as a petroleum industry and marketing analyst and asked that the community take heed of the Department of the Environment's latest initiative to try to get a handle on petroleum plastic trash. It was stated that with the events in the geo-political world and with the peak of global oil extraction being approximately now, this is the time for San Francisco and everyone in the world who is hooked on petroleum to look at the easy initial measures that can be taken to get us off petroleum and plastics. This effort is an elective purchase and can easily be managed through regulations that the City has been known to successfully do. When consumer convenience is questioned and people can question using this kind of petroleum, it allows them to think about the bigger picture.

Mr. Lundberg stated that since 1988, he has been researching underlying reasons for conservation in our society and determining action steps mainly in the realm of transportation and plastics. It was reported that plastic water bottles contain additives and chemicals that reach our bodies and are having a serious effect on public health. We are barely starting to measure what phthalates and biphenyl A and other substances are doing especially to very young humans. It is a historic time to take the initiative and see about reducing containers instead of trying to recycle.

Commissioner Gravanis thanked the speakers for their presentations and stated that plastics have many impacts on human health, transportation, security, waste and other issues. Commissioner Gravanis stated that speakers have identified many elements of the problem and requested their additional ideas on proposed approaches and solutions. It is necessary to lead by example and to initiate a huge outreach marketing campaign to try to influence the public to make the connection between the climate change problem and their own purchase, use of, and disposal of water bottles. Commissioner Gravanis suggested that City agencies ban the purchase of bottled water for their own purposes, thereby setting a good example for the general public. Meeting participants were asked for recommendations on what the Commission and Board of Supervisors can do.

Mr. Carlin reported that the Water Department has worked with the City purchaser to make it possible for City buildings to stop buying bottled water and to install tap machines instead. In some cases people complained about the internal plumbing in some of the City buildings and that water tasted bad. It was explained that tap machines have mini filters and people can reuse their cup and refill right from the tap, hot or cold water. Companies do not have to bring in five-gallon jugs, forty every week, into sites. Water Department staff have been inspecting municipal buildings and assisting in installation. Research is being done on whether stainless steel bottles can be purchased for employees to use at the tap machine, as it is long-term, durable, and can be taken out into the field. These options to bottled plastic water are cost effective, better products, and more environmentally sustainable. Mr. Carlin reported that tap machines have been put out to bid and the City Purchaser has associated installation costs available.

Commissioner Gravanis asked if there was a suggestion for distributing water at City events. Mr. Carlin reported that work crews fill up large thermos like jugs that fit on their trucks. These jugs that can be filled with water could be available for purchase to use at large events. Water trucks that can carry 3000 gallons of potable water to a site for special events in City Hall or other locations are also available.

Ms. Luther discussed availability of Department of Conservation grants, one of which is \$1.5 million allocated to communities to increase recycling, and the other \$20 million, called the Market Development Grant Program. This year grant solicitations are going out in June and will contain a sustainability portion. A business that could make a case for decreasing the number of water bottles as being a sustainability issue could be eligible for funding. Ms. Luther discussed the Comprehensive Recycling Community and suggested the Department and Commission discuss their ideas and work with other cities that have good water and have a large number of water bottles. It was stated that next year, four more cities would be included in the Comprehensive Recycling Program but it wouldn't be San Francisco because of the high recycling rate; however, San Francisco could apply as a non-profit arm.

Ms. Luther reported that she has completed a cycographic value study for the state of California and discussed the different values between cities and communities and the importance of figuring out people's motivations when doing a marketing campaign. It was stated that the State Water Resources Board is concerned with the environmental justice issue associated with bottled water as purchasing costs are at a much higher percentage of their income than for people that do it for convenience. Ms. Luther suggested that the Department of the Environment and Commission partner with the State Water Resources Board to communicate about the high quality of water in San Francisco to the environmental justice communities. Ms. Luther is sending criteria for a marketing development grant and suggested that the Commission can brainstorm how it could work in San Francisco. It was stated that people may eventually start to not care about how good tap water is and as a result it will have a long term effect on water quality issues.

Director Blumenfeld stated that the last Department of Conservation study indicated that 1 billion water bottles are not being recycled in California every year, and the numbers that are, are about 16% compared to high recycling rates of any other bottles. An inquiry was made as to whether Department of Conservation studies indicate why water bottles are less likely to be recycled than any other kind of bottles. Ms. Luther stated that is one of the issues they are researching in their cycographic marketing studies--the values that would make people put the container into the recycling bin. It was stated that it may be because aluminum and glass look like they have value in comparison to a plastic container, and that the 16% figure has to do with the increase in the number of plastic bottles.

Chair Wald stated that marketing of water bottles influences its popularity and inquired about whether there were focus groups. Ms. Luther explained that her demographic for the marketing study would be college-educated, married, two children, and working but that may have different values and reasons for purchasing products. The study would be done in an effort to tailor specific messages to individual groups. Ms. Luther stated that the Department of Conservation is a \$900 million business in California with all the bottles that come in and out, 250 people work on this issue every day to do audits, certifications, investigation, marketing and community outreach. Director Blumenfeld asked that Ms. Luther request that

the person commissioned to do the cycographic study make a presentation to the Policy Committee at their June 11 meeting on their findings on just bottled water in San Francisco.

Mr. Lundberg stated that public education is an important element and would be best done through a grass roots campaign for many segments of the population because state or city government advisories or campaigns may be ignored by people. The public education campaign aided by the grass roots would focus on the idea of tap water being better than plastic bottled water and even the glass bottled water. Another element of the campaign would be to convey the message that plastic is not good for you and is a petroleum product. Mr. Lundberg recommended educating the public to take responsibility for the purchases they make and consume, e.g., to dispose of a disposable plastic item in the appropriate receptacle and not leave it behind. It was also recommended that receptacles and signs be placed in public places and there be enforcement. Mr. Lundberg indicated his support for adding fees to the purchase of plastic bottles.

Mr. Kevin Drew, Department of the Environment Recycling Coordinator, reported that he has heard from several different organizations in the country and state on this issue since the item has been on the agenda. The McCloud Watershed Council Board members in Mt. Shasta contacted Mr. Drew to express interest on this topic as Nestle has purchased the right for water to be bottled in their watershed district and it is an important local issue. They are hopeful that what we are trying to do will help them in their efforts there. California Trout, statewide organization advocates for trout and trout fishing and watersheds, wrote a strong email in support of consideration of this topic and Californians Against Waste in Sacramento extends their interest.

The Container Recycling Institute (CRI) in Washington DC that has done a lot of work over two or three decades tracking recycling and beverage container use suggested researching Michigan's 10 cents deposit (redemption rate for containers) that are increasing recycling rates. Michigan's recycling rates are considerably higher than ours here. Ideas included: (1) looking at an existing body of knowledge to determine what an additional fee would do for redemption of containers (e.g. Michigan); (2) requiring bottled water sources to do testing and labeling similarly to public water sources in order to level the playing field; (3) prohibition on the resale of public water for private use—to not allow the bottling and sale of Hetch Hetchy water sources; and (4) supply water pitchers at meetings.

Chair Wald asked if there were similar figures on tracking recycling and beverage container use in San Francisco as there is for California. Mr. Drew stated that we don't have such a fine distinction because bottled water distributors collect information from the bottlers and distributors that distribute in a regional fashion, not just to San Francisco. In terms of waste, we don't have exact figures by bottle type. Chair Wald recommended that the real cost of plastic water bottles, e.g. the product itself and the environmental impacts of producing the product be researched. It was stated that a hypothetical figure could be derived as long as assumptions were made clear, e.g. the average Californian drinks so many bottles of bottle waters per day, then we can assume so does the average San Franciscan. Mr. Drew indicated that CRI has done research nationally and is interested in helping us understand what is happening in San Francisco. Ms. Luther stated that the Department of Conservation came up with a per capita container figure because they do not have a method to determine the beverages by individual towns/cities as figures come in for the entire state. It would have to be an extrapolated figure unless every store in San Francisco reported their

numbers. Chair Wald and Mr. Drew stated that some stores may volunteer to provide figures, but not all stores would provide figures.

Mr. Lundberg discussed supportive organizations leading the way— Algorithm Marine Research Foundation, whose founder Captain Charles Moore discovered the massive amount of floating plastic debris in the middle of the Pacific has provided technical information on the nature of plastic components, how they are used and disposed of. Mr. Lundberg stated that he personally avoids plastics at restaurants and establishments by saying that he is allergic to plastics.

Public Comment: Ms. Lurilla Harris stated that she has read that if you reuse plastic bottles and fill them with tap water there is some sort of degradation going on. Ms. Harris stated that we are being told that plastic bottles last 500 years and they don't degrade, and that is why we want to recycle them. Chair Wald asked if it is safe to fill up a plastic water bottle and reuse it. Ms. Luther stated that the State of California is researching this question, but there is no conclusive research at this time. Ms. Debbie Raphael, Department of the Environment, stated that the Toxics Reduction Program is also researching this issue. Director Blumenfeld stated that he would not advise refilling and reusing plastic bottles.

Public Comment: Ms. Denise Dianna stated that she is opposed to recycling as the more we recycle the more we need to recycle. Ms. Dianna expressed her support of banning plastic water bottles instead of increasing recycling of them. It was stated that we are bending over backwards to accommodate people when we should be banning the product as Ireland has banned plastic bags and has made no accommodations. Ms. Dianna stated that the same habits will occur with biodegradable bags as with plastic, and very few people will put it in the right place where it is going to degrade. It was suggested that manufacturers of these products be taxed so there will be less of the products, they become more costly, and people will think of alternatives. It was stated that In Europe, additional packaging is also taxed. Ms. Dianna stated that people are using unhealthy products for the sake of convenience and should be informed that these products are unhealthy.

Chair Wald confirmed that plastic water bottles have not yet been banned in any jurisdiction. Director Blumenfeld stated that the regional statewide nature of plastic bottles would complicate banning of the product as people could go to another jurisdiction to make a purchase, and it could result in an unfair trade issue. Chair Wald expressed her support for Ms. Luther's recommendation to work with other jurisdictions to raise awareness of this issue. Mr. Drew stated that CRI informed him about a deposit that Columbus, Missouri implemented on plastic bottles that had been recently overturned after a long fight with the industry. Mr. Drew indicated that he would research this issue further.

5. **INFORMATION:** New Business/Future Agenda Items. Chair Wald stated that future agenda items would include the report on the cycographic modeling of values and an informational report from McCloud on the water issue. Chair Wald requested that the water discussions be linked to Urban Environmental Accord 5. It was stated that the water issue can also be linked to the Precautionary Purchasing Principle as it is a model for other jurisdictions and people in San Francisco to use as a guideline for selection of products. Chair Wald recommended including a line item to not purchase plastic water bottles on the recommended products list.

6. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.

7. **ADJOURNMENT.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 6:25 p.m.

The next Policy Committee meeting will be held on Monday, June 11, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

*** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (1) on the Commission's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519 (2) by following the links above by each agenda item; or (3) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (4) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.*

Respectfully submitted by,

Monica Fish
Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
FAX: (415) 554-6393

Approved:

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

***RESCHEDULED MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES**

**Monday, May 7, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 408
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102**

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

JUN 18 2007

SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLIC LIBRARY

*The Monday, May 14, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Policy Committee Meeting was rescheduled to Monday, May 7, 2007 at 5:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

- 1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:12 p.m. Present: Chair Wald and Commissioner Gravanis (Excused: Commissioner King).
- 2. ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the March 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting. Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the March 12, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting Minutes were approved without objection (Absent: Commissioner King). (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the March 12, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=57655.)
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Ms. Bridgett Luther, Director, California Department of Conservation gave an informational presentation about plastic water bottle recycling in California. Ms. Luther explained that California state government has two departments working on recycling--one is the Integrated Waste Management Board that is responsible for all of the oil, tire, and e-waste, and the other is the Department of Conservation that is responsible for beverage container recycling. It was stated that the Department of Conservation is a resources agency that manages recycled material as a resource to the environment.

Ms. Luther reported on the following topics:

The state's goal is to try to reach 80% beverage container recycling, but has been unsuccessful because of an increasingly high amount of single-serving consumer containers that are being used throughout the United States. The program started 20 years ago when the bottle bill was enacted (in 1986) with an effort to recycle a billion containers in the state of California. Last year, the number grew to 20 billion containers. California's population in 1986 was 25 million, and last year it was 35 million, so the number of containers grew expeditiously to the number of people. Ms. Luther explained that 25% more containers were recycled than before, but the recycling rate went down because of the increase in population and containers. In 1993, PET, which most bottles are made out of made up 9% of all beverage containers; in 2004 it was 25%. In California, PET sales have risen from 577 million to 7.8 billion in 2006. Nationally, the sales of single-serve bottled water increased from 7 billion in 1999 to 26 billion in 2006.

Efforts have been made to influence people to start recycling more and use fewer single-serve containers to reach goals. It was explained that the per capita beverage container recycling in the United States is 191 containers per person; in California it is 570 containers per person. California's recycling rate for all CRV containers is 60% (last year's figure was 61%), but the number of containers increased by 9%, and the recycling volume increased by 800 million bottles and cans. Ms. Luther stated that Director Blumenfeld has discussed trying to develop a model for San Francisco to try and use fewer single-serve containers instead of focusing on the recycling rate, which may have more of a long-term effect. There is an energy factor as plastic containers are made out of petroleum. People are drinking bottled water because they don't think the water is good, but the water is very good in California.

The state is 20 years into the recycling program and does not know how to reach an 80% recycling rate. Ms. Luther has created a concept for the Department of Conservation called Comprehensive Recycling Communities to research how to increase one community's recycling rate to 80% percent through additional resources. Monterey was selected because they wanted to test media market messages and was the smallest media market that they could have an impact on. In the four months of the program, the per capita recycling rate has increased from 25 containers per person to 28, but container numbers are increasing.

The state of California is also looking into the idea of sustainable packaging. Plastic bottles are being down-cycled and they are turned into carpet or fleece that can eventually end up in a landfill instead of another plastic bottle. Ms. Luther stated that discussions are being held about the recyclability of the materials in containers with an organization called Greenblue.org that runs the Sustainable Packaging Coalition and is planning on having a convention in San Francisco next year. It was explained that a lot of people are using materials that are mixed PET and mixed HTPE which makes it difficult to recycle. In Italy, they limit the number of material types so they are easily identifiable.

The Department of Conservation is partnering with Ocean Protection Council, the Water Resources Board, CALTRANS, and the Integrated Waste Management Board to review the California Beverage Container and Litter Reduction Act to research why 80% of marine debris is plastic.

The Governor has allocated \$60 million of incentive planning money to communities under the sustainable-communities portion of Proposition 84 (called "Green Cities") to research greening efforts. The Department of Conservation is interested in forming partnerships with the City, the Commission, and the Department of the Environment to work on implementing goals, whether it is an 80% recycling rate, reducing carbon, or researching how to reduce the number of containers.

Mr. Michael Carlin, Assistant General Manager for Water, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), oversees the Water Department and the Hetch-Hetchy Water and Power Project discussed the following topics:

The SFPUC Water Department supplies water to 2.4 million customers in San Francisco, San Mateo County, the northern part of Santa Clara County, and to the southern part of Alameda County. Customers enjoy a high quality of water that is unsurpassed anywhere in the country, 85% of which originates from the Hetch-Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park. The water is so clean and pure that under US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rules, the water is not treated as in most other communities, but is disinfected to make sure that it does not contain harmful bacteria or viruses. That water blends with local water supplies in Alameda and San Mateo County and served to customers. More than 100,000 laboratory tests are performed each year on the quality of water delivered to customers. In addition there are continuous monitors in line in the water system as it travels from the Sierras to households in San Francisco so if there is a concern, the water can be diverted and not served.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act and the California Department of Health Services drinking water regulations set standards that the Water Department wants to exceed. If the state and federal standard is 5, their goal would be less than 1 and if the number reaches above 1 and goes to 3, an alert is sent, research is done, and water may not be served and diverted back to reservoirs or treatment centers. The Water

Department publishes reports on water quality and a Consumer Confidence Report is mailed to each household in San Francisco as required by law every year. San Francisco enjoys a very high quality of water delivered on a 24-7 basis that exceeds federal and state standards.

It was reported that the cost of water is measured in units of water. A water bill may show 700 cubic feet of units of water that is served to a customer, and each unit of water is 748 gallons. A 16 oz. plastic bottle of water may cost \$2.00. A customer is served 748 gallons each day on their sidewalk on demand. If you want the same equivalent amount in plastic water bottles, it would cost \$5700 not factoring in delivery and recycling costs.

Mr. Jared Blumenfeld, Director, Department of the Environment, added that bottled water has to be transported in trucks before it is delivered to us. Water that comes from our tap is generating power that supplies electricity to run all our municipal transportation, the Airport and City Hall, which is clean free energy.

Mr. Jan Lundberg, CultureChange.org, discussed his background as a petroleum industry and marketing analyst and asked that the community take heed of the Department of the Environment's latest initiative to try to get a handle on petroleum plastic trash. It was stated that with the events in the geo-political world and with the peak of global oil extraction being approximately now, this is the time for San Francisco and everyone in the world who is hooked on petroleum to look at the easy initial measures that can be taken to get us off petroleum and plastics. This effort is an elective purchase and can easily be managed through regulations that the City has been known to successfully do. When consumer convenience is questioned and people can question using this kind of petroleum, it allows them to think about the bigger picture.

Mr. Lundberg stated that since 1988, he has been researching underlying reasons for conservation in our society and determining action steps mainly in the realm of transportation and plastics. It was reported that plastic water bottles contain additives and chemicals that reach our bodies and are having a serious effect on public health. We are barely starting to measure what phthalates and biphenyl A and other substances are doing especially to very young humans. It is a historic time to take the initiative and see about reducing containers instead of trying to recycle.

Commissioner Gravanis thanked the speakers for their presentations and stated that plastics have many impacts on human health, transportation, security, waste and other issues. Commissioner Gravanis stated that speakers have identified many elements of the problem and requested their additional ideas on proposed approaches and solutions. It is necessary to lead by example and to initiate a huge outreach marketing campaign to try to influence the public to make the connection between the climate change problem and their own purchase, use of, and disposal of water bottles. Commissioner Gravanis suggested that City agencies ban the purchase of bottled water for their own purposes, thereby setting a good example for the general public. Meeting participants were asked for recommendations on what the Commission and Board of Supervisors can do.

Mr. Carlin reported that the Water Department has worked with the City purchaser to make it possible for City buildings to stop buying bottled water and to install tap machines instead. In some cases people complained about the internal plumbing in some of the City buildings and that water tasted bad. It was explained that tap machines have mini filters and people can reuse their cup and refill right from the tap, hot or cold water. Companies do not have to bring in five-gallon jugs, forty every week, into sites. Water Department staff have been inspecting municipal buildings and assisting in installation. Research is being done on whether stainless steel bottles can be purchased for employees to use at the tap machine, as it is long-term, durable, and can be taken out into the field. These options to bottled plastic water are cost effective, better products, and more environmentally sustainable. Mr. Carlin reported that tap machines have been put out to bid and the City Purchaser has associated installation costs available.

Commissioner Gravanis asked if there was a suggestion for distributing water at City events. Mr. Carlin reported that work crews fill up large thermos like jugs that fit on their trucks. These jugs that can be filled with water could be available for purchase to use at large events. Water trucks that can carry 3000 gallons of potable water to a site for special events in City Hall or other locations are also available.

Ms. Luther discussed availability of Department of Conservation grants, one of which is \$1.5 million allocated to communities to increase recycling, and the other \$20 million, called the Market Development Grant Program. This year grant solicitations are going out in June and will contain a sustainability portion. A business that could make a case for decreasing the number of water bottles as being a sustainability issue could be eligible for funding. Ms. Luther discussed the Comprehensive Recycling Community and suggested the Department and Commission discuss their ideas and work with other cities that have good water and have a large number of water bottles. It was stated that next year, four more cities would be included in the Comprehensive Recycling Program but it wouldn't be San Francisco because of the high recycling rate; however, San Francisco could apply as a non-profit arm.

Ms. Luther reported that she has completed a cycographic value study for the state of California and discussed the different values between cities and communities and the importance of figuring out people's motivations when doing a marketing campaign. It was stated that the State Water Resources Board is concerned with the environmental justice issue associated with bottled water as purchasing costs are at a much higher percentage of their income than for people that do it for convenience. Ms. Luther suggested that the Department of the Environment and Commission partner with the State Water Resources Board to communicate about the high quality of water in San Francisco to the environmental justice communities. Ms. Luther is sending criteria for a marketing development grant and suggested that the Commission can brainstorm how it could work in San Francisco. It was stated that people may eventually start to not care about how good tap water is and as a result it will have a long term effect on water quality issues.

Director Blumenfeld stated that the last Department of Conservation study indicated that 1 billion water bottles are not being recycled in California every year, and the numbers that are, are about 16% compared to high recycling rates of any other bottles. An inquiry was made as to whether Department of Conservation studies indicate why water bottles are less likely to be recycled than any other kind of bottles. Ms. Luther stated that is one of the issues they are researching in their cycographic marketing studies--the values that would make people put the container into the recycling bin. It was stated that it may be because aluminum and glass look like they have value in comparison to a plastic container, and that the 16% figure has to do with the increase in the number of plastic bottles.

Chair Wald stated that marketing of water bottles influences its popularity and inquired about whether there were focus groups. Ms. Luther explained that her demographic for the marketing study would be college-educated, married, two children, and working but that may have different values and reasons for purchasing products. The study would be done in an effort to tailor specific messages to individual groups. Ms. Luther stated that the Department of Conservation is a \$900 million business in California with all the bottles that come in and out, 250 people work on this issue every day to do audits, certifications, investigation, marketing and community outreach. Director Blumenfeld asked that Ms. Luther request that the person commissioned to do the cycographic study make a presentation to the Policy Committee at their June 11 meeting on their findings on just bottled water in San Francisco.

Mr. Lundberg stated that public education is an important element and would be best done through a grass roots campaign for many segments of the population because state or city government advisories or campaigns may be ignored by people. The public education campaign aided by the grass roots would focus on the idea of tap water being better than plastic bottled water and even the glass bottled water. Another element of the campaign would be to convey the message that plastic is not good for you and is a petroleum product. Mr. Lundberg recommended educating the public to take responsibility for the purchases they make and consume, e.g., to dispose of a disposable plastic item in the appropriate receptacle and not leave it behind. It was also recommended that receptacles and signs be placed in public places and there be enforcement. Mr. Lundberg indicated his support for adding fees to the purchase of plastic bottles.

Mr. Kevin Drew, Department of the Environment Recycling Coordinator, reported that he has heard from several different organizations in the country and state on this issue since the item has been on the agenda. The McCloud Watershed Council Board members in Mt. Shasta contacted Mr. Drew to express interest on this topic as Nestle has purchased the right for water to be bottled in their watershed district and it is an important local issue. They are

hopeful that what we are trying to do will help them in their efforts there. California Trout, statewide organization advocates for trout and trout fishing and watersheds, wrote a strong email in support of consideration of this topic and Californians Against Waste in Sacramento extends their interest.

The Container Recycling Institute (CRI) in Washington DC that has done a lot of work over two or three decades tracking recycling and beverage container use suggested researching Michigan's 10 cents deposit (redemption rate for containers) that are increasing recycling rates. Michigan's recycling rates are considerably higher than ours here. Ideas included: (1) looking at an existing body of knowledge to determine what an additional fee would do for redemption of containers (e.g. Michigan); (2) requiring bottled water sources to do testing and labeling similarly to public water sources in order to level the playing field; (3) prohibition on the resale of public water for private use—to not allow the bottling and sale of Hetch Hetchy water sources; and (4) supply water pitchers at meetings.

Chair Wald asked if there were similar figures on tracking recycling and beverage container use in San Francisco as there is for California. Mr. Drew stated that we don't have such a fine distinction because bottled water distributors collect information from the bottlers and distributors that distribute in a regional fashion, not just to San Francisco. In terms of waste, we don't have exact figures by bottle type. Chair Wald recommended that the real cost of plastic water bottles, e.g. the product itself and the environmental impacts of producing the product be researched. It was stated that a hypothetical figure could be derived as long as assumptions were made clear, e.g. the average Californian drinks so many bottles of bottle waters per day, then we can assume so does the average San Franciscan. Mr. Drew indicated that CRI has done research nationally and is interested in helping us understand what is happening in San Francisco. Ms. Luther stated that the Department of Conservation came up with a per capita container figure because they do not have a method to determine the beverages by individual towns/cities as figures come in for the entire state. It would have to be an extrapolated figure unless every store in San Francisco reported their numbers. Chair Wald and Mr. Drew stated that some stores may volunteer to provide figures, but not all stores would provide figures.

Mr. Lundberg discussed supportive organizations leading the way—Algorithm Marine Research Foundation, whose founder Captain Charles Moore discovered the massive amount of floating plastic debris in the middle of the Pacific has provided technical information on the nature of plastic components, how they are used and disposed of. Mr. Lundberg stated that he personally avoids plastics at restaurants and establishments by saying that he is allergic to plastics.

Public Comment: Ms. Lurilla Harris stated that she has read that if you reuse plastic bottles and fill them with tap water there is some sort of degradation going on. Ms. Harris stated that we are being told that plastic bottles last 500 years and they don't degrade, and that is why we want to recycle them. Chair Wald asked if it is safe to fill up a plastic water bottle and reuse it. Ms. Luther stated that the State of California is researching this question, but there is no conclusive research at this time. Ms. Debbie Raphael, Department of the Environment, stated that the Toxics Reduction Program is also researching this issue. Director Blumenfeld stated that he would not advise refilling and reusing plastic bottles.

Public Comment: Ms. Denise D'Anne stated that she is opposed to recycling as the more we recycle the more we need to recycle. Ms. D'Anne expressed her support of banning plastic water bottles instead of increasing recycling of them. It was stated that we are bending over backwards to accommodate people when we should be banning the product as Ireland has banned plastic bags and has made no accommodations. Ms. D'Anne stated that the same habits will occur with biodegradable bags as with plastic, and very few people will put it in the right place where it is going to degrade. It was suggested that manufacturers of these products be taxed so there will be less of the products, they become more costly, and people will think of alternatives. It was stated that In Europe, additional packaging is also taxed. Ms. D'Anne stated that people are using unhealthy products for the sake of convenience and should be informed that these products are unhealthy.

Chair Wald confirmed that plastic water bottles have not yet been banned in any jurisdiction. Director Blumenfeld stated that the regional statewide nature of plastic bottles would complicate banning of the product as people could go to another jurisdiction to make a purchase, and it could result in an unfair trade issue. Chair Wald expressed her support for Ms. Luther's recommendation to work with other jurisdictions to raise awareness of this issue. Mr. Drew stated that CRI informed him about a deposit that Columbus, Missouri implemented on plastic bottles that had been recently overturned after a long fight with the industry. Mr. Drew indicated that he would research this issue further.

5. **INFORMATION:** New Business/Future Agenda Items. Chair Wald stated that future agenda items would include the report on the cycographic modeling of values and an informational report from McCloud on the water issue. Chair Wald requested that the water discussions be linked to Urban Environmental Accord 5. It was stated that the water issue can also be linked to the Precautionary Purchasing Principle as it is a model for other jurisdictions and people in San Francisco to use as a guideline for selection of products. Chair Wald recommended including a line item to not purchase plastic water bottles on the recommended products list.
6. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
7. **ADJOURNMENT.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 6:25 p.m.

The next Policy Committee meeting will be held on Monday, June 11, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

*** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (1) on the Commission's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=15519 (2) by following the links above by each agenda item; or (3) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (4) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.*

Respectfully submitted by,

Monica Fish
Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
FAX: (415) 554-6393

Approved: June 11, 2007

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING AND AGENDA
Monday, June 11, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

11:30 a.m. mst
DOCUMENTS DEPT.

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Angelo King
Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

2. **ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the May 7, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting
(Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the May 7, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting
(HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=60639)

3. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

4. **INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION: Urban Environmental Accord Action 15-Transportation.** Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commuter trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years. The Committee will hear about policy recommendations relating to transportation demand management.

SPONSOR: Commissioner Johanna Wald

SPEAKER: Faiz Khan, Department of the Environment

5. **INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION: Urban Environmental Accord Action 5-Waste Reduction.** Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years. This Meeting will continue the Committee's focus on reducing use of bottled water in San Francisco. The Committee will hear about the environmental and ecosystem impacts from large-scale water extraction concentrated in communities where bottling plants are located.

SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld

SPEAKER: Brian Stranko, Chief Executive Officer, California Trout

6. **DISCUSSION:** GreenPoint Rated Residential Green Building Program. Following-up from the May 2007 Commission meeting, the Committee will discuss ways of implementing the GreenPoint system in San Francisco.

SPONSOR: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

SPEAKER: Mr. Rich Chien, Green Building Specialist

7. **INFORMATION:** New Business/Future Agenda Items

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS: Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

9. ADJOURNMENT

The next Regular Meeting of the Policy Committee is scheduled for Monday, July 9, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org within three business days of a meeting. Explanatory documents that are received after posting of this agenda are available on the website or upon request to the Council Secretary at the contact information listed above.

Public Comment

At this time, members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee but are not on today's agenda. Public comment will be taken following each agenda item. Each member of the public may address the Committee for up to three minutes, unless otherwise announced by the Chair. If it is demonstrated that the comments by the public will exceed 15 minutes, the Chair may continue Public Comment to another time during the meeting.

The Brown Act forbids the Committee from taking action or discussing any item or issue not appearing on the posted agenda. This rule applies to issues raised in public comment as well. In response to public comment, not on an agenda item, the Committee is limited to:

1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

Disability Access

The Commission on the Environment Policy Committee Meeting will be held at City Hall, Room 421, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102, in the Civic Center area. The meeting room is wheelchair accessible. The closest accessible BART station is the Civic Center Station at United Nations Plaza and Market Street. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are: #71 Haight/Noriega and the F Line to Market and Van Ness and the Metro Stations at Van Ness and Market and at Civic Center. For information about MUNI accessible services call (415) 923-6142. There is accessible curbside parking adjacent to City Hall on Grove Street and Van Ness Avenue and in the vicinity of the Veterans Building at 401 Van Ness Avenue adjacent to Davies Hall and the War Memorial Complex.

The following services are available on request 48 hours prior to the meeting; except for Monday meetings, for which the deadline shall be 4:00 p.m. of the last business day of the preceding week: For American sign language interpreters or the use of a reader during a meeting, a sound enhancement system, and/or alternative formats of the agenda and minutes, please contact Monica Fish at (415) 355-3709 to make arrangements for the accommodation. Late requests will be honored, if possible.

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. Individuals with chemical sensitivity or related disabilities should call the Mayor's Office on Disability at (415) 554-6789 or (415) 554-6799 (TTY) for further information.

Know your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance (Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. For more information on your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance or to report a violation of the ordinance, contact the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force, Frank Darby, Jr., Sunshine Task Force Administrator, City Hall, Room 409, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4683 at Phone No.: (415) 554-7724;

Fax No.: (415) 554-7854; E-mail: sotf@sfgov.org. Copies of the Sunshine Ordinance can be obtained from the Clerk of the Sunshine Task Force, the San Francisco Public Library and on the City's website at www.sfgov.org.

Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Requirements

Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by the San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance [SF Campaign & Governmental Conduct Code §2.100, et. seq] to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at: 25 Van Ness Avenue, Second Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone (415) 252-3100, fax (415) 252-3112; web site at www.sfgov.org/ethics.

Important Information

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Chair may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

NOTE: Persons unable to attend the meeting may submit to the Committee, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the agenda items above. These comments will be made a part of the official public record and shall be brought to the attention of the Committee members. Any written comments should be sent to: Commission Secretary of the Environment, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102 by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Comments which cannot be delivered to the Commission Secretary by that time may be taken directly to the hearing at the location above.

When bringing handouts to meetings, please photocopy on both sides of the paper and try to use post-consumer recycled or tree-free paper. Also, please bring sufficient copies of handouts for the Committee, the Commission Secretary and the public.

Posted: June 7, 2007

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

REGULAR MEETING

DRAFT MINUTES

Monday, June 11, 2007, 5:00 P.M.

City Hall, Room 421

One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:05 p.m. Present: Chair Wald and Commissioner Gravanis (Absent: Commissioner King).
2. **ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the May 7, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting. Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the May 7, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting Minutes were approved with a correction to the spelling of Ms. Dianna's name from "Dianna" to "D'Anne" (AYES: Commissioners Wald and Gravanis, Absent: Commissioner King). (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the May 7, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=60639.)
3. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
4. **INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION: Urban Environmental Accord Action 15-Transportation.** Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commuter trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years. The Committee will hear about policy recommendations relating to transportation demand management. (Explanatory Document Received in Committee Meeting: Urban Environmental Accord Action 15-Transportation (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/UrbanEnvAccord15Transportation.pdf>)

SPONSOR: Commissioner Johanna Wald

SPEAKER: Faiz Khan, Department of the Environment

Mr. Faiz Khan discussed current conditions of trips taken per day in San Francisco for auto, transit, walk, and bike trips citing figures derived from the San Francisco County Transportation Authority. It was indicated that if we eliminate all Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV) trips 29.61 days per year or 2.5 days per month, our Strategic Plan annual goals of eliminating 71 million SOV vehicle trips per year would be met. Mr. Khan presented policy recommendations relating to transportation demand management and actions to implement recommendations to replace SOV trips. Policy recommendations included:

- Promote walking through implementation of the Walk2School Program, the Pedestrian Master Plan, and promotion of the telecommuting policy and monitoring emissions reduction.
- Promote bicycle use through the development of online bike mapping application and a multilingual bicycle outreach program, promoting the City Bicycle Fleet Program, and working with other agencies to promote and encourage bicycling in the community.

- Promote rideshare (carpool/vanpool) by using GIS, developing and promoting the vanpool program, maintaining an information website on carpool/vanpool incentives and driving alternatives, and supporting the efforts of community groups to encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation.
- Increase the use of public transit, discourage driving and promote employer based transit encouragement programs by the Commuter Benefits Ordinance and program outreach/marketing, maintaining and expanding the Emergency Ride Home Program, and implementing subsidized transit programs for students at all San Francisco colleges/universities in partnership with transit agencies. Mr. Khan asked for the Commission's support of the Commuter Benefits Ordinance.

Programs discussed that would increase the use of public transit and discourage driving include the Transbay Transit Center & Downtown Rail Extension, Congestion Pricing, the Regional HOT Lanes Network, Bus Rapid Transit, and the Van Ness BRT; Geary Corridor BRT. Director Blumenfeld and Chair Wald discussed taking an official position against the HOT lanes because (1) they would still encourage SOV trips as long as people are willing to pay to use them; (2) the revenue received from the HOT lanes would not be substantial; and (3) there would be a cost to implement the lanes as San Francisco does not currently have HOT lanes. It was explained that HOT lanes are HOV lanes that SOV's can pay extra to use. Commissioner Wald requested a copy of the MTA Plan that would discuss the HOT Lanes. Director Blumenfeld reported that New York has received more press on Congestion Pricing than San Francisco, but San Francisco is the first to actually receive funding to do a federal study. Mr. Khan stated that he would provide the Committee members with a written report on the Congestion Pricing study in San Francisco.

Public Comment

Mr. Rodriguez Heyman recommended contacts at Google maps and similar businesses to help develop the bikemapper program. Mr. Khan stated that the Municipal Transportation Commission is developing this program on ESRI Arc IMS software.

Ms. Lurilla Harris recommended considering special lanes for skateboarders. Mr. Khan stated that skateboarder special lanes have not been considered and would be included in the pedestrian trips for strategic goals purposes.

Mr. Eric Wohlgemuth suggested that residents who own more than one car be sought after more aggressively by means of additional incentives that would lead them to consider owning fewer cars. Mr. Khan stated that organizations such as City Carshare, Flexcar and Zipcar provide the biggest incentives at this time as well as the Commuter Benefits Program.

For additional information on this topic, click on the explanatory document link above.

- 5. INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION: Urban Environmental Accord Action 5-Waste Reduction.** Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years. This Meeting will continue the Committee's focus on reducing use of bottled water in San Francisco. The Committee will hear about the environmental and ecosystem impacts from large-scale water extraction concentrated in communities where bottling plants are located.

SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld

SPEAKER: Brian Stranko, Chief Executive Officer, California Trout

Mr. Brian Stranko discussed California's long-term water future, the threat of water bottling operations to our water future particularly in rural communities, and Nestle's proposal to establish a bottling operation just north of the town of McCloud and along Squaw Valley Creek. Topics discussed included:

The water picture in general:

- California's long term water future (for the environment, people, and the economy) is increasingly under pressure because of our growing population, growing economy, growing use of water and because of global warming;
- Spring, surface, and groundwater are all important for our future, but are all at risk of being utilized unwisely;
- Planning for sustainable, comprehensive management of our water resources for the long run is the most important thing we can do to ensure a healthy future for our rivers, streams, fish, people, and economy.
- Mr. Stranko encouraged the City of San Francisco to continue helping California Trout (CalTrout) lead in this direction.

Water Bottling and Rural Communities:

- Water bottling operations individually and collectively are one of the many potential threats to our water future, particularly in rural communities where there are coveted spring, ground, and surface water sources;
- Areas such as Mount Shasta, the North Coast, the Tahoe Area, and the Eastern Sierra have valuable water sources and are looked upon as possible inputs for the water bottling industry;
- Water bottling at a large scale currently has environmental impacts beyond the use of water (plastic bottles, etc.), but the impacts on rural communities are mainly focused on 1) potential impacts to aquatic ecosystems, 2) potential impacts to recreational economies, 3) potential air, noise, and water pollution, and 4) potential concentration (versus diversification) of the economy which can make rural communities vulnerable to economic shocks among other things;
- CalTrout has regional offices in rural communities around the state to protect and restore rivers and streams, particularly those cold, clean waters that host wild trout and steelhead species;
- These waters provide essential inputs to rural community's water supplies, recreational economies, wild and scenic values, biological values, and ecosystem service values (such as filtering nutrients and counteracting warming trends);
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McCloud and Nestle:

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- Nestle has also established a contract with the Town of McCloud that would allow the organization to pump unlimited amounts of groundwater from the McCloud Basin as the first priority water use for 99 years;

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- If the watershed is impacted, vulnerable species could be at risk; water supply for the Town of McCloud, for the surrounding area, and for the state could be at risk; and, a vibrant recreational economy, let alone a great place to visit could be at risk;
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- CalTrout filed comments on the DEIR (these comments are available upon request)
- CalTrout and its partners seek to have comprehensive scientific studies completed by Nestle on the potential impacts of the organization's water use plans (all plans) on the biological, chemical, and physical character of the McCloud River system;
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- CalTrout and its partners have met with Nestle to discuss concerns and seek a mutually acceptable resolution to the situation; no firm conclusion has yet been arrived at, but CalTrout is encouraged by the organization's response thus far;
- CalTrout encourages the Commission to invite Nestle to provide comment on water bottling in general and on the McCloud situation

California Trout's comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Nestle Waters North America McCloud Water Bottling Project were requested (see links to documents: (PDF)

<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/CaliforniaTroutCommentLetterDraftEIR.pdf> and Exhibits (PDF)

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Commissioner Gravanis expressed support for the efforts to protect the McCloud River Watershed and said she was dismayed to hear that a compromise was being entertained that would allow any bottling plant at all. She said that the issues to be weighed had statewide significance and included the materials and energy used in the manufacture of the bottles, the fuel consumed and gases emitted in transporting the bottles to the site, toxins in the plastic, the transportation of the filled bottles to the stores, the contribution of the used bottles to the landfills, the environmental costs of shipping the collected bottles to China for recycling, etc., etc. Commissioner Wald seconded Commissioner Gravanis' concerns about the environmental impacts of bottling water and suggested that a representative of Nestle be invited to address the committee at its next meeting.

Discussion ensued regarding the importance of becoming involved in the decision-making process for the proposed McCloud bottling plant, and it was agreed that a representative of Nestle be invited to the next Policy Committee meeting.

6. **DISCUSSION:** GreenPoint Rated Residential Green Building Program. Following-up from the May 2007 Commission meeting, the Committee will discuss ways of implementing the GreenPoint system in San Francisco.

SPONSOR: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

SPEAKER: Mr. Rich Chien, Green Building Specialist

Mr. Rich Chien, Residential Green Building Coordinator, was requested to follow up at the Policy Committee on the GreenPoint Rated (GPR) presentation given at the last Commission meeting, answer specific questions, and discuss any potential actions for the Commission on this item. Mr. Chien reviewed important points about green building rating systems that include:

- LEED-New Construction: national award program targeting top 25% of commercial, institutional, and high-rise residential buildings, third-party verified;
- LEED for Homes: national award program targeting top 25% of low-rise (<3 stories) residential buildings, third-party verified, w/18 prerequisites, third-party verified;
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Mr. Chien also stated that the Mayor's Green Building Task Force is finalizing their recommendations and that GPR is referenced as a residential standard.

Director Blumenfeld stated that much of future San Francisco residential development would be largely affordable/multifamily, which GPR's multifamily program is well suited for. In general, GPR is much simpler and less expensive to administer than LEED, and as a result will be able to affect a larger share of the development pipeline.

Commissioner Gravanis mentioned that the "Bay Friendly Landscaping" element of GPR, as practiced in Alameda County, could be an important addition to San Francisco's green building program.

Chair Wald stated that it is important that GPR be updated regularly to increase the performance standards over time. Director Blumenfeld responded that as a local jurisdiction we would be able to add local priority measures or simply establish higher point levels. Mr. Chien stated that Build it Green would continue to update the standard in sequence with the State Title 24 updates.

7. **INFORMATION:** New Business/Future Agenda Items

- Develop a policy when to use carbon offsets in City government and discuss what standards are appropriate (Cal Broomhead).

- Sustainability Plan updates.
- San Francisco Giants celebratory balloon releases.
- Effective methods of communicating Department updates to the Commission and to the public.
- Reformatting of Commission meeting agendas and minutes to switch the order so that the topic is listed first.
- Tidal power update.

Public Comment: Mr. Rodriguez Heyman recommended that the agenda be structured in a docket format that would include staff reports listing the highest priority and biggest accomplishments first, and requested that all explanatory documents be sent out ahead of time. A request was made to include Committee Reports as part of the packet.

Public Comment: Ms. Lurilla Harris asked that future agenda items include a discussion on the Blue Angels' noise, air and fuel issues and the negative aspects of military recruitment.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS: Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.

9. ADJOURNMENT. The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

*** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (1) on the Commission's website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005; (2) by following the links above by each agenda item; or (3) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (4) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.*

Respectfully submitted by,

Monica Fish
Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
FAX: (415) 554-6393

Approved:

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

**REGULAR MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES**

**Monday, June 11, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102**

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approved

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:05 p.m. Present: Chair Wald and Commissioner Gravanis (Absent: Commissioner King).
2. **ACTION:** Adoption of Minutes of the May 7, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting. Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the May 7, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting Minutes were approved with a correction to the spelling of Ms. Dianna's name from "Dianna" to "D'Anne" (AYES: Commissioners Wald and Gravanis, Absent: Commissioner King). (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the May 7, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=60639.)
3. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
4. **INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION: Urban Environmental Accord Action 15-Transportation.** Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commuter trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years. The Committee will hear about policy recommendations relating to transportation demand management. (Explanatory Document Received in Committee Meeting: Urban Environmental Accord Action 15-Transportation (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/UrbanEnvAccord15Transportation.pdf>)

SPONSOR: Commissioner Johanna Wald
SPEAKER: Faiz Khan, Department of the Environment

Mr. Faiz Khan discussed current conditions of trips taken per day in San Francisco for auto, transit, walk, and bike trips citing figures derived from the San Francisco County Transportation Authority. It was indicated that if we eliminate all Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV) trips 29.61 days per year or 2.5 days per month, our Strategic Plan annual goals of eliminating 71 million SOV vehicle trips per year would be met. Mr. Khan presented policy recommendations relating to transportation demand management and actions to implement recommendations to replace SOV trips. Policy recommendations included:

- Promote walking through implementation of the Walk2School Program, the Pedestrian Master Plan, and promotion of the telecommuting policy and monitoring emissions reduction.
- Promote bicycle use through the development of online bike mapping application and a multilingual bicycle outreach program, promoting the City Bicycle Fleet Program, and working with other agencies to promote and encourage bicycling in the community.

- Promote rideshare (carpool/vanpool) by using GIS, developing and promoting the vanpool program, maintaining an information website on carpool/vanpool incentives and driving alternatives, and supporting the efforts of community groups to encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation.
- Increase the use of public transit, discourage driving and promote employer based transit encouragement programs by the Commuter Benefits Ordinance and program outreach/marketing, maintaining and expanding the Emergency Ride Home Program, and implementing subsidized transit programs for students at all San Francisco colleges/universities in partnership with transit agencies. Mr. Khan asked for the Commission's support of the Commuter Benefits Ordinance.

Programs discussed that would increase the use of public transit and discourage driving include the Transbay Transit Center & Downtown Rail Extension, Congestion Pricing, the Regional HOT Lanes Network, Bus Rapid Transit, and the Van Ness BRT; Geary Corridor BRT. Director Blumenfeld and Chair Wald discussed taking an official position against the HOT lanes because (1) they would still encourage SOV trips as long as people are willing to pay to use them; (2) the revenue received from the HOT lanes would not be substantial; and (3) there would be a cost to implement the lanes as San Francisco does not currently have HOT lanes. It was explained that HOT lanes are HOV lanes that SOV's can pay extra to use. Commissioner Wald requested a copy of the MTA Plan that would discuss the HOT Lanes. Director Blumenfeld reported that New York has received more press on Congestion Pricing than San Francisco, but San Francisco is the first to actually receive funding to do a federal study. Mr. Khan stated that he would provide the Committee members with a written report on the Congestion Pricing study in San Francisco.

Public Comment

Mr. Rodriguez Heyman recommended contacts at Google maps and similar businesses to help develop the bikemapper program. Mr. Khan stated that the Municipal Transportation Commission is developing this program on ESRI Arc IMS software.

Ms. Lurilla Harris recommended considering special lanes for skateboarders. Mr. Khan stated that skateboarder special lanes have not been considered and would be included in the pedestrian trips for strategic goals purposes.

Mr. Eric Wohlgemuth suggested that residents who own more than one car be sought after more aggressively by means of additional incentives that would lead them to consider owning fewer cars. Mr. Khan stated that organizations such as City Carshare, Flexcar and Zipcar provide the biggest incentives at this time as well as the Commuter Benefits Program.

For additional information on this topic, click on the explanatory document link above.

- 5. INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION: Urban Environmental Accord Action 5-Waste Reduction.** Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years. This Meeting will continue the Committee's focus on reducing use of bottled water in San Francisco. The Committee will hear about the environmental and ecosystem impacts from large-scale water extraction concentrated in communities where bottling plants are located.

SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld

SPEAKER: Brian Stranko, Chief Executive Officer, California Trout

Mr. Brian Stranko discussed California's long-term water future, the threat of water bottling operations to our water future particularly in rural communities, and Nestle's proposal to establish a bottling operation just north of the town of McCloud and along Squaw Valley Creek. Topics discussed included:

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SPONSOR: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

SPEAKER: Mr. Rich Chien, Green Building Specialist

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8. PUBLIC COMMENTS: Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.

9. ADJOURNMENT. The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

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Respectfully submitted by,

Monica Fish
Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709
FAX: (415) 554-6393

Approved: July 16, 2007

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

*NOTICE OF RESCHEDULED MEETING AND AGENDA

Monday, July 16, 2007, 5:00 P.M.

City Hall, Room 421

One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Angelo King
Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

*The Monday, July 9, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Meeting was Rescheduled to Monday, July 16, 2007, at 5:00 p.m.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call**
2. **Approval of Minutes of the June 11, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting** (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the June 11, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML)
http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=62886) (Discussion and Action)
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
4. **Urban Environmental Accord Action 5-Waste Reduction.** Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years. This Meeting will continue the Committee's focus on reducing use of bottled water in San Francisco. The Committee will hear from representatives of water bottlers regarding their operations and environmental protection efforts. (Informational Presentation and Discussion)
SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld
SPEAKERS: Patrick Donoho, Vice President of Government Relations, International Bottled Water Association and Dr. David Palais C.H.G., Natural Resource Manager, Nestle Waters North America.
5. **Communicating Department Accomplishments to the Commission and Others.** The Policy Committee will discuss effective methods of communicating Department accomplishments. (Discussion).
SPONSOR: Commissioner Johanna Wald
SPEAKER: Mr. Mark Westlund, Public Outreach Program Manager
6. **Commission Policy Committee Meetings for August 13 and September 10.** Committee Members will discuss agenda items and confirm availability for meetings (Discussion and Possible Action).
7. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion).
8. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
9. **Adjournment**

The next Regular Meeting of the Policy Committee is scheduled for Monday, August 13, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

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Public Comment

At this time, members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee but are not on today's agenda. Public comment will be taken following each agenda item. Each member of the public may address the Committee for up to three minutes, unless otherwise announced by the Chair. If it is demonstrated that the comments by the public will exceed 15 minutes, the Chair may continue Public Comment to another time during the meeting.

The Brown Act forbids the Committee from taking action or discussing any item or issue not appearing on the posted agenda. This rule applies to issues raised in public comment as well. In response to public comment, not on an agenda item, the Committee is limited to:

1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

Disability Access

The Commission on the Environment Policy Committee Meeting will be held at City Hall, Room 421, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102, in the Civic Center area. The meeting room is wheelchair accessible. The closest accessible BART station is the Civic Center Station at United Nations Plaza and Market Street. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are: #71 Haight/Noriega and the F Line to Market and Van Ness and the Metro Stations at Van Ness and Market and at Civic Center. For information about MUNI accessible services call (415) 923-6142. There is accessible curbside parking adjacent to City Hall on Grove Street and Van Ness Avenue and in the vicinity of the Veterans Building at 401 Van Ness Avenue adjacent to Davies Hall and the War Memorial Complex.

The following services are available on request 48 hours prior to the meeting; except for Monday meetings, for which the deadline shall be 4:00 p.m. of the last business day of the preceding week: For American sign language interpreters or the use of a reader during a meeting a sound enhancement system, and/or alternative formats of the agenda and minutes, please contact Monica Fish at (415) 355-3709 to make arrangements for the accommodation. Late requests will be honored, if possible.

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Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by the San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance [SF Campaign & Governmental Conduct Code §2.100, et. seq] to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at: 25 Van Ness Avenue, Second Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone (415) 252-3100, fax (415) 252-3112; web site at www.sfgov.org/ethics.

Important Information

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Chair may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

NOTE: Persons unable to attend the meeting may submit to the Committee, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the agenda items above. These comments will be made a part of the official public record and shall be brought to the attention of the Committee members. Any written comments should be sent to: Commission Secretary of the Environment, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102 by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Comments which cannot be delivered to the Commission Secretary by that time may be taken directly to the hearing at the location above.

When bringing handouts to meetings, please photocopy on both sides of the paper and try to use post-consumer recycled or tree-free paper. Also, please bring sufficient copies of handouts for the Committee, the Commission Secretary and the public.

Posted: July 5, 2007

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

***RESCHEDULED MEETING
DRAFT MINUTES**

**Monday, July 16, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102**

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*The Monday, July 9, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Policy Committee Regular Meeting was rescheduled to Monday, July 16, 2007 at 5:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:07 p.m. Present: Chair Wald and Commissioner Gravanis (Absent: Commissioner King).
2. **Approval of Minutes of the June 11, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting** (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the June 11, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=62886) (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the June 11, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting Minutes were approved without objection (Absent: Commissioner King).
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
4. **Urban Environmental Accord Action 5-Waste Reduction.** Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years. This Meeting will continue the Committee's focus on reducing use of bottled water in San Francisco. The Committee will hear from representatives of water bottlers regarding their operations and environmental protection efforts. (Informational Presentation and Discussion) (Explanatory Document: Overview of Bottled Water Presentation (ppt) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/BottledWaterOverview.ppt>)

SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld

SPEAKERS: Patrick Donoho, Vice President of Government Relations, International Bottled Water Association and Dr. David Palais C.H.G., Natural Resource Manager, Nestle Waters North America.

Chair Wald reported on the Commission's concern with bottled water because of the environmental cost of production, transportation, and recycling efforts and community impacts. Mr. Donoho presented an overview of the bottled water industry addressing four main areas of interest--the bottled water market, regulations, containers, and water use. Additional information on these topics is available in the explanatory document above.

BOTTLED WATER MARKET

- **Bottled Water Market:** Two primary markets, retail (80%) and home/office delivery market. The home/office delivery market has existed for a long time in the United States. The explosive growth of the

bottled water market is primarily a result of the retail market in containers of less than 2.5 gallons; however, bottled water is sold in a variety of different venues.

- **Bottled Water Consumption:** Water consumption in 2006 was 8.2 billion gallons; per capita that totals 27.6 gallons per person per year. In 2005, California ranked #1 among states for percentage of the total U.S. market, but was ranked #3 in per capita consumption. The average bottled water consumer in California drinks .7 liters a day.
- **2000 "Share of Stomach."** In 2000, bottled water represented 10% of the "share of stomach," carbonated soft drinks 33%, beer 14%, and milk 14% (see chart).
- **2006 "Share of Stomach."** Carbonated soft drinks fell to 26.3%, bottled water grew to 14.4%, milk fell to 10.9%, and beer fell to 11.3%. The U.S. population has moved away from carbonated choices and towards a healthier choice of water.
- **2006 Advertising Expenditures.** Annual expenditures for bottled water advertising for 2006 was \$52.8 million; beer was \$1.031.4 million; however, the consumer purchased more bottled water in 2006.

BOTTLED WATER REGULATION

- **Bottled Water Regulation:** In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the individual states regulate bottled water as a food product. The International Bottled Water Association (IBWA) has a code of practice that is more stringent than the FDA's or the State's. The European Union and Codex Alimentarius Commission all have regulatory schemes. A discussion was held on primary U.S. Federal Regulations for bottled water standard of quality, specifically Section 410 of the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Bottled Water Standard of Identity, and enforcement of regulations. It was explained that as a regulated food product, the FDA has jurisdiction so long as any component part travels in interstate commerce and as a result very few bottlers are able to evade FDA standards.
- **Bottled Water Identity Labeling:** Standards of identity are to educate consumers as to the type of products they are purchasing and must meet standards of its definition, e.g. purified water, natural waters. Failure to do so means that it is misbranded and is subject to FDA enforcement.
- **State Regulations of Bottled Water:** California regulates bottled water as a food product under the Sherman Act. The Department of Public Health regulates bottled water with the same standards as public drinking water. Two approaches to regulating bottled water: Federal Food Model in the vast majority of states and the Environmental Protection Model.

CONTAINERS

- **Bottled Water Packaging.** Mr. Donoho stated that the Urban Environmental Accord Resolution states that there should be a reduction in the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years. It was stated that a reduction would involve two aspects of the bottled water industry: packaging and the waste stream.

Single use containers are 100% recyclable and are made of materials approved for food contact by FDA. PET and HDPE are the most common material used in plastics (PET is over one half the total bottled water volume and HDPE is used for larger gallons to 2.5 gallons). 77% of all PET bottles (by weight) and 2/3 of all PET water bottles are consumed at home, work or at restaurants. The other category is the water cooler bottle, which is a polycarbonate that is 100% recyclable. If recycled material is used, the process for which you recycle and the product result that you get when you recycle has to be approved by the FDA. If you make modifications, it then has to be approved as a food contact substance.

Mr. Donoho explained that all beverage containers (soft drink, water, and milk bottles) are only 5.7% of the total plastics generated each year, and water bottles account for a third of one percent of the waste stream. Efforts to reduce environmental impact of packaging must focus on all consumer products, not just bottled water. It was stated that the Bottled Water Industry is in the process of making their bottles lightweight to the maximum extent possible, which results in less plastics being used and less material going into the product. Some IBWA members have reduced the water bottle down to 12 grams of plastic.

WASTE STREAM

- **Waste Stream:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that beverage containers are recycled at a rate of 31.5 %. Beverage containers are probably the most recycled product out of plastics.

Deputy Director Assmann inquired as to what percentage of water bottles are recycled back into water bottles. Mr. Donoho stated very few because the recycled content, the recycling process, and the recycling throughput has to have prior approval from the FDA in order to be used with a food contact substance.

Mr. Donoho explained that it is important to (1) raise awareness to increase the recyclability of all products as many items are made from plastic (not to focus on only one category) and (2) improve the opportunity to recycle—how to get best management practices at municipal recycling facilities. IBWA is participating with other associations as the founding member of the National Recycling Partnership whose goal is (1) to identify best management practices for municipal recycling facilities to increase throughput so that less goes to landfill and more goes to recyclers, and (2) a re-education campaign determining effective methods of communicating the recycling message to consumers.

Chair Wald asked if IBWA is researching different products to produce the bottles. Mr. Donoho stated that has been done and there are members that use a corn-based product; however, the product has challenges in the way it withstands heat and contact with water. There are members that still use glass, which is very expensive in terms of the environmental footprint and has different types of risks.

WATER RESOURCES

- **Water Resources:** 33 states primarily east of the Mississippi have riparian laws, 17 states west of the Mississippi have prior appropriations which covers California. A USGS map was shown of consumptive use and renewable water supply by water resources region. Mr. Donoho explained that water is a renewable resource if managed appropriately. It was stated that the lower Colorado River, which is high desert, is using more in terms of consumptive uses than the renewal of the water--more water is being taken out than is replenished in the aquifers or streams.
- **Water Use by the Bottled Water Industry:** The Bottled Water Industry is 0.02% of all groundwater withdrawals in the United States. In 2006, 8.2 billion gallons of water was consumed (22.6 million gallons per day in bottled water). San Francisco uses 85.6 million gallons per day. Commissioner Gravanis asked how much of that figure is for drinking water. Mr. Donoho stated that the City's public utility would have a better estimate.
- **Bottled Water – Groundwater:** IBWA believes that there has to be a comprehensive management structure for sustainability of water resources. It has to address quantity as well as quality. The legislative and executive branches of government are the best agencies for this effort (not the judicial branch). It was stated that competitive uses of water have resulted in a lot of conflict and is not a way to manage a resource. IBWA has supported new water management laws in Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire and Vermont in order to support a predictable and sustainable resource.

Dr. David Palais, Nestle Waters Presentation

Dr. David Palais introduced himself as the Natural Resources Manager with Nestle Waters North America, with a Ph.D. in Geology, and a Certified Hydrologist in California and other states. Mr. Palais stated that he has been employed with Nestle Waters over 10 years with the last four years working in Northern California on a project in McCloud. It was stated that Nestle Waters is the leader in the bottled water industry and has a successful track record being an environmentally conscious company and expects to continue being a leader with environmental stewardship in the industry. Examples given included light weighting of bottles--Nestle has reduced their plastic use by 40% in the past 15 years; production of an eco-shaped bottle, the lightest bottle in the industry with 12.5 grams of plastic, which will result in a reduction in plastic use by 68 million pounds in 2008. That results in less energy required to make the plastic, to transport it, and less plastic that goes into the waste stream.

Chair Wald asked if that is a reduction counting on expanded sales or the current number of bottles sold. Mr. Palais stated that is the 2008 forecast for future reduction. Mr. Palais explained that Nestle builds their factories to specifications set out by the U.S. Green Building Council and was the first food manufacturing facility to receive LEED Certification--five facilities are LEED certified, four are Silver rated. Their President and CEO Kim Jeffrey has put forward three challenges to their company and to the industry as a whole which will further reduce plastic in the containers: (1) use as light a bottle as possible to use as less plastic as possible; (2) working and funding research to commercialize the next generation of packaging materials; and (3) to use renewable resources and biodegradable plastics. It was stated that there are challenges that the industry is facing in that area, but leadership from companies like Nestle make it achievable and they will reach that goal.

Mr. Palais reported that Nestle is supporting efforts to enact recycling programs to improve container legislation, which doesn't just target a single industry but all containers regardless of whether they contain a beverage or other item. Nestle is participating in the Sustainable Energy and Environmental Demand (SEED) program. One of SEED's major focus is on bio-plastic packaging. Nestle's involvement and leadership in that goal will lead to different packaging material and bottle in the future.

Mr. Palais reported that the McCloud Community Services District awarded the contract to Nestle Waters in September of 2003 after the District held a successful public meeting, at which time the Board of Directors approved the contract with Nestle unanimously. Nestle had then met with the Siskiyou County Planning Department to talk about steps to get their bottling facility up and running. Nestle went through complete CEQA and NEPA Environmental Impact Reports over the last three years, and a Draft EIR had been circulated with a 60-day public comment period. Following that public comment period, their consultant has been preparing responses to comments, and recirculation of a revised Draft EIR will follow. Part of their recommendation to the County to do this recirculation has come from discussions with local stakeholders in the area, e.g. California Trout, Trout Unlimited, and McCloud Watershed Council. It was stated that the Siskiyou County Economic Development Council, Klamath Alliance for Resources in the Environment, Chamber of Commerce in Dunsmuir, a number of neighborhood organizations have endorsed Nestle Water and support the project.

Commissioner Gravanis explained that one of the impetuses for putting this item on the agenda is from the Urban Environmental Accord as it relates to plastic water bottles fitting into a toxic product category. It was stated that the Department and Commission have prioritized climate change issues and asked if any assessment and research have been done for the EIR of what the carbon footprint would be related to this specific program proposed for McCloud. Mr. Donoho stated that is a new phenomena for the industry to research; however, it is being researched. Many of their customers are requesting that the industry reduce their environmental footprint, so there has been a significant shift in corporate culture in the last three to four years as it relates to climate. Mr. Palais stated that there was an aspect of global warming addressed in one of the comments received in the public's input from the first Draft EIR as

the public thought it did not address the topic as thoroughly as it should have. Mr. Palais stated that he expects to see a more focused section on that topic within the re-circulated Draft EIR.

Commissioner Gravanis asked what estimates have been made for Nestle's own purposes on what the carbon emissions would be from the plant itself for transporting bottles from the manufacturing facility to the plant, transporting the finished product to the distributor, then to the retailers, etc. Mr. Palais stated that Nestle has provided funding to the County to oversee the EIR and are relying on the County experts to do that analysis. Commissioner Gravanis stated that Nestle would have to provide part of the information to the County. Mr. Palais stated that the County would determine potential impacts from Nestle's estimates of truck traffic, of stationary or mobile sources of emissions, from the project description, times of operation, and what if any emissions are going to be from the factory (there are no emissions as there are no smokestacks in a bottled water factory). Commissioner Gravanis asked where the bottles would be manufactured and where the material would originate. Mr. Palais stated that the bottles would be manufactured on site and the material would be trucked in. The plastic would come in as a granule pellet and no manufacturing of the plastic material would be done on site--the material would be brought in by truck and that same truck goes out with the finished product.

Chair Wald asked how many bottles would be produced in McCloud. Mr. Palais stated that he does not have an estimate of the number of bottles. It was stated that Nestle has a contract with the service district that places a limit on how much water they can bottle. There are three springs on average that produced about 10,000 acre-feet of water a year. The current use from all of their customers is about 1600 acre-feet in a year, and that cap has been placed on Nestle. Nestle's biggest facility in the country right now has not produced more than 1000 acre feet in a year and doubts they will get to the 1600 acre feet, which equals 520 million gallons. Chair Wald asked how many bottles would be produced that would be recycled. Mr. Palais stated that he would estimate based on the percentages that Mr. Donoho discussed rather than the absolute numbers.

Deputy Director Assmann stated that the FDA has allowed the use of recycled content as of 1990. In other countries there are manufacturers that are putting up to 30% of recycled content in their plastic bottles, but that is not happening in the U.S. Mr. Donoho stated that is because of the challenges in meeting the standards of food contact and meeting the challenges of container design. Mr. Donoho stated that he believes there are only one or two approved applications for containers for beverages for recycled content. The challenge would be to have a clean process that adheres to the FDA system through the whole system and gives you enough feedstock to rely on. Chair Wald stated that we have enough plastic bottles so we have enough feedstock. Mr. Donoho stated that plastic bottles are only a small portion of the waste stream in terms of plastics.

Deputy Director Assmann stated that plastic bottles are about the only plastics collected by most curbside programs, so it is not as if you are getting a lot of contamination from other plastics. Mr. Donoho stated that there are other containers captured in curbside programs such as plastic food containers. Deputy Director Assmann stated that most other containers being collected had been added to curbside programs within the past five years. Deputy Director Assmann advised that bottles have CRV value and there are streams for collection, but the issue is in the willingness to set up systems to incorporate recycled content into the packaging as well as the collection systems. Deputy Director Assmann stated that from a sustainability viewpoint, you want to make things back into the same product as much as you can. When you make plastic into carpet or plastic lumber, you are down-cycling it, and it really won't be reused after that. Mr. Donoho stated that the largest user of plastic in the U.S. is for durable goods, not containers and explained that there has to be a renewed commitment to recycling in the U.S.

Commissioner Gravanis stated that the Policy Committee at their May meeting heard from Ms. Bridgett Luther from the Department of Conservation that discussed California's efforts to reduce waste and the goal of getting 80% of our beverage containers recycled in the state. It was explained that it is a losing battle because even though more beverage containers have been recycled, the number of people in the state have increased and the number of bottles

being purchased have increased. It was explained that even though the state has put a lot of money into advertising for recycling, public relations, communications, and grants to research innovative ways to encourage people to recycle, it is not working. Commissioner Gravanis stated that some responsibility should fall on the manufacturers of these products to make sure they do stay out of our landfills. Mr. Donoho stated that he believes we all have a responsibility and 80% is an ambitious goal because you are trying to change human behavior. It has to be done through a partnership between industries, consumers, and elected/appointed officials. It has to be everybody's responsibility. Mr. Donoho explained that the IBWA has funded a project with the National Recycling Coalition to re-brand containers so that on every container, it says please recycle. Chair Wald stated there needs to be a sense of urgency to make the kind of partnerships work without a lawsuit or litigation which is frequently a good way to create a sense of urgency. Mr. Donoho that is what the National Recycling Partnership is all about. EPA is given part of the grant for rebranding. IBWA has been pushing for rebranding it and has finally gotten enough money to implement effective pilot projects.

Mr. Donoho discussed a program in Philadelphia called the "RecycleBank" which incentivizes consumers to put recycled material in the recycle bin. As a ratepayer, you pay 2 or 4 dollars a month, receive a debit card that you can spend at whatever organizations that have signed up for the program, and the City gets more throughput and reduced tipping fees.

Commissioner Gravanis stated that the Commission on the Environment is discussing the project in McCloud because it has an enormous impact on the state as it continues to make people think that bottled water is a good thing and makes it harder for the state and San Francisco to meet its waste diversion goals. Commissioner Gravanis inquired as to the environmental advantage of single-serve water bottles especially for San Francisco when it has high quality water already. Mr. Donoho stated that the advantage is that the containers are lighter than all the other beverage containers and questioned the presumption that if you get rid of the bottled water containers, that people won't choose a different beverage in a plastic bottle. Deputy Director Assmann stated that it important to implement any campaign with alternatives for people on the go, e.g. reusable steel containers or aluminum containers that are lightweight and can also carry water. Mr. Donoho stated that in order to measure if you are correct, you then have to figure out what happens with the other beverage categories and if you replace the water bottles, you should be able to show an increased consumption out of your public utility. Deputy Director Assmann stated that San Francisco government offices now have bottle-less water dispensers that hook up to the Hetch Hetchy water system directly. Chair Wald stated that the San Francisco City government was spending and is now saving \$500,000 a year on bottled water. Commissioner Gravanis recommended that the dollars spent for marketing and recycling efforts on bottled water should be diverted to encourage and educate people as to the high quality of tap water, to bring their stainless steel container and fill it up at the drinking fountain, to bring their own shopping bag to the grocery store, and other similar efforts. Chair Wald explained that the San Francisco campaign was to advise people of the high quality of water in San Francisco. Mr. Donoho stated that an important message to send to the community is that San Francisco has high quality water and has not had to face the challenges that some other public water systems have faced.

Public Comment

Ms. Janice Sitton referenced an article by the American Recycler, "RecycleBank wins award" <http://www.americanrecycler.com/0707/recyclebank.html> in the July 2007 edition. It was stated that "RecycleBank" a rewards program in Philadelphia, has over 300 local and national rewards partners and part of the funding for the program comes from partners that receive those credits back. Mr. Donoho stated that bins are retrofitted from small bins (18 gallon) to big bins (52-55 gallons) and when bins are picked up by recyclers once a week, they weigh the bin on the truck and an amount is credited to your account depending on how much is recycled. It is rewarding people as the CRV rewards people to put the item into the recycled system. Ms. Sitton also discussed her recycling volunteer efforts at the Alameda County Fair and the high volume of plastic water bottles captured by recycling efforts. It was stated that effective methods to change people's behavior is to provide education to the consumer on the reuse of

products. Ms. Sitton indicated that it was mentioned that plastic bottles account for a third of one percent of the waste stream by weight, but by volume it would be a lot more. Deputy Director Assmann stated that the waste stream is measured by weight, and the volume of the weight ratio to plastic is about 2 ½ to 3 times to 1.

Ms. Sitton also discussed her unawareness as a new resident to San Francisco of the high quality of San Francisco tap water and the need to provide outreach and education to newcomers.

Mr. Stuart Moody, Green Sangha, spoke in support of San Francisco's efforts to reduce bottled water consumption. Mr. Moody discussed the origination and history of plastic and discussed the environmental and health hazards associated with the material. Mr. Moody discussed the new recycling model of zero waste and how plastic water bottles do not fit into this model because of its adverse effects on the environment, covering topics of energy, pollution, and toxicity.

Ms. Vicky Lee, Sierra Club, stated that the Sierra Club commends the City for its recent policy to ban bottled water in government facilities. Ms. Lee discussed the industry's marketing of unnecessary products that are harmful to the public health and the environment and indicated that water should not be treated as a commodity. Ms. Lee stated that although water bottles are recyclable, the rate that they are recycled varies from 10 to 25% and the vast majority end up in landfills and are down-cycled instead of recycled. Ideas to consider for waste reduction: (1) to examine the school district's contracts for vending machines that contain bottled water in order to educate the next generation of consumers; (2) restore public water faucets; and (3) consider withholding permits for vendors and promoters of events (e.g. parades and festivals) that allow the sale of bottled water and require that they sell reusable water containers, making sure that tap water be easily available during public events.

Ms. Diane Lowe, of McCloud, speaking for the citizens of McCloud who feel they have a need to take care of their resources and waste as is being done in San Francisco. It was stated that San Francisco and other cities are becoming pioneers in addressing increasing problems of water mining, plastic bottling, and distribution of California's spring water. Ms. Lowe stated that recycling remains almost unavailable in McCloud and referenced a statement made in 2005 by the District Manager to the public that he felt that the plastics that went to the landfill were not a big problem because they do not weigh very much. Ms. Lowe discussed the problems she sees with Nestle's Draft EIR as it suggests that (1) only 50% of the demolition debris of the gutted wood buildings of the plant site at McCloud be recycled, but yet there is a recycled wood industry in the community; (2) accounts for diversion at the most at 50% of their production and non-production solid waste from landfills through recycling efforts; and (3) transporting the bottles north and south of Siskiyou County to distributors and purchasers was not accounted for correctly. Concerns were also raised with the number of gallons of water that McCloud would be bottling per day. Ms. Lowe requested that comprehensive and realistic data be provided for the McCloud Draft EIR.

Ms. Nancy Price, Alliance for Democracy stated that the organization is involved in a water campaign called "Defending Water for Life" and distributed material in support of choosing tap water over bottled water and other environmental issues surrounding plastics and its production. Ms. Price indicated that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom also has a "Say No to Bottled Water Campaign." A discussion was held on methods to inform the public of the need for zero waste and addressed the contamination of the earth's land, air, water, and our bodies caused by plastics production. Ms. Price also discussed the Pennsylvania Chemical Trespass Ordinance and distributed the Public Trust Alliance's response comments to the Nestle Draft EIR.

Ms. Nancy Wuerfel (1) inquired as to why NEPA was involved in the Nestle Draft EIR and (2) recommended that the water industry research putting water into aluminum cans and providing healthier alternatives to plastic. Mr. Palais stated that the project involves installing distinct pipelines from McCloud's springs to the plant. McCloud has easements and special use permits that crosses forest service property so the component of the pipeline replacement that crosses the forest service property brings NEPA into the project. Mr. Donoho stated that bottled water is in aluminum at times depending on the brand, but speculated that (1) aluminum is heavier so it costs more to transport

and (2) plastic bottled water is also one of the cheapest beverages, and aluminum is expensive. Mr. Donoho suggested exploration of different container types and to try to remove as much of the plastic out of the bottle as possible as is currently being done.

Mr. Adam Scow stated he is working on the water campaign with Food/Water Watch and is interested in exploring the connection between the lack of funding for our tap water systems (where the EPA states every year they fall short by 22 billion dollars between what is needed and what is available to maintain the integrity of the water system) and bottled water undermining public support for funding. Mr. Scow stated that Food/Water Watch is involved in an effort to introduce and pass trust funds for wastewater and drinking water systems and asked to what extent the IBWA would be supportive of increased federal funding toward public drinking water systems. Mr. Donoho stated that he is in support of an effort by the Congress Ways and Means Committee to lift the lid on private activity bonds that would provide the public utility access to capital for water infrastructure improvement.

Mr. Michael Davis, U.S. Pure Water/Water Store stated that he has been working for the past 22 years on helping to reduce the amount of bottled water that people would need to use. It was stated that bottled water is something that is necessary for certain circumstances but primarily is marketing driven by organizations that are trying to sell their product, but may not be advantageous to users, such as in San Francisco where there are lots of areas where bottled water is being used but does not need to be. Mr. Davis stated that they have worked with the Green Festival and other events in reducing the amount of bottled water that was used by providing a filtration system to fill up water on site and also in installing for the City bottle-less water systems as an alternative to the five-gallon bottled water delivery systems. It was stated that there are many solutions to provide drinking water to people and to not have to rely on recycling. Recycling is a great tool as part of the tool chest but first is to reduce, second to reuse, and third is to recycle and should be talked about in that context. Mr. Davis indicated that it is not always advantageous to recycle; it is better to not use it in the first place.

Commissioner Gravanis asked that the Policy Committee as a new business item follow up on Ms. Lee's suggestion of prohibiting needless selling of single-serve plastic water bottles as part of the permitting process for special events and making water available in jugs or influencing people to bring their own water containers.

- 5. Communicating Department Accomplishments to the Commission and Others.** The Policy Committee will discuss effective methods of communicating Department accomplishments. (Discussion).

SPONSOR: Commissioner Johanna Wald

SPEAKER: Mr. Mark Westlund, Public Outreach Program Manager

Chair Wald stated that the Commissioners do not always understand the Department activities nor can she be an effective spokesperson for the Department without a clear understanding. Chair Wald indicated that she reads the Senior Staff meeting minutes, but does not understand the significance of any action. Both Commissioners questioned if there are better ways for Commissioners and the general public to understand more about the great work that the Department is doing.

Mr. Mark Westlund, Program Outreach Manager suggested a weekly or bi-weekly Commissioner briefing either live or in writing. It was explained that the general public receives communication about Department activities mostly through the media and mailers. Deputy Director Assmann stated that reports made in the Senior Staff Meeting Agenda and Minutes could be prioritized by level of importance and suggested a focus on one or two main topics that would include more detail. Commissioner Gravanis recommended prioritizing, flagging or bolding the most important items.

A discussion was held on what types of issues the Department should be endorsing and should be brought before the Commission to endorse. Deputy Director Assmann and Mr. Westlund explained that the Department does not

generally endorse issues, but may sponsor an event if they are involved in the recycling or waste management. Deputy Director Assmann suggested that each individual program area communicate and make updates on their priority projects on a weekly basis. Mr. Westlund stated that updates could be given either live or on paper and that there could potentially be a website that can be logged onto for additional information/description of the project.

Public Comment: Ms. Nancy Wuerfel spoke in support of creating a website of priority projects for the Commission and the general public. Chair Wald suggested that the website contain current highlights and weekly updates on the particular project. Mr. Westlund stated that the Department/Commission's current website contains headlines for posting of new articles and a section called "Quick Links" for most topical items. Chair Wald suggested spotlighting the project coordinator in order to have an opportunity to talk about that work in a larger context and in more depth.

6. **Commission Policy Committee Meetings for August 13 and September 10.** Committee Members will discuss agenda items and confirm availability for meetings (Discussion and Possible Action). Committee members recommended that August meeting remain on the 13th and the September meeting be rescheduled to a date on the third week of September.
7. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion). (1) Commissioner Gravanis requested a discussion on prohibiting selling of single-serve plastic water bottles as part of the permitting process for special events; (2) Chair Wald requested a future agenda item checklist to schedule upcoming topics; (3) Civil Grand Jury Report on Climate Change –Department's responses to the report for the August 13 meeting (responses due to the Civil Grand Jury by September 4); and (4) discussion on the possibility of holding Commission meetings on a monthly basis and eliminating Committee meetings .
8. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
9. **Adjournment.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

Approved:

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

***RESCHEDULED MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES**

**Monday, July 16, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102**

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*The Monday, July 9, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Policy Committee Regular Meeting was rescheduled to Monday, July 16, 2007 at 5:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Angelo King

Commission Secretary: Monica Fish

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:07 p.m. Present: Chair Wald and Commissioner Gravanis (Absent: Commissioner King).
2. **Approval of Minutes of the June 11, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting** (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the June 11, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=62886) (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the June 11, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting Minutes were approved without objection (Absent: Commissioner King).
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
4. **Urban Environmental Accord Action 5-Waste Reduction.** Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years. This Meeting will continue the Committee's focus on reducing use of bottled water in San Francisco. The Committee will hear from representatives of water bottlers regarding their operations and environmental protection efforts. (Informational Presentation and Discussion) (Explanatory Document: Overview of Bottled Water Presentation (ppt) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/BottledWaterOverview.ppt>)

SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld

SPEAKERS: Patrick Donoho, Vice President of Government Relations, International Bottled Water Association and Dr. David Palais C.H.G., Natural Resource Manager, Nestle Waters North America.

Chair Wald reported on the Commission's concern with bottled water because of the environmental cost of production, transportation, and recycling efforts and community impacts. Mr. Donoho presented an overview of the bottled water industry addressing four main areas of interest--the bottled water market, regulations, containers, and water use. Additional information on these topics is available in the explanatory document above.

BOTTLED WATER MARKET

- **Bottled Water Market:** Two primary markets, retail (80%) and home/office delivery market. The home/office delivery market has existed for a long time in the United States. The explosive growth of the

bottled water market is primarily a result of the retail market in containers of less than 2.5 gallons; however, bottled water is sold in a variety of different venues.

- **Bottled Water Consumption:** Water consumption in 2006 was 8.2 billion gallons; per capita that totals 27.6 gallons per person per year. In 2005, California ranked #1 among states for percentage of the total U.S. market, but was ranked #3 in per capita consumption. The average bottled water consumer in California drinks .7 liters a day.
- **2000 "Share of Stomach."** In 2000, bottled water represented 10% of the "share of stomach," carbonated soft drinks 33%, beer 14%, and milk 14% (see chart).
- **2006 "Share of Stomach."** Carbonated soft drinks fell to 26.3%, bottled water grew to 14.4%, milk fell to 10.9%, and beer fell to 11.3%. The U.S. population has moved away from carbonated choices and towards a healthier choice of water.
- **2006 Advertising Expenditures.** Annual expenditures for bottled water advertising for 2006 was \$52.8 million; beer was \$1.031.4 million; however, the consumer purchased more bottled water in 2006.

BOTTLED WATER REGULATION

- **Bottled Water Regulation:** In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the individual states regulate bottled water as a food product. The International Bottled Water Association (IBWA) has a code of practice that is more stringent than the FDA's or the State's. The European Union and Codex Alimentarius Commission all have regulatory schemes. A discussion was held on primary U.S. Federal Regulations for bottled water standard of quality, specifically Section 410 of the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Bottled Water Standard of Identity, and enforcement of regulations. It was explained that as a regulated food product, the FDA has jurisdiction so long as any component part travels in interstate commerce and as a result very few bottlers are able to evade FDA standards.
- **Bottled Water Identity Labeling:** Standards of identity are to educate consumers as to the type of products they are purchasing and must meet standards of its definition, e.g. purified water, natural waters. Failure to do so means that it is misbranded and is subject to FDA enforcement.
- **State Regulations of Bottled Water:** California regulates bottled water as a food product under the Sherman Act. The Department of Public Health regulates bottled water with the same standards as public drinking water. Two approaches to regulating bottled water: Federal Food Model in the vast majority of states and the Environmental Protection Model.

CONTAINERS

- **Bottled Water Packaging.** Mr. Donoho stated that the Urban Environmental Accord Resolution states that there should be a reduction in the use of a disposable, toxic, or nonrenewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years. It was stated that a reduction would involve two aspects of the bottled water industry: packaging and the waste stream.

Single use containers are 100% recyclable and are made of materials approved for food contact by FDA. PET and HDPE are the most common material used in plastics (PET is over one half the total bottled water volume and HDPE is used for larger gallons to 2.5 gallons). 77% of all PET bottles (by weight) and 2/3 of all PET water bottles are consumed at home, work or at restaurants. The other category is the water cooler bottle, which is a polycarbonate that is 100% recyclable. If recycled material is used, the process for which you recycle and the product result that you get when you recycle has to be approved by the FDA. If you make modifications, it then has to be approved as a food contact substance.

Mr. Donoho explained that all beverage containers (soft drink, water, and milk bottles) are only 5.7% of the total plastics generated each year, and water bottles account for a third of one percent of the waste stream. Efforts to reduce environmental impact of packaging must focus on all consumer products, not just bottled water. It was stated that the Bottled Water Industry is in the process of making their bottles lightweight to the maximum extent possible, which results in less plastics being used and less material going into the product. Some IBWA members have reduced the water bottle down to 12 grams of plastic.

WASTE STREAM

- **Waste Stream:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that beverage containers are recycled at a rate of 31.5 %. Beverage containers are probably the most recycled product out of plastics.

Deputy Director Assmann inquired as to what percentage of water bottles are recycled back into water bottles. Mr. Donoho stated very few because the recycled content, the recycling process, and the recycling throughput has to have prior approval from the FDA in order to be used with a food contact substance.

Mr. Donoho explained that it is important to (1) raise awareness to increase the recyclability of all products as many items are made from plastic (not to focus on only one category) and (2) improve the opportunity to recycle—how to get best management practices at municipal recycling facilities. IBWA is participating with other associations as the founding member of the National Recycling Partnership whose goal is (1) to identify best management practices for municipal recycling facilities to increase throughput so that less goes to landfill and more goes to recyclers, and (2) a re-education campaign determining effective methods of communicating the recycling message to consumers.

Chair Wald asked if IBWA is researching different products to produce the bottles. Mr. Donoho stated that has been done and there are members that use a corn-based product; however, the product has challenges in the way it withstands heat and contact with water. There are members that still use glass, which is very expensive in terms of the environmental footprint and has different types of risks.

WATER RESOURCES

- **Water Resources:** 33 states primarily east of the Mississippi have riparian laws, 17 states west of the Mississippi have prior appropriations which covers California. A USGS map was shown of consumptive use and renewable water supply by water resources region. Mr. Donoho explained that water is a renewable resource if managed appropriately. It was stated that the lower Colorado River, which is high desert, is using more in terms of consumptive uses than the renewal of the water--more water is being taken out than is replenished in the aquifers or streams.
- **Water Use by the Bottled Water Industry:** The Bottled Water Industry is 0.02% of all groundwater withdrawals in the United States. In 2006, 8.2 billion gallons of water was consumed (22.6 million gallons per day in bottled water). San Francisco uses 85.6 million gallons per day. Commissioner Gravanis asked how much of that figure is for drinking water. Mr. Donoho stated that the City's public utility would have a better estimate.
- **Bottled Water – Groundwater:** IBWA believes that there has to be a comprehensive management structure for sustainability of water resources. It has to address quantity as well as quality. The legislative and executive branches of government are the best agencies for this effort (not the judicial branch). It was stated that competitive uses of water have resulted in a lot of conflict and is not a way to manage a resource. IBWA has supported new water management laws in Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire and Vermont in order to support a predictable and sustainable resource.

Dr. David Palais, Nestle Waters Presentation

Dr. David Palais introduced himself as the Natural Resources Manager with Nestle Waters North America, with a Ph.D. in Geology, and a Certified Hydrologist in California and other states. Mr. Palais stated that he has been employed with Nestle Waters over 10 years with the last four years working in Northern California on a project in McCloud. It was stated that Nestle Waters is the leader in the bottled water industry and has a successful track record being an environmentally conscious company and expects to continue being a leader with environmental stewardship in the industry. Examples given included light weighting of bottles--Nestle has reduced their plastic use by 40% in the past 15 years; production of an eco-shaped bottle, the lightest bottle in the industry with 12.5 grams of plastic, which will result in a reduction in plastic use by 68 million pounds in 2008. That results in less energy required to make the plastic, to transport it, and less plastic that goes into the waste stream.

Chair Wald asked if that is a reduction counting on expanded sales or the current number of bottles sold. Mr. Palais stated that is the 2008 forecast for future reduction. Mr. Palais explained that Nestle builds their factories to specifications set out by the U.S. Green Building Council and was the first food manufacturing facility to receive LEED Certification--five facilities are LEED certified, four are Silver rated. Their President and CEO Kim Jeffrey has put forward three challenges to their company and to the industry as a whole which will further reduce plastic in the containers: (1) use as light a bottle as possible to use as less plastic as possible; (2) working and funding research to commercialize the next generation of packaging materials; and (3) to use renewable resources and biodegradable plastics. It was stated that there are challenges that the industry is facing in that area, but leadership from companies like Nestle make it achievable and they will reach that goal.

Mr. Palais reported that Nestle is supporting efforts to enact recycling programs to improve container legislation, which doesn't just target a single industry but all containers regardless of whether they contain a beverage or other item. Nestle is participating in the Sustainable Energy and Environmental Demand (SEED) program. One of SEED's major focus is on bio-plastic packaging. Nestle's involvement and leadership in that goal will lead to different packaging material and bottle in the future.

Mr. Palais reported that the McCloud Community Services District awarded the contract to Nestle Waters in September of 2003 after the District held a successful public meeting, at which time the Board of Directors approved the contract with Nestle unanimously. Nestle had then met with the Siskiyou County Planning Department to talk about steps to get their bottling facility up and running. Nestle went through complete CEQA and NEPA Environmental Impact Reports over the last three years, and a Draft EIR had been circulated with a 60-day public comment period. Following that public comment period, their consultant has been preparing responses to comments, and recirculation of a revised Draft EIR will follow. Part of their recommendation to the County to do this recirculation has come from discussions with local stakeholders in the area, e.g. California Trout, Trout Unlimited, and McCloud Watershed Council. It was stated that the Siskiyou County Economic Development Council, Klamath Alliance for Resources in the Environment, Chamber of Commerce in Dunsmuir, a number of neighborhood organizations have endorsed Nestle Water and support the project.

Commissioner Gravanis explained that one of the impetuses for putting this item on the agenda is from the Urban Environmental Accord as it relates to plastic water bottles fitting into a toxic product category. It was stated that the Department and Commission have prioritized climate change issues and asked if any assessment and research have been done for the EIR of what the carbon footprint would be related to this specific program proposed for McCloud. Mr. Donoho stated that is a new phenomena for the industry to research; however, it is being researched. Many of their customers are requesting that the industry reduce their environmental footprint, so there has been a significant shift in corporate culture in the last three to four years as it relates to climate. Mr. Palais stated that there was an aspect of global warming addressed in one of the comments received in the public's input from the first Draft EIR as

the public thought it did not address the topic as thoroughly as it should have. Mr. Palais stated that he expects to see a more focused section on that topic within the re-circulated Draft EIR.

Commissioner Gravanis asked what estimates have been made for Nestle's own purposes on what the carbon emissions would be from the plant itself for transporting bottles from the manufacturing facility to the plant, transporting the finished product to the distributor, then to the retailers, etc. Mr. Palais stated that Nestle has provided funding to the County to oversee the EIR and are relying on the County experts to do that analysis. Commissioner Gravanis stated that Nestle would have to provide part of the information to the County. Mr. Palais stated that the County would determine potential impacts from Nestle's estimates of truck traffic, of stationary or mobile sources of emissions, from the project description, times of operation, and what if any emissions are going to be from the factory (there are no emissions as there are no smokestacks in a bottled water factory). Commissioner Gravanis asked where the bottles would be manufactured and where the material would originate. Mr. Palais stated that the bottles would be manufactured on site and the material would be trucked in. The plastic would come in as a granule pellet and no manufacturing of the plastic material would be done on site--the material would be brought in by truck and that same truck goes out with the finished product.

Chair Wald asked how many bottles would be produced in McCloud. Mr. Palais stated that he does not have an estimate of the number of bottles. It was stated that Nestle has a contract with the service district that places a limit on how much water they can bottle. There are three springs on average that produced about 10,000 acre-feet of water a year. The current use from all of their customers is about 1600 acre-feet in a year, and that cap has been placed on Nestle. Nestle's biggest facility in the country right now has not produced more than 1000 acre feet in a year and doubts they will get to the 1600 acre feet, which equals 520 million gallons. Chair Wald asked how many bottles would be produced that would be recycled. Mr. Palais stated that he would estimate based on the percentages that Mr. Donoho discussed rather than the absolute numbers.

Deputy Director Assmann stated that the FDA has allowed the use of recycled content as of 1990. In other countries there are manufacturers that are putting up to 30% of recycled content in their plastic bottles, but that is not happening in the U.S. Mr. Donoho stated that is because of the challenges in meeting the standards of food contact and meeting the challenges of container design. Mr. Donoho stated that he believes there are only one or two approved applications for containers for beverages for recycled content. The challenge would be to have a clean process that adheres to the FDA system through the whole system and gives you enough feedstock to rely on. Chair Wald stated that we have enough plastic bottles so we have enough feedstock. Mr. Donoho stated that plastic bottles are only a small portion of the waste stream in terms of plastics.

Deputy Director Assmann stated that plastic bottles are about the only plastics collected by most curbside programs, so it is not as if you are getting a lot of contamination from other plastics. Mr. Donoho stated that there are other containers captured in curbside programs such as plastic food containers. Deputy Director Assmann stated that most other containers being collected had been added to curbside programs within the past five years. Deputy Director Assmann advised that bottles have CRV value and there are streams for collection, but the issue is in the willingness to set up systems to incorporate recycled content into the packaging as well as the collection systems. Deputy Director Assmann stated that from a sustainability viewpoint, you want to make things back into the same product as much as you can. When you make plastic into carpet or plastic lumber, you are down-cycling it, and it really won't be reused after that. Mr. Donoho stated that the largest user of plastic in the U.S. is for durable goods, not containers and explained that there has to be a renewed commitment to recycling in the U.S.

Commissioner Gravanis stated that the Policy Committee at their May meeting heard from Ms. Bridgett Luther from the Department of Conservation that discussed California's efforts to reduce waste and the goal of getting 80% of our beverage containers recycled in the state. It was explained that it is a losing battle because even though more beverage containers have been recycled, the number of people in the state have increased and the number of bottles

being purchased have increased. It was explained that even though the state has put a lot of money into advertising for recycling, public relations, communications, and grants to research innovative ways to encourage people to recycle, it is not working. Commissioner Gravanis stated that some responsibility should fall on the manufacturers of these products to make sure they do stay out of our landfills. Mr. Donoho stated that he believes we all have a responsibility and 80% is an ambitious goal because you are trying to change human behavior. It has to be done through a partnership between industries, consumers, and elected/appointed officials. It has to be everybody's responsibility. Mr. Donoho explained that the IBWA has funded a project with the National Recycling Coalition to re-brand containers so that on every container, it says please recycle. Chair Wald stated there needs to be a sense of urgency to make the kind of partnerships work without a lawsuit or litigation which is frequently a good way to create a sense of urgency. Mr. Donoho that is what the National Recycling Partnership is all about. EPA is given part of the grant for rebranding. IBWA has been pushing for rebranding it and has finally gotten enough money to implement effective pilot projects.

Mr. Donoho discussed a program in Philadelphia called the "RecycleBank" which incentivizes consumers to put recycled material in the recycle bin. As a ratepayer, you pay 2 or 4 dollars a month, receive a debit card that you can spend at whatever organizations that have signed up for the program, and the City gets more throughput and reduced tipping fees.

Commissioner Gravanis stated that the Commission on the Environment is discussing the project in McCloud because it has an enormous impact on the state as it continues to make people think that bottled water is a good thing and makes it harder for the state and San Francisco to meet its waste diversion goals. Commissioner Gravanis inquired as to the environmental advantage of single-serve water bottles especially for San Francisco when it has high quality water already. Mr. Donoho stated that the advantage is that the containers are lighter than all the other beverage containers and questioned the presumption that if you get rid of the bottled water containers, that people won't choose a different beverage in a plastic bottle. Deputy Director Assmann stated that it important to implement any campaign with alternatives for people on the go, e.g. reusable steel containers or aluminum containers that are lightweight and can also carry water. Mr. Donoho stated that in order to measure if you are correct, you then have to figure out what happens with the other beverage categories and if you replace the water bottles, you should be able to show an increased consumption out of your public utility. Deputy Director Assmann stated that San Francisco government offices now have bottle-less water dispensers that hook up to the Hetch Hetchy water system directly. Chair Wald stated that the San Francisco City government was spending and is now saving \$500,000 a year on bottled water. Commissioner Gravanis recommended that the dollars spent for marketing and recycling efforts on bottled water should be diverted to encourage and educate people as to the high quality of tap water, to bring their stainless steel container and fill it up at the drinking fountain, to bring their own shopping bag to the grocery store, and other similar efforts. Chair Wald explained that the San Francisco campaign was to advise people of the high quality of water in San Francisco. Mr. Donoho stated that an important message to send to the community is that San Francisco has high quality water and has not had to face the challenges that some other public water systems have faced.

Public Comment

Ms. Janice Sitton referenced an article by the American Recycler, "RecycleBank wins award" <http://www.americanrecycler.com/0707/recyclebank.html> in the July 2007 edition. It was stated that "RecycleBank" a rewards program in Philadelphia, has over 300 local and national rewards partners and part of the funding for the program comes from partners that receive those credits back. Mr. Donoho stated that bins are retrofitted from small bins (18 gallon) to big bins (52-55 gallons) and when bins are picked up by recyclers once a week, they weigh the bin on the truck and an amount is credited to your account depending on how much is recycled. It is rewarding people as the CRV rewards people to put the item into the recycled system. Ms. Sitton also discussed her recycling volunteer efforts at the Alameda County Fair and the high volume of plastic water bottles captured by recycling efforts. It was stated that effective methods to change people's behavior is to provide education to the consumer on the reuse of

products. Ms. Sitton indicated that it was mentioned that plastic bottles account for a third of one percent of the waste stream by weight, but by volume it would be a lot more. Deputy Director Assmann stated that the waste stream is measured by weight, and the volume of the weight ratio to plastic is about 2 ½ to 3 times to 1.

Ms. Sitton also discussed her unawareness as a new resident to San Francisco of the high quality of San Francisco tap water and the need to provide outreach and education to newcomers.

Mr. Stuart Moody, Green Sangha, spoke in support of San Francisco's efforts to reduce bottled water consumption. Mr. Moody discussed the origination and history of plastic and discussed the environmental and health hazards associated with the material. Mr. Moody discussed the new recycling model of zero waste and how plastic water bottles do not fit into this model because of its adverse effects on the environment, covering topics of energy, pollution, and toxicity.

Ms. Vicky Lee, Sierra Club, stated that the Sierra Club commends the City for its recent policy to ban bottled water in government facilities. Ms. Lee discussed the industry's marketing of unnecessary products that are harmful to the public health and the environment and indicated that water should not be treated as a commodity. Ms. Lee stated that although water bottles are recyclable, the rate that they are recycled varies from 10 to 25% and the vast majority end up in landfills and are down-cycled instead of recycled. Ideas to consider for waste reduction: (1) to examine the school district's contracts for vending machines that contain bottled water in order to educate the next generation of consumers; (2) restore public water faucets; and (3) consider withholding permits for vendors and promoters of events (e.g. parades and festivals) that allow the sale of bottled water and require that they sell reusable water containers, making sure that tap water be easily available during public events.

Ms. Diane Lowe, of McCloud, speaking for the citizens of McCloud who feel they have a need to take care of their resources and waste as is being done in San Francisco. It was stated that San Francisco and other cities are becoming pioneers in addressing increasing problems of water mining, plastic bottling, and distribution of California's spring water. Ms. Lowe stated that recycling remains almost unavailable in McCloud and referenced a statement made in 2005 by the District Manager to the public that he felt that the plastics that went to the landfill were not a big problem because they do not weigh very much. Ms. Lowe discussed the problems she sees with Nestle's Draft EIR as it suggests that (1) only 50% of the demolition debris of the gutted wood buildings of the plant site at McCloud be recycled, but yet there is a recycled wood industry in the community; (2) accounts for diversion at the most at 50% of their production and non-production solid waste from landfills through recycling efforts; and (3) transporting the bottles north and south of Siskiyou County to distributors and purchasers was not accounted for correctly. Concerns were also raised with the number of gallons of water that McCloud would be bottling per day. Ms. Lowe requested that comprehensive and realistic data be provided for the McCloud Draft EIR.

Ms. Nancy Price, Alliance for Democracy stated that the organization is involved in a water campaign called "Defending Water for Life" and distributed material in support of choosing tap water over bottled water and other environmental issues surrounding plastics and its production. Ms. Price indicated that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom also has a "Say No to Bottled Water Campaign." A discussion was held on methods to inform the public of the need for zero waste and addressed the contamination of the earth's land, air, water, and our bodies caused by plastics production. Ms. Price also discussed the Pennsylvania Chemical Trespass Ordinance and distributed the Public Trust Alliance's response comments to the Nestle Draft EIR.

Ms. Nancy Wuerfel (1) inquired as to why NEPA was involved in the Nestle Draft EIR and (2) recommended that the water industry research putting water into aluminum cans and providing healthier alternatives to plastic. Mr. Palais stated that the project involves installing distinct pipelines from McCloud's springs to the plant. McCloud has easements and special use permits that crosses forest service property so the component of the pipeline replacement that crosses the forest service property brings NEPA into the project. Mr. Donoho stated that bottled water is in aluminum at times depending on the brand, but speculated that (1) aluminum is heavier so it costs more to transport

and (2) plastic bottled water is also one of the cheapest beverages, and aluminum is expensive. Mr. Donoho suggested exploration of different container types and to try to remove as much of the plastic out of the bottle as possible as is currently being done.

Mr. Adam Scow stated he is working on the water campaign with Food/Water Watch and is interested in exploring the connection between the lack of funding for our tap water systems (where the EPA states every year they fall short by 22 billion dollars between what is needed and what is available to maintain the integrity of the water system) and bottled water undermining public support for funding. Mr. Scow stated that Food/Water Watch is involved in an effort to introduce and pass trust funds for wastewater and drinking water systems and asked to what extent the IBWA would be supportive of increased federal funding toward public drinking water systems. Mr. Donoho stated that he is in support of an effort by the Congress Ways and Means Committee to lift the lid on private activity bonds that would provide the public utility access to capital for water infrastructure improvement.

Mr. Michael Davis, U.S. Pure Water/Water Store stated that he has been working for the past 22 years on helping to reduce the amount of bottled water that people would need to use. It was stated that bottled water is something that is necessary for certain circumstances but primarily is marketing driven by organizations that are trying to sell their product, but may not be advantageous to users, such as in San Francisco where there are lots of areas where bottled water is being used but does not need to be. Mr. Davis stated that they have worked with the Green Festival and other events in reducing the amount of bottled water that was used by providing a filtration system to fill up water on site and also in installing for the City bottle-less water systems as an alternative to the five-gallon bottled water delivery systems. It was stated that there are many solutions to provide drinking water to people and to not have to rely on recycling. Recycling is a great tool as part of the tool chest but first is to reduce, second to reuse, and third is to recycle and should be talked about in that context. Mr. Davis indicated that it is not always advantageous to recycle; it is better to not use it in the first place.

Commissioner Gravanis asked that the Policy Committee as a new business item follow up on Ms. Lee's suggestion of prohibiting needless selling of single-serve plastic water bottles as part of the permitting process for special events and making water available in jugs or influencing people to bring their own water containers.

- 5. Communicating Department Accomplishments to the Commission and Others.** The Policy Committee will discuss effective methods of communicating Department accomplishments. (Discussion).

SPONSOR: Commissioner Johanna Wald

SPEAKER: Mr. Mark Westlund, Public Outreach Program Manager

Chair Wald stated that the Commissioners do not always understand the Department activities nor can she be an effective spokesperson for the Department without a clear understanding. Chair Wald indicated that she reads the Senior Staff meeting minutes, but does not understand the significance of any action. Both Commissioners questioned if there are better ways for Commissioners and the general public to understand more about the great work that the Department is doing.

Mr. Mark Westlund, Program Outreach Manager suggested a weekly or bi-weekly Commissioner briefing either live or in writing. It was explained that the general public receives communication about Department activities mostly through the media and mailers. Deputy Director Assmann stated that reports made in the Senior Staff Meeting Agenda and Minutes could be prioritized by level of importance and suggested a focus on one or two main topics that would include more detail. Commissioner Gravanis recommended prioritizing, flagging or bolding the most important items.

A discussion was held on what types of issues the Department should be endorsing and should be brought before the Commission to endorse. Deputy Director Assmann and Mr. Westlund explained that the Department does not

generally endorse issues, but may sponsor an event if they are involved in the recycling or waste management. Deputy Director Assmann suggested that each individual program area communicate and make updates on their priority projects on a weekly basis. Mr. Westlund stated that updates could be given either live or on paper and that there could potentially be a website that can be logged onto for additional information/description of the project.

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8. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
9. **Adjournment.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

Approved: August 13, 2007

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING AND AGENDA
Monday, August 13, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Jane MarieFrancis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.**
 2. **Approval of Minutes of the July 16, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting** (Discussion and Action) (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the July 16, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=64922).
 3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
 4. **Civil Grand Jury Report.** An informational report will be given on the Civil Grand Jury Report and the Committee may make recommendations to the Commission concerning the Department's responses to the Report (Informational Report and Discussion) (Explanatory Document: Civil Grand Jury Report (PDF) http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/courts/green_house_gas_emissions_report.pdf).
- SPONSOR:** Chair Johanna Wald
- SPEAKERS:** Cal Broomhead, Energy Manager and Melissa Capria, Climate Action Coordinator
5. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion).
 6. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
 7. **Adjournment**

The next Regular Meeting of the Policy Committee is rescheduled from Monday, September 10, 2007 to Tuesday, September 18, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org within three business days of a meeting. Explanatory documents that are received after posting of this agenda are available on the website or upon request to the Council Secretary at the contact information listed above.

Public Comment

At this time, members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee but are not on today's agenda. Public comment will be taken following each agenda item. Each member of the public may address the Committee for up to three minutes, unless otherwise announced by the Chair. If it is demonstrated that the comments by the public will exceed 15 minutes, the Chair may continue Public Comment to another time during the meeting.

The Brown Act forbids the Committee from taking action or discussing any item or issue not appearing on the posted agenda. This rule applies to issues raised in public comment as well. In response to public comment, not on an agenda item, the Committee is limited to:

1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

Disability Access

The Commission on the Environment Policy Committee Meeting will be held at City Hall, Room 421, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102, in the Civic Center area. The meeting room is wheelchair accessible. The closest accessible BART station is the Civic Center Station at United Nations Plaza and Market Street. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are: #71 Haight/Noriega and the F Line to Market and Van Ness and the Metro Stations at Van Ness and Market and at Civic Center. For information about MUNI accessible services call (415) 923-6142. There is accessible curbside parking adjacent to City Hall on Grove Street and Van Ness Avenue and in the vicinity of the Veterans Building at 401 Van Ness Avenue adjacent to Davies Hall and the War Memorial Complex.

The following services are available on request 48 hours prior to the meeting; except for Monday meetings, for which the deadline shall be 4:00 p.m. of the last business day of the preceding week: For American sign language interpreters or the use of a reader during a meeting, a sound enhancement system, and/or alternative formats of the agenda and minutes, please contact Monica Fish at (415) 355-3709 to make arrangements for the accommodation. Late requests will be honored, if possible.

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. Individuals with chemical sensitivity or related disabilities should call the Mayor's Office on Disability at (415) 554-6789 or (415) 554-6799 (TTY) for further information.

Know your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance (Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. For more information on your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance or to report a violation of the ordinance, contact the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force, Frank Darby, Jr., Sunshine Task Force Administrator, City Hall, Room 409, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4683 at Phone No.: (415) 554-7724; Fax No.: (415) 554-7854; E-mail: sotf@sfgov.org. Copies of the Sunshine Ordinance can be obtained from the Clerk of the Sunshine Task Force, the San Francisco Public Library and on the City's website at www.sfgov.org.

Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Requirements

Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by the San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance [SF Campaign & Governmental Conduct Code §2.100, et. seq] to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at: 25 Van Ness Avenue, Second Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone (415) 252-3100, fax (415) 252-3112; web site at www.sfgov.org/ethics.

Important Information

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Chair may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

NOTE: Persons unable to attend the meeting may submit to the Committee, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the agenda items above. These comments will be made a part of the official public record and shall be brought to the attention of the Committee members. Any written comments should be sent to: Commission Secretary of the Environment, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102 by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Comments which cannot be delivered to the Commission Secretary by that time may be taken directly to the hearing at the location above.

When bringing handouts to meetings, please photocopy on both sides of the paper and try to use post-consumer recycled or tree-free paper. Also, please bring sufficient copies of handouts for the Committee, the Commission Secretary and the public.

2006-2007 Civil Grand Jury
City and County of San Francisco

CAN SAN FRANCISCO KEEP ITS PROMISE
TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS?

Report released: June 2007

Purpose of the Civil Grand Jury

The purpose of the Civil Grand Jury is to investigate the operations of the various departments, agencies, and officers of the government of the City and County of San Francisco to develop constructive recommendations for improving their operations, as required by law.

Each Civil Grand Jury has the opportunity and responsibility to determine which departments, agencies and officers it will investigate during its one-year term of office. To accomplish this task, the Civil Grand Jury divides into committees. Each committee conducts its research by visiting government facilities, meeting with public officials and reviewing appropriate documents.

The nineteen members of the Civil Grand Jury are selected at random from a pool of thirty prospective jurors. San Francisco residents are invited to apply. More information can be found at: http://www.sfgov.org/site/courts_page.asp?id=3680, or by contacting Civil Grand Jury, 400 McAllister Street, Room 008, San Francisco, CA 94102; (415) 551-3605.

State Law Requirement

Pursuant to state law, reports of the Civil Grand Jury do not identify the names or provide identifying information about individuals who spoke to the Civil Grand Jury.

Departments and agencies identified in the report must respond to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court within the number of days specified, with a copy sent to the Board of Supervisors. For each finding of the Civil Grand Jury, the response must either (1) agree with the finding, or (2) disagree with it, wholly or partially, and explain why. Further, as to each recommendation made by the Civil Grand Jury, the responding party must report either (1) that the recommendation has been implemented, with a summary explanation of how it was implemented; (2) the recommendation has not been implemented, but will be implemented in the future, with a time frame for the implementation; (3) the recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation of the scope of that analysis and a time frame for the officer or agency head to be prepared to discuss it (less than six months from the release of the report); or (4) that recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or reasonable, with an explanation of why that is. (California Penal Code, sections 933, 933.05).

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ACRONYMS

AAAS	American Association for the Advancement of Science
AB117	California's 2002 Community Choice law (2002)
AB32	California's Global Warming Solutions Act (2006)
AB493	California's Clean Car Discount Plan
AFV	alternative fuel vehicle
BART	Bay Area Rapid Transit
BC3	Business Council on Climate Change
BOMA	Building Owners and Managers Assoc. of San Francisco
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAV	clean air vehicle
CCA	Community Choice Aggregation
CFL	compact fluorescent light
DBI	Department of Building Inspection
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPT	Department of Parking & Traffic
DPW	Department of Public Works
eCO ₂	equivalent CO ₂ (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide)
GSA	General Services Agency
HVAC	Heating, ventilation, air conditioning
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IPCC	United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAFC	Local Agency Formation Commission
LED	light emitting diode
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MTA	Municipal Transportation Agency
Muni	San Francisco Municipal Railway
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric
PHEV	plug-in hybrid vehicle
RECO	Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (1982)
SBN	Small Business Network
SFCTA	The San Francisco County Transportation Authority
SFGH	San Francisco General Hospital
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SFTEP	San Francisco Transit Effectiveness Project
SPUR	San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association
SUV	sports utility vehicle
V2G	vehicle to grid

CAN SAN FRANCISCO KEEP ITS PROMISE TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS?

I. SUMMARY

The Civil Grand Jury has studied San Francisco's efforts to address the threat of climate change and recommends further aggressive actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2002 the San Francisco Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution setting a goal for the City and County of San Francisco to reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions to 20 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2012.¹ The Commission on the Environment tasked the Department of Environment to develop plans to address emissions-reduction in the City.²

The mission of the Department of Environment is to preserve the environment and to promote San Francisco's long-term well being by developing innovative, practical and wide-ranging programs in recycling, toxics reduction, energy efficiency, commute alternatives, and urban forest. The Department fosters groundbreaking legislation and educates the public by providing information on a variety of practices, which serve as models for other cities and countries.

As mandated by the Board of Supervisors, the Department of Environment and San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) developed and published the City's Climate Action Plan (2004), putting forth a list of specific actions to be set in motion in an attempt to reach the stated emission reduction goals. The Climate Action Plan covers energy efficiency and renewable power, waste reduction, cleaner vehicles and transportation alternatives. (Plan available at www.sfenvironment.org)

In introducing the plan, Mayor Gavin Newsom warned of the threat that climate change presents to San Francisco: rising sea levels could threaten low lying areas such as San Francisco International Airport, Treasure Island, Mission Bay, AT&T and Candlestick Parks, roads, railroad tracks, sewage treatment plants, and our marina and harbor facilities.

According to the Department of Environment, although the City has made progress in stopping the upward trend of emissions in the City, it is not on track to meeting the 2012 goal. The Civil Grand Jury investigated the City's efforts to determine what has been accomplished, what has not been done, and why San Francisco -- considered one of the world's most progressive and most environmentally-aware cities -- is not now on a sufficiently aggressive path to meet its emissions reduction target.

¹ United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) research suggests that a 60 percent reduction below 1990 levels is required to reverse global warming and stabilize the earth's climate (First Conference of Parties to the Climate Change Convention, 1995, chapter 3, p.7).

² The seven-member Commission on the Environment was created in 1992. Appointed by the mayor, it develops policies and programs, advises the Mayor and Board of Supervisors and sets policy for the Department of Environment, which prepares and recommends environmental codes and ordinances for the Board of Supervisors to review, approve and enact.

II. BACKGROUND

A. SAN FRANCISCO'S EFFORTS

Climate change is a global problem with local impacts. Rising temperatures, rising sea level, and more frequent and severe El Niño storms seriously threaten San Francisco's infrastructure, economy and public health, and could lead to loss of biodiversity and ecosystems. According to the Pacific Institute, an Oakland-based independent research firm, "A three-foot rise in sea level would cause a huge expansion of the San Francisco Bay, flooding property worth \$48 billion over about 100 square miles and turning the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta into a vast inland sea"³ (San Francisco Chronicle, 2/18/07, p.W5).

The City committed to taking action to address climate change with a 1998 Board of Supervisors decision to join 566 cities around the world (including 26 in California among 141 in the U.S.) in the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Cities for Climate Protection Campaign.⁴ ICLEI believes that cities can play a large role in reducing emissions through planning and regional cooperation, and as a result receive benefits from reduced emissions (Burroughs 2007).

According to the Department of Environment, in 1990 San Francisco's annual emissions were about 9.1 million metric tons of eCO₂, but had reached 9.7 million tons by the year 2000, an increase of about seven percent over a ten-year time span. As a result of the Climate Action Plan, the City is now attempting to bring its annual emissions down to 7.3 million tons by 2012 (20 percent below 1990 levels). Specific goals for eCO₂ reduction for the four categories from the City's Plan -- Transportation, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Solid Waste -- are shown in Tables 1-4 (pages 38-39).

The City has made some progress toward accomplishing these goals. The just-completed emissions inventory for the year 2005, conducted by the Department of Environment, showed a reduction of 500,000 metric tons, only half the amount hoped for by 2005. This means that to achieve the reduction to 7.3 million tons by 2012 will require a tripling of the reduction rate.

According to The Climate Group⁵ (2007), "San Francisco has one of the most ambitious big-city reduction commitments and programs yet in the United States. . . . Plan programs and policies include investing in energy efficiency and renewable energy, transit improvements and increased transit ridership, greener alternative fuel and hybrid fleets, and increasing recycling."

As a result of a 2002 resolution by the voters, the San Francisco Environment Code has been enacted and is now law, with sixteen chapters. Those written specifically to promote reductions in energy use, emissions or solid waste are described in Appendix #2 (p.45). San Francisco has adopted other programs designed to reduce emissions. Programs recently initiated include:

³ See Appendix #1 for a discussion of sea levels.

⁴ ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) was founded in 1990 (www.iclei.org).

⁵ The Climate Group is an independent, international, nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing business and government leadership on climate change, based in the UK, the USA and Australia. <http://www.theclimategroup.org/index.php?pid=614>.

- The “Energy Watch” program, started by the Department of Environment in partnership with Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) in February 2007, delivers energy savings and efficiency education to consumers.
- City code now requires LEED⁶ silver standard in construction of new municipal buildings.
- Departments of Planning and Building Inspection give priority construction permitting and streamlined inspection services for any private projects that agree to achieve the higher LEED Gold standard (Planning Department).
- The Mayor’s Office of Economic and Workforce Development in November 2005 has created the Clean Technology Advisory Council to attract clean technology businesses and jobs to San Francisco (San Francisco Chronicle, 11/07/05).
- In February of 2007 the Mayor asked for legislation to ban the use of old-style fluorescent tubes in San Francisco’s commercial buildings and replace them with the new, more energy-efficient, T-8s. Muni (San Francisco Municipal Railway) has already embarked on a program to replace older ballast with more efficient electronic ballast as well as relamping with the new T-8 energy efficient lamps. Muni has also formed a partnership with SFPUC in replacing lamps in several subway stations with energy-saving fixtures.
- “Community Choice Aggregation” (CCA): This San Francisco effort is based on the State program (California’s 2002 Community Choice law AB 117, sponsored by State Senator Carole Migden) which allows local governments to procure renewable electric power and then sell that power to local residents and businesses. It has been proposed by the City but is not yet law.

Each of these actions is intended to reduce or at least slow the increase in energy use and the resulting buildup of greenhouse gases. The Department of Environment has been at the forefront of these efforts: pioneering sorted residential recycling, identifying likely roofs for solar arrays, assembling data for emissions inventories, and speaking to any serious small group that seeks the latest information on best practices. The general public has not been required to participate and may not be aware of many of the City’s green programs. Even the recycling program by its very nature is voluntary.

In addition to these San Francisco City programs, PG&E has aggressive incentives and rebates,⁷ including a Residential Lighting Program, providing consumers with rebates on compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) which use only about 25% of the energy of incandescent lights, last

⁶ LEED, the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Green Building Rating System, is the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high performance green buildings. (Case 2006). It is administered by the U. S. Green Building Council (USGC) which awards points in the following areas: sustainable site 14; water efficiency 5; energy and atmosphere 17; materials and resources 13; indoor environment 15, innovation and design 5, a total of 69 points. LEED levels are graded by points: Certified 26-32, Silver 33-38, Gold 39-51, Platinum 52-69. (www.usgbc.org)

⁷ www.pge.com/rebates.

longer, and generate 70% less heat.

Despite efforts by the City, however, the latest emissions inventory by the Department of Environment shows that levels are still disappointingly high. The purpose of our investigation is to try to understand the reasons and to highlight actions the City might take to further reduce emissions, and to help put San Francisco on track toward a reduction of 20% below 1990 levels by the year 2012.

B. GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Atmospheric scientists from 142 countries around the world have been meeting in Brussels, Belgium, during 2007 for the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to compile a document stating fundamental agreement that human-induced climate change is happening, is unequivocal, and requires immediate action.⁸ See Appendix #3 (p. 46) for summary statements included in their February 2007 Fourth Assessment Report.

Jim Hansen, a leading climatologist,⁹ states, "We have at most ten years -- not ten years to decide upon action, but ten years to alter fundamentally the trajectory of global greenhouse emissions" (Hansen 2006). Other scientists agree (Oreskes 2004). On a global perspective, annual per capita U.S. emissions, 22.2 tons of equivalent CO₂ (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide: called eCO₂) in 2001, greatly outweigh the world average of 4.3 tons.¹⁰ The level of emissions from sources in the U.S. is vastly disproportionate to our population. Considering our great wealth and prosperity relative to other nations, it is clear that we can afford to make a difference.

In April of 2007, eleven retired admirals and generals released a detailed 68-page report arguing that, "Climate change could be a threat multiplier in already fragile parts of the world. Rising sea levels could threaten the livelihoods of more than one billion people living within 45 miles of Asia's coastlines. In Africa, recurring heat waves could cause widespread shortages of food and water, leading to large-scale migrations and escalating tensions." Anthony Zinni, the retired Marine general, said, "We will pay for this one way or the other -- either now, to control the emission of greenhouse gases, or later, in military engagements and human lives" (Environment News Service, 04/20/07) (CNA Corp. 2007) (New York Times Editorial 2007).

A comprehensive review on the economics of climate change was published by Sir Nicholas Stern, Head of the United Kingdom (UK) Government Economic Service and former World Bank Chief Economist. Using the results from formal economic models, the Review estimates that if we do not act, the overall costs and risks of climate change will be equivalent to losing at least five percent of global domestic product (GDP) each year, now and forever. If a wider range of risks and impacts is taken into account, the estimates of damage could rise to twenty percent of GDP or more. In contrast, the costs of action -- reducing greenhouse gas emissions to avoid the worst impacts of climate change -- can be limited to around one percent of global GDP each year. (Stern 2006, 2007)

⁸ San Francisco Chronicle, 02/28/07.

⁹ Hansen is Director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York. No relation to Civil Grand Jury members.

¹⁰ Climate Action Plan, p 1-5, from US Census Bureau 2001.

The sophisticated economic analyses presented in the Stern Report indicate that the longer we wait to raise public consciousness and willingness to act, the costlier the solutions will likely become. By acting now, we preserve valuable response options and avoid the economic and social dislocation of drastic changes later.

C. WHAT CITIES ARE DOING

In light of the vacuum in leadership at the federal level, initiating meaningful action to control emissions will have to come from the cities and states -- an endeavor which necessarily must build from the local level up. Cities must take a leadership role. Although the efforts of one city alone cannot solve anthropomorphic climate change, when joined with others these efforts can lead to an enlightened national policy.

In June of 2005, leaders of cities from around the globe signed the Urban Environmental Accords¹¹ in the rotunda of San Francisco City Hall in recognition of United Nations World Environment Day. This agreement sets out 21 specific actions for sustainable urban living, addressing seven environmental areas common to the world's large cities: Energy, Waste Reduction, Urban Design, Urban Nature, Transportation, Environmental Health and Water. (Sappenfield 2005)

The Mayor of San Francisco was among the 358 U.S. mayors (representing 55 million Americans) who have signed the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement pledging to meet or exceed Kyoto¹² goals in their communities (as noted in USA Today, 01/01/2007).¹³

San Francisco was also represented in May 2007 at the C40 Large Cities Climate Summit in New York City, where mayors of the world's largest and most polluted cities, from Berlin to Beijing and London to Los Angeles, met to formulate programs to fight climate change and promote the use of clean energy. Microsoft announced the ongoing creation of new software (free to cities) which would track carbon emissions, adding up various factors like commercial space, residential buildings and transportation usage to gauge how much carbon dioxide a city produces. (Yahoo News, 05/14/07)

Although cities have less power than states to create energy-saving and pollution-reduction legislation, according to the Los Angeles Times (Simon 2006), many communities have already begun to make some progress.

- Boulder, CO, now has a "climate tax," an extra fee for electricity with proceeds going to fight global warming. The Mayor of Boulder explained that, "Even if Boulder could somehow wish away all of its emissions, that wouldn't be a drop in the bucket," but argues that the city must try anyway to prove that they can reduce pollutants without spending huge sums or slowing economic growth.

¹¹ <http://www.urbanaccords.org/pdf/Accords.pdf>

¹² The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is an amendment to the international treaty on climate change, assigning mandatory targets for reduction of emissions to signatory nations.

¹³ www.seattle.gov/mayor/climate/

- Seattle, WA, has a parking tax and hopes to charge tolls on major roads to discourage driving.
- The Mayor of New York City has proposed “congestion pricing,” charging a fee for vehicles entering Manhattan, the funds to be used for environmental and mass transportation programs -- similar to successful programs in Singapore, London, Stockholm and other world cities. (See Appendix #4, p. 47, for details.)
- Fargo, ND, traps the methane from its landfill and sells it for use in commercial boilers.
- Boston, MA, became the first major city in the nation to require private developers to adhere to a strict set of green buildings standards.
- Austin, TX, is collecting “soft” orders for plug-in hybrids for government and commercial fleets, in anticipation of a time in the near future when these clean cars become commercially available (Boschert, 2006, p. 176). Marin County and also Palo Alto have recently announced that they have placed “soft” orders as well.¹⁴
- The City of St. Paul, MN, has instituted strong regulations prohibiting non-recyclable or environmentally unacceptable packaging of goods from food establishments,¹⁵ and San Francisco has done the same.

D. ACTION BY THE STATE

On September 27, 2006, California Governor Schwarzenegger signed the most comprehensive emissions law in the country, the Global Warming Solutions Act, Assembly Bill 32 (AB32). This act is the first program in the United States to mandate an economy-wide emissions cap that includes enforceable penalties. It calls for a buildup of wind and solar energy sources and establishes a statewide target to reduce climate change emissions within California down to 1990 levels by the year 2020 (U.S. Department of Energy, 2006). By a prior Executive Order on June 1, 2005 (#S-3-05), the Governor had already pledged to reduce emissions by 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

This State law emphasizes crucial long-range targets with plans to be completed by 2009 and final regulations by 2011. An ultimate solution requires a movement from carbon-based fuels for transportation and energy to emission-free methods of production. Carbon taxes¹⁶ and cap-and-trade¹⁷ systems, along with clean alternative fuels are being used or considered at many levels in this country and elsewhere to speed this necessary change. Putting a price on carbon creates incentives for people and businesses to use less.¹⁸ Meanwhile, conservation is essential

¹⁴ www.RAN.org

¹⁵ <http://www.stpaul.gov/code/lc236.html#sec236.01>.

¹⁶ Lazarus 2007, McKibbin 2007, Rosenblum 2007.

¹⁷ Nation 2007.

¹⁸ Economists use the phrase, “price elasticity of energy demand” -- the amount that demand for energy increases or decreases with a given change in price -- indicating that the long-term value is roughly 0.5. For instance if gasoline prices increase 100 percent, then eventually, in ten or twenty years, consumption of gasoline will drop by 50

to limit the harmful gases being released into the atmosphere, while science and technology develop non-carbon energy alternatives and make them practical on a large scale.

Growing awareness of climate change has also increased support for high-speed rail. A bullet train from San Francisco to Los Angeles has been under consideration in California for more than a decade. The California High Speed Rail Impact Report, as quoted in the Oakland Tribune (1/28/04), estimates that to serve the same number of travelers as the high-speed train system, California would have to build nearly 3,000 miles of new freeways plus five airport runways and 90 departure gates in the next two decades. The trains use far less power than planes or cars and would get millions of cars off the road with a substantial reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.¹⁹

These State plans are all visionary and results will take time, political will and money. But there are short-term actions that can and should be taken now at the local level.

E. THE SAN FRANCISCO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

The San Francisco Climate Action Plan of 2004 is broad and ambitious in scope. Emissions targets apply to municipal operations and to the community at large. Recommendations described as "next steps" in the Plan detail immediate actions that could be taken, advocating a balance between regulations and incentives. For the purposes of this Grand Jury report we will concentrate on specific goals of eCO₂ reduction for the four categories from the City's Plan: Transportation, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy and Solid Waste.

The Department of Environment has just completed a community-wide greenhouse gas emissions inventory for the year 2005 and will publicly report on the City's progress towards meeting the goals set out in the Climate Action Plan. Preliminary reports show that efforts to reverse the steep climb in emissions are beginning to succeed with emission levels heading downward. The rate of decrease, however, is not nearly what is needed to reach the City's goal.

The targets set forth in the Climate Action Plan apply to both emissions from municipal operations and emissions from the community at large. The City, through policy, regulations and other actions has some direct control over emissions from municipal sources, but it has substantially less control over those generated by the larger community, which account for over 90% of San Francisco's total emissions (Climate Action Plan p. 2-2).

This report is directed to various city departments and agencies and at commercial establishments and residents as well. It is directed especially to the Department of Environment, since this is the lead department or agency spearheading efforts by the City to stake out a strong position in emissions reduction, and it will need to promote an unprecedented combination of programs, new ordinances and public outreach campaigns to reach the City's goal.

percent. (Espey, 1998; Kayser, 2000; Puller & Greening, 1999).

¹⁹ SPUR. 2007. High speed rail essential to keep California on track *SPUR* June Newsletter

III. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. GENERAL

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of expanding education and outreach.

The San Francisco Environment Code is law, and the Department of Environment makes recommendations which, if implemented throughout City government, could significantly reduce energy use. However, attention to these issues is often of low priority in daily operations.

The Department of Environment states that major impediments to reducing emissions include the public's failure to understand the sources of the problem and the role that each individual must play in contributing to the solution. This failed understanding results in peoples' unwillingness to change their behavior in order to reduce emissions. The general public may not be convinced or sufficiently concerned that climate change is real, is now, and will profoundly affect our lives and the lives of our children, grandchildren, and all future generations.

Until recently most people had no idea that their tailpipe emissions or lawn mowers would have an impact on future generations. John Lanchester writes in the March 22, 2007, *London Review of Books*, that even the people who feel most strongly about climate change on some level cannot quite bring themselves to believe in it, or have a strong degree of psychological resistance to the subject, or do not want to think about it.

But the Department of Environment is committed to dramatically reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the City, and is committed to convincing us of the role that each of us must play.

Finding A1a. Climate change caused by greenhouse gas emissions is an urgent problem calling for efforts by the public to reduce, individually and collectively, our carbon footprint.

Finding A1b. The Department of Environment has many basic education programs that could be expanded, with more outreach, to convince the public that each individual has a role in reducing the City's greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendation A1a. The Department of Environment should take the lead in identifying resources necessary to foster the culture change in the City needed to fully address the issue of climate change; it should increase outreach and education activities. Posters should be placed in all public locations, including schools and buses. The Department should encourage City utilities and phone companies to include environmental brochures in regular mailings to consumers.

Recommendation A1b. The Department of Environment should have booths at street fairs and other events in the City to educate attendees about climate change, using student interns or other volunteers. The Mayor should declare a "Global Warming Heads Up Day" featuring free showings of Al Gore's documentary, "An Inconvenient Truth," in City parks and theatres. The Department of Environment should partner with PG&E to give

complementary fluorescent light bulbs to attendees. Copies of the film should also be provided to schools, churches and other organizations for fundraisers and other events.

Responses required from	The Office of the Mayor, The Department of Environment (60 days).
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B. TRANSPORTATION

B1) Transit First Policy:

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of increasing the use of public transit as an alternative to driving.

According to statistics from San Francisco's Climate Action Plan, the transportation sector (public and private) accounts for approximately 50 percent of San Francisco's greenhouse gas emissions (p. ES-5). The best ways to reduce emissions are to increase the use of Clean Air Vehicles (CAVs), reduce use of polluting vehicles, and increase use of public transit (Table 1, page 38).

In November 1999, the City of San Francisco officially declared itself a "Transit First" City, adopting San Francisco Charter Article XVI: Section 16.102, with a goal to reduce emissions by getting people out of cars and onto less-polluting public transit (San Francisco Chronicle, 8/23/99). This policy includes the following statements of principles:

- Public transit must be an attractive alternative to travel by car.
- Parking policies must be designed to encourage use of public transit.
- Reducing congestion depends on the adequacy of regional public transportation.

In a March 2006 report,²⁰ the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA) states that, "Despite being a Transit First City for many years, the automobile is still the predominant mode of travel on San Francisco's transportation network. . . . As in many large urbanized areas in the U.S., traffic congestion is getting worse in San Francisco and the surrounding areas, threatening the mobility of the city and its overall quality of life and economic vitality."

In response to the 2006 report, the MTA embarked on an 18-month study called the San Francisco Transit Effectiveness Project (SFTEP 2006),²¹ jointly undertaken with the Controller's Office, to review the existing Muni system, in order to evaluate how well the network serves riders today and why some do not use it at all. Through this study the MTA hopes to improve Muni's performance by developing a plan that clearly articulates strategies and resources, with the ultimate goal of making San Francisco a true Transit First city.

²⁰ San Francisco Congestion Pricing and Mobility Study. www.sfcta.org/content/view/208/1/

²¹ www.sftep.org

The San Francisco County Transportation Authority (SFCTA) projects that “under current policies and practices, there will be approximately 269,000 *new* vehicle trips beginning or ending in San Francisco each day by the year 2025, a 9.6 percent increase in the number of cars traveling on existing city streets.” (2006 SPUR Report, Footnote 9, page 10)

SFTEP’s briefing binder states that Muni is more cost-effective per passenger trip than that of most world cities, but is still not able to successfully compete with the automobile, and highlights the problems impeding the goal of increased use of public transportation:

- Muni buses run a little more slowly each year as other vehicle traffic increases. Muni now averages about eight miles/hour (Highlights p. 8).
- Transit travel times are three times auto travel times (p.A28).
- Total trips to and within San Francisco now total about 4.5 million per day, with only 17% made on transit (p. 3).
- Since 1970, San Francisco households without a vehicle decreased from 38% to 28% (p. 6-3).
- Auto trips in the Bay Area have increased much faster than transit trips. The MTA expects this trend to continue (p. 3-5).
- Muni ridership declined steadily from 1985 to 1995 and since then has remained essentially flat. (p. 6-2).

Finding B1a. San Francisco is not meeting the Climate Action Plan goal of increasing the use of public transportation and discouraging use of private vehicles.

Finding B1b. Muni is more cost-effective per passenger trip than most transit systems.

Finding B1c. Muni does not presently provide the kind of service that encourages people to take public transit. Large segments of the driving public are yet to be convinced to leave their cars at home or to adopt an automobile-free lifestyle.

Finding B1d. Latest statistics show that little progress has been made in increasing Muni ridership. The total number of annual vehicle trips to and within San Francisco increases while Muni’s ridership stays essentially flat. Thus the goal to make San Francisco a Transit First City remains elusive.

Recommendation B1a. The MTA Board, while seeking short and long-term system-wide Muni improvements in speed and reliability, should establish periodic goals for increasing the percentage of ridership using public transit and detail steps to be taken to achieve these goals.

Recommendation B1b. The Department of Parking and Traffic (DPT) engineers should consider ways to speed up Muni buses, such as further restricting left turns on bus routes during rush hour, making major streets one-way, giving signal preemption to bus drivers to increase transit speed, and other transit-friendly steps.

Responses required from	The Municipal Transportation Agency Board, The Department of Parking and Traffic, The Department of Environment (60 days).
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B2) Muni Fleet

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of increasing the use of clean air vehicles and improve fleet efficiency.

According to Board of Supervisors President Aaron Peskin, "Muni's diesel exhaust-belching buses are responsible for half the carbon emissions produced in the City" (S.F. Chronicle 05/22/07).

A regulation passed in Feb 2000 by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), which sets air standards for the state, required public transit agencies to reduce emissions (Martin 2007), mandating that all cities phase out old diesel buses by 2006, and approving new hybrid-electric diesel buses as meeting the new standards (Hess 2005). Some agencies have used alternative fuels; some have bought new buses with cleaner-running engines or refitted old ones; and others have used a combination of measures. A San Francisco ballot initiative, Proposition I of 2004, required Muni to replace all of its pre-1991 polluting diesels with cleaner buses.

According to a Muni spokesperson, the agency is moving forward with a plan to reduce Muni's emissions by:

- Replacing the oldest diesels with alternative fuel buses and moving toward fleet-wide use of electric drive vehicles;
- Reducing emissions from new and existing diesels through advanced emissions reduction technologies, cleaner fuel and revised service plans; and
- Moving toward a goal of 100% zero emission vehicles by 2020.

More than half of the 1,069 vehicles in Muni's existing transit fleet are now powered by electricity -- including electric buses, trolleys, streetcars and cable cars. A decision has been made to replace the old diesel buses with the much cleaner hybrid-diesels costing almost \$500,000 each. The first two buses went into service in April 2007 and Muni expects 86 of these buses to be added to Muni's fleet during the remainder of 2007, with more to follow (Gordon 2007a). Additional training will be required to qualify drivers to drive these new buses, and to educate workers for maintenance and repair of new technology.

San Francisco's Environment Code, Chapter 4, approved in 2003, also mandates the purchase of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs)²² for the City's automobile fleet. Muni has reduced its auto fleet by one-third and has initiated a pool car program for managers and supervisors.

Finding B2a. Muni's remaining non-electric diesel buses are highly polluting vehicles.

Finding B2b. Muni is now phasing out old polluting buses and cars and replacing them with cleaner vehicles, with plans to be emissions free by 2020.

Finding B2c. Because of the extensive use of electrically powered transit vehicles and the program to replace older diesel buses with diesel-hybrid powered buses, Muni is far more emissions efficient than many North American transit systems.

Recommendation B2a. Muni should report to the MTA Board on a quarterly basis the implementation status of the new diesel-electric hybrid buses. This report should include a schedule for the procurement, receipt, testing and acceptance, as well as the date that individual buses were placed in service. It should also include the number of older diesel buses that are retired from service. This information should be included in Muni's annual report

Recommendation B2b. The Municipal Transportation Agency Board, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should approve sufficient funds for maintenance and operations staffing needs, materials management requirements and training and code compliance activities.

Responses required from	The Office of the Mayor, The Municipal Transportation Agency, The Municipal Railway, Department of Environment (60 days). The Board of Supervisors (90 days).
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B3) Muni Funding

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goals of increasing the use of public transit as an alternative to driving and to increase the use of clean air vehicles.

One of the principal barriers to being a transit first City is the high cost of transit, both to the City and to the rider. Options have been evaluated by the City to increase funding for transit without raising fares, but so far no economically and politically attractive options have been found. In the budget process for the coming year, the Governor of California has proposed reducing funds

²² Low Emission Vehicles (LEVs) or Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs).

for public transit, moving more funds toward highway funding (Gordon 2007c). This would have a negative impact on Muni's ability to meet Transit First requirements (Calpirg 2007).

As stated in a 2006 report issued by the San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR), a San Francisco civic think tank, "Muni's expenses are outpacing revenue. The system has raised fares twice in the previous two years and cut back service. . . . Through 2015 Muni must find a total of between \$284 and \$929 million in new revenue." The chart below shows these estimates for additional revenue for fiscal years through 2015, assuming best-case, mid-point and worst-case scenarios.

Initial targets for annual revenue Muni will need from 2007 to 2015
stated in millions of dollars*

Fiscal Year	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	Total
Best-Case Scenario	5	30	36	22	28	43	30	41	51	284
Mid-point Scenario	20	38	54	50	67	83	79	96	118	605
Worst-case Scenario	35	50	74	79	103	123	128	153	184	929

*Source: These figures are based on Metropolitan Transit Commission projections for the region and mode splits calculated using the year 2000 Bay Area Travel Survey.

SPUR estimates that even if Muni drastically improves its productivity, it will still need an estimated \$284 million in additional revenue in the next ten years. Board of Supervisors President Aaron Peskin is quoted as saying that, "The agency needs at least \$100 million more a year than the \$668 million it now receives to meet the public's demand for a first-rate transit system" (Peskin 2007). Mayor Gavin Newsom has asked a group of financial and transportation professionals to provide an assessment of San Francisco's transit system with the goal of finding new revenue to improve service (Gordon 2007b).

It is clear that new sources of funding are needed. Specific taxes dedicated to Muni would have to be approved by a two-thirds vote of the electorate. Specific assessments dedicated to Muni must be approved by a majority vote. Fees dedicated to Muni (such as user fees and impact²³ mitigation fees) do not require voter approval (Spur 2006, p. 9). The additional funding needed for Muni is required to lessen the impact of the City's current transportation system on eCO₂ emissions.

One funding option under consideration is congestion pricing. The San Francisco County Transportation Authority (SFCTA), in a May 2007 study called "Mobility, Access and Pricing," assesses the technical merit and public perception of the benefits and impacts of charging a fee to drive on San Francisco's most congested routes at the most congested times.²⁴ Congestion pricing is now in effect in Singapore, London, Stockholm and other world cities, and is being

²³ San Francisco Business Times, 05/05/06: Transit Chiefs threaten a tax on downtown (Young, 2006)

²⁴ San Francisco Mobility, Access & Pricing Study, www.sfcta.org/mobility

proposed by Mayor Michael Bloomberg for New York City (see Appendix #4, p. 47). The underlying principle prices car travel for its true cost, factoring in such variables as emissions and use of infrastructure, while providing funds for and increasing use of public transit. The SFCTA, in its 2007 report (p. 2-11, exhibit 2-29), estimates the annual cost of delay in San Francisco (time lost by the traveler and fuel consumption costs) at \$2.3 billion.

Finding B3a. Transit First cannot be a realized goal for San Francisco given the present funding and systemic problems.

Finding B3b. The proposed reduction in funding for local transit by the Governor of California would significantly impact Muni's efforts to increase ridership.

Finding B3c. Any increase in Muni fares would be a disincentive for people to use public transit as an alternative to the automobile, the latter being more convenient but more polluting than transit. On the other hand, vehicle-related impact fees have the potential to do the opposite -- discourage the use of the automobile in favor of public transit.

Finding B3d. In order to maintain its transit-first policy and to increase transit efficiency, the City needs to find sources of additional funding for Muni, since present funding mechanisms will not cover the current or projected shortfalls. Potential funding could include congestion pricing (charging motorists to enter the central, more congested, parts of the City) or local motor vehicle-related impact fees.

Recommendation B3a. The San Francisco State Legislation Committee²⁵ should lobby State lawmakers to maintain a baseline level of funding for local transit.

Recommendation B3b. The San Francisco State Legislation Committee should lobby State lawmakers to pass legislation for a California Department of Motor Vehicle tiered tax based on vehicle emissions to provide additional revenues for transit rather than highways.

Recommendation B3c. The San Francisco State Legislation Committee should lobby State lawmakers for legislation enabling cities to assess a local motor vehicle tax based on vehicle emissions to provide additional revenues for transit.

Recommendation B3d. The Municipal Transportation Agency, with cooperation of the Board of Supervisors and Mayor, should continue to pursue additional funding for Muni operations; avoid, if possible, raising fares; and consider all other funding options such as congestion pricing.

Recommendation B3e. If actions planned by the City do not appear feasible or if those actions appear insufficient to meet San Francisco's emission-reduction goals, the City

²⁵ The State Legislation Committee is directed by the San Francisco Administrative Code (Article III, sections 5.5 – 5.11) to make recommendations for endorsement, opposition, or neutrality with respect to legislation pending before the State Legislature that would affect the City and County.

should consider more radical solutions such as greatly-reduced transit fares combined with new sources of funding for transit, and a high-priority program to encourage clean vehicles for all uses, municipal, business and personal.

Responses required from	The Office of the Mayor, The Municipal Transportation Agency, The S. F. State Legislation Committee, Department of Environment (60 days). The Board of Supervisors (90 days)
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B4) Muni Speed

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of increasing the use of public transit as an alternative to driving.

One of the principal barriers to being a Transit First City is the convenience inherent in driving one's own car as opposed to the inconvenience of walking some distance and accommodating oneself to the uncertain schedule of the transit system, sacrificing precious personal time.

On some routes, Muni stops too frequently. The popularity of the heavily-traveled Geary Limited, the stops of which are spaced farther apart, shows that riders will walk farther to or from the bus stop if their transit trip is faster.

Many proponents of rapid transit, including SPUR and Rescue Muni, have proposed several steps to increase Muni's speed and effectiveness.

- Improve stop spacing as the cheapest and easiest way to speed buses and increase ridership;
- Increase the speed of boarding passengers with increased use of prepaid fares;
- Expand proof-of-payment alternatives so that people can board through both doors of buses;
- Add bus bulbs so that buses do not have to pull in and out of stops;
- Install traffic signals that stay green for a few extra seconds when a bus approaches;
- Increase the number of transit vehicles on primary corridors;
- Restrict left turns along bus routes during rush hours;
- Add more transit-only lanes.

In 2003 voters approved a one-half cent transportation infrastructure sales tax, to be used for major projects such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT). The Geary and Van Ness BRT studies, being led by the SFCTA,²⁶ with MTA, Planning, Public Works and Golden Gate Transit,²⁷ are

²⁶ The SFCTA administers and oversees the delivery of the Prop K half-cent local transportation sales tax program

evaluating the benefits and impacts of improved transit designs on major traffic thoroughfares.²⁸ According to MTA, these are the most heavily used transit corridors in the northern part of San Francisco. Anticipated improvements, such as dedicated bus lanes and high-quality bus shelters, are being considered to improve service for existing riders, attract new transit riders, and prevent increased auto congestion. Initial results of the study predict an increase in speed of about 30% on these routes.

Finding B4a. Professional planners predict that the proposed BRT improvements on Geary and Van Ness Corridors, with bus-only lanes, signal preemption for transit, and other improvements, will increase transit vehicle speed, reliability and comfort and will increase the use of public transit servicing these areas.

Finding B4b. San Francisco public interest groups involved in public transit have proposed a number of improvements which would increase Muni's speed and effectiveness and improve ridership.

Recommendation B4a. For high traffic transit corridors, such as Geary Boulevard and Van Ness Avenue, the Municipal Transportation Agency should complete environmental impact studies for the proposed Bus Rapid Transit system with the goal of putting these BRT improvements into operation as soon as possible to increase speed and ridership.

Recommendation B4b. The Municipal Transportation Agency should develop more ways to increase speed and effectiveness of Muni on all routes, such as: improved stop spacing; increased use of prepaid fares; other proof-of-payment alternatives; more bus bulbs; signal preemption; more buses on primary corridors; restricted left turns for non-transit vehicles; and additional transit-only lanes.

Responses required from	Municipal Transportation Agency, Department of Environment (60 days).
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B5) Commuter Options

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of supporting trip reduction through employee-based programs.

Other Muni projects have been installed to attract more riders. For instance, NextMuni is a recently-implemented computerized system that uses Global Positional System (GPS) technology to track the movement of Muni vehicles to predict their arrival times, and posts that information on line or on electronic displays at Metro stations and some bus shelters. Schedule

and New Expenditure Plan, which was passed by 75% of San Francisco voters in November 2003. The Authority was created in 1989 to administer Prop K's predecessor, the Prop B half-cent transportation sales tax program, which began in 1990 and continued until it was superseded by Prop K.

²⁷ Traffic Committee Interim Report, March 12, 2007.

²⁸ <http://www.sfcta.org/geary>, <http://www.sfcta.org/vanness>

information provided allows passengers to better plan their public transit travel routes. The NextMuni system will soon be available on all routes.²⁹

Many incentives have been provided by Bay Area employers to encourage use of commuting options other than driving to work alone. These include: free transit passes; van and car pool; guaranteed ride home; free shuttle service to and from Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART); bicycle parking; showers and lockers for bicyclists; telecommuting; and compressed work week. The following "clean air" programs are already in effect:³⁰

- Pre-tax Commuter Benefits Program: Enrollees save up to 40 percent on transit cost;
- Guaranteed Ride Home Program: In the event of an emergency, provides employees of the City a free and prompt ride to a suitable destination such as home, the hospital, the home of a relative or their child's school;
- City Bicycle Fleet for on-the-job vehicles: over 300 bicycles have been procured for various City departments;
- The Department of Parking and Traffic is continuing to review and make recommendations to increase the number of bicycle lanes, routes and paths, parking facilities and access to transit;
- Most City departments and many private employers allow employees to work a compressed work week;
- The City's first telecommuting program was launched in 2005.

Finding B5. The City has provided several commuter options for reducing automobile use and thus reducing emissions.

Recommendation B5a. The Municipal Transportation Agency, in cooperation with the Department of Environment, should improve informational campaigns to encourage all employees, whether public or private, to take public transportation to work, and should promote the Muni Fast Pass to increase ridership.

Recommendation B5b. The Municipal Transportation Agency, in cooperation with the Department of Environment, should improve incentive programs to encourage City employees to participate in transit-related, Pre-Tax Commuter Benefit Programs.

Responses required from	The Municipal Transportation Agency, The Department of Environment (60 days).
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²⁹ www.nextmuni.com

³⁰ www.sfenvironment.org

B6) Private Vehicles

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of increasing the use of clean air vehicles and improving fleet efficiency.

A new “Clean Car Discount Plan,” Assembly Bill 493 (AB493), is working its way through the State Assembly and has won approval from the State Transportation Committee. This bill would give significant rebates to drivers who buy clean-running vehicles. Rebates would be funded with a one-time charge on the purchase of new high-emission autos. Starting in 2011, regulators would rank every new car and light truck model by how much carbon it emits and reward or penalize buyers depending on their choices (San Jose Mercury News editorials 2007).

In particular, commercial fleet vehicles are usually heavy vehicles with poor gas mileage characteristics and are significant contributors to greenhouse gases.

Hybrids are now available and becoming increasingly popular. While a gasoline-powered sports utility vehicle (SUV) gets about 17 miles per gallon and a compact sedan gets 32, a hybrid averages 50 miles per gallon, bringing about a substantial reduction in greenhouse gases.

Finding B6a. State AB493 would encourage consumers to buy clean vehicles and push manufacturers to make them. San Franciscans could ultimately benefit from State laws allowing rebates or tax credits for replacement of high emission with low emission vehicles.

Finding B6b. Commercial fleet vehicles in San Francisco, with poor gas mileage characteristics, constitute a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendation B6a. The San Francisco State Legislation Committee should lobby State lawmakers to pass AB493, which would give significant rebates to drivers who buy clean-running cars, to be funded with a one-time charge on purchase of new high-emission autos.

Recommendation B6b. The Mayor should urge commercial entities with fleets servicing the City to change to cleaner alternative fuels.

Recommendation B6c. The Board of Supervisors should establish regulations and fees for commercial fleets serving the City that do not convert to alternative fuels by 2012.

Recommendation B6d. The Board of Supervisors should consider a tax-reduction or fee-reduction alternative, such as rebate of part of the annual business license fee, for any business that demonstrates purchase of a low-emission vehicle.

Responses required from	The Office of the Mayor, The S.F. State Legislation Committee, Department of Environment (60 days). The Board of Supervisors (90 days).
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B7) Plug-in Vehicles³¹

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of increasing the use of clean air vehicles and improving fleet efficiency.

Electric vehicles, at one time abandoned by the American automobile companies as not sufficiently profitable, may soon become commercially available in the form of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs), hybrids with larger, rechargeable batteries that can be plugged in to use clean, cheap domestic electricity. The technology has been successfully developed, and kits are available to convert hybrid vehicles into PHEVs. A plug-in hybrid can get over 100 miles per gallon of gasoline plus a small amount of electricity (Litman 1999).

A California organization called CalCars describes it this way, "A PHEV is essentially a regular hybrid with an extension cord. You can fill it up at the gas station, and you can plug it in to any 120-volt outlet. It's like having a second fuel tank that you always use first -- only you fill it up at home at an equivalent cost of under \$1/gallon."³²

As battery technology progresses, totally electric cars may come on the market as well. Electric cars emit less than plug-in hybrids, which emit less than hybrids, which emit less than conventional cars. Electric vehicles can provide substantial reduction of greenhouse gases, particularly in California, because of the relatively clean electric power mix in the State (Litman 1999).

Plug-in Bay Area is a chapter of Plug-in Partners, a national grassroots initiative that is demonstrating to automakers that a growing market is asking for the production of PHEVs. Plug-in Bay Area is working to familiarize Bay Area governments with this technology, so they can promote it by joining the Plug-in Partners' national campaign, placing "soft" fleet orders,³³ adopting supportive resolutions, putting in place demonstration projects, and creating incentives to support the development of this technology.³⁴

With this commitment, AutoNation joins a national initiative intended to demonstrate to automakers the burgeoning demand for plug-in vehicles, which are capable of 100+ miles per gallon. The non-profit organization Plug-In Partners was formed in 2006 with the aim of procuring soft fleet orders around the country. To date, Plug-In Partners has formed partnerships with nearly 60 cities and counties -- including Los Angeles, Dallas, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore and Phoenix -- as well.

³¹ www.pluginamerica.com

³² CalCars: The California Cars Initiative -- 100+ MPG Hybrids. All About Plug-In Hybrids (PHEVs). <http://www.calcars.org/vehicles.html>

³³ A soft order is a commitment from an individual, business, or unit of government to purchase a PHEV once the ultra-efficient vehicles become commercially available.

³⁴ www.pluginbayarea.org

Although cities will not be able to switch their fleets over until automakers commit to producing the cars, cities can sign a petition to automakers or can submit “soft” orders to demonstrate their preference for higher fuel-efficiency and cleaner vehicles (See Appendix #5 p. 48, PHEV Fleet Order Form). Marin County has placed a fleet order for these vehicles, as has Palo Alto.³⁵

A new technology, called vehicle to grid (V2G), will permit plug-in vehicles to feed power back to the grid. Car batteries will be charged from solar panels or from the grid during off-peak hours³⁶ and then sent back to the grid during peak load. Wide use of cars and trucks with V2G technology could generate enough power to substantially reduce the need for central power generation capacity (Electric Power Research Institute 2004).

Plug-in vehicles will need charging bays. Through the San Francisco Environment Code, the City has been proactive in foreseeing the infrastructure necessary to accommodate low emission PHEVs.

Chapter 4, Sec. 405, of the San Francisco Environment Code (Ord. 171-03, App. 07/03/03) required the Department of Parking and Traffic (DPT) in consultation with the Department of Building Inspection (DBI) to implement a pilot program to install a total of fifty public access, dedicated electric charging bays in at least six City-owned garages, parking lots, and/or other sites accessible to the public. It also required the DPT, in cooperation with the Clean Air Program, to develop a plan for creating a comprehensive electric charging infrastructure for electric vehicles in the City, including:

- A market demand assessment of electric charging infrastructure
- An assessment of public and private funding options, and
- Tax-based or other incentive programs to encourage installation of electric charging bays in privately-owned parking facilities.

Twenty-seven electric charging bays were installed by DPT with the cooperation of the Department of Environment. Some are being used by City electric vehicles. But according to DPT, the parking bay program was not continued because of inadequate public demand.

Finding B7a. By placing “soft orders” for plug-in vehicles, communities and business organizations can create incentives for the commercial development of this technology, which can be effective in reducing demand for transportation energy and resulting greenhouse gases.

Finding B7b. As the technology improves and market demand increases for electric vehicles, especially for low-emission plug-in hybrids, the need for the supporting infrastructure in garages will once again become necessary.

Recommendation B7a. The General Services Agency (GSA) and the Office of the Mayor should collaborate to put in “soft” orders for plug-in vehicles for the City’s

³⁵ Rainforest Action Network, Spring 2007, page 5.

³⁶ PG&E charges commercial entities a higher price per kilowatt hour during daytime peak hours. “Peak pricing” now applies to some residential consumers as well.

automobile fleet.

Recommendation B7b. The Department of Environment should encourage city businesses, working through Plug-in Bay Area, to put in “soft” orders for plug-in vehicles and join a city-by-city campaign to create incentives for the automotive companies to quickly put this technology into production (order form in Appendix #5, p. 48).

Recommendation B7c. The Departments of Planning, Parking and Traffic and the Parking Authority, consistent with the requirements legislated in the San Francisco Environment Code, should at regular intervals perform a market demand assessment for publicly accessible electric charging bays in City-owned garages and be ready to provide access to outlets for the plug-in hybrids and electric vehicles when they come on the market.

Recommendation B7d. The Departments of Planning and Building Inspection should develop regulations requiring electrical outlets for plug-in vehicles in the construction of new apartments and condominiums with garages.

Recommendation B7e. The Department of Environment should keep the public informed of the status of the development and availability of plug-in hybrids and electric vehicles as they become commercially available, and of the sources and availability of kits to convert hybrids into plug-in hybrids. They should also keep the public updated on the locations of charging bays in public garages.

Responses required from	The General Services Agency, The Department of Environment, The Department of Planning, The Department of Building Inspection, The Department of Parking and Traffic, The Parking Authority (60 days).
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B8) Taxis

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of increasing the use of clean air vehicles and improving fleet efficiency.

The number of taxis legally sanctioned to drive in San Francisco is 1,431. These vehicles are largely Ford Crown Victorias, major users of fossil fuels, each on the road up to 24 hours per day. The Taxi Commission estimates that a normal taxi travels 75,000 miles per year and emits 50 tons of greenhouse gas, resulting in a total for the entire taxi fleet of between 40,000 and 70,000 tons per year.

On June 12, 2007, the Taxi Commission passed a resolution, urged by the Department of Environment and supported by Mayor Gavin Newsom, to reduce its total emissions by 50% from current levels and 20% from 1990 levels by 2011, and resolved further to offset the total

amount of greenhouse gas produced by the taxi fleet with an equal amount of renewable energy or energy efficiency. Starting in September 2007, the Taxi Commission will develop a green taxi vehicle guide, listing the cleanest vehicles available that are suitable for use as taxis. The resolution calls for a total switch to zero emission vehicles by 2020. This is similar to a program recently proposed by Mayor Michael Bloomberg of New York City.

Changing from traditional full size American automobiles will be a substantial change for the major cab fleets, which have been testing different models to determine which hybrids might best meet the needs of spaciousness, safety and accessibility for the disabled, while lowering gas mileage and harmful emissions.

Several cab companies in the City have already started using hybrids. A small new company called Green Cab will have four Prius hybrids by the time of release of this report, getting up to 40 miles per gallon, compared to as low as 10 to 12 miles per gallon by the Ford Crown Victoria. This company hopes to become 100% hybrid.³⁷ Several other cab companies have purchased the larger hybrid Ford Escape sports utility vehicles.

A cab owner holds a "medallion" which entitles the holder to own a taxi and use it for business. The cab day consists of two shifts, of which the owner will drive one. The medallion holder can then lease that vehicle out for the remaining shift, charging the lease/driver a fee called a "gate," which in San Francisco is currently \$91.50 per shift, with the driver paying for the fuel.

According to the Taxi Commission, hybrid vehicles save drivers thousands of dollars a year in fuel costs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by half, but are more expensive to purchase initially. These costs could be offset by an increase in the gate paid by the lease/driver to the hybrid owner/driver. The Taxi Commission is urging the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to enact legislation to raise the per-shift gate fee to subsidize the purchase of high-efficiency vehicles.

Finding B8a. Taxis in San Francisco are major users of fossil fuels and producers of greenhouse gases because of the preponderance of high-polluting vehicles and the fact that they are constantly on the road.

Finding B8b. The San Francisco Taxi Commission is taking positive steps to put a clean air policy into effect for the taxi industry by requiring a move toward low or zero-emission vehicles and by initiating specific actions toward achieving this goal.

Recommendation B8a. The Board of Supervisors should enact legislation to raise the per-shift gate fee paid by a driver to the owner of a taxi, in order to create a monetary incentive for taxi owners to purchase low emission or zero emission vehicles.

Recommendation B8b. The Taxi Commission should formulate a plan which would allow group investments in hybrids to facilitate the fastest acquisition and lowest negotiated prices of these new vehicles.

³⁷ <http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2007/04/27/BAG2IPG4O135.DTL>

Responses required from	The Department of Environment, The Taxi Commission (60 days). The Board of Supervisors (90 days).
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B9) Bicycles

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of increasing bicycling as an alternative to driving.

The Wall Street Journal compares San Francisco with bicycle-friendly cities in the U.S. and abroad, concluding that San Francisco could increase the percentage of bicycle commuters by improving access to bicycles on City streets. Presently only about 4% of arterial roads have bicycle lanes and slightly over 2% of commuters bike to work (Keates 2007).

San Francisco voters (2003) approved a half-cent sales tax estimated to total \$2.6 billion over thirty years with \$56 million (a little more than 2%) to go to bicycle-related projects. According to a spokesperson, the Municipal Transportation Agency has, as of early 2007, striped over 40 miles of bicycle lanes, created 23 miles of bicycle paths, posted 82 miles of signed bicycle routes, and painted 1250 shared lane markings. Garages are required to make bicycle parking available.

The San Francisco Bicycle Coalition claims to have over 5,000 members and has been politically active for nearly 20 years. It has been instrumental in obtaining the legislation that established, and continues to establish, bicycle lanes on so many city streets. A spokesperson states that technology has made strides in offering bicycles that are fast and easy to handle. Maps have been published inexpensively by the Coalition to show bicycle routes, lanes and paths.

Finding B9a. Bicycles are a non-polluting, inexpensive, and convenient means of travel in San Francisco. Modern bicycles are fast and easy to handle. Maps published by the San Francisco Bicycle Coalition show bicycle routes, lanes and paths.

Finding B9b. The Municipal Transportation Agency and Department of Parking and Traffic have made multiple efforts to facilitate bicycle travel in the City, by increasing bicycle lanes and convenient parking. In spite of recent emphasis on improving access for bicycles, the City can do more to promote bicycle commuting.

Recommendation B9. The Municipal Transportation Agency, Planning Department, Department of Public Works (DPW), and the General Services Agency, in coordination with bicycle advocacy groups, should increase and improve:

- The number of bicycle lanes, routes, and paths
- Bicycle parking facilities
- Dedicated bicycle storage in City buildings and

- A public service campaign to educate bicyclists and drivers on road safety and etiquette, with maps showing dedicated bicycle lanes.

Responses required from	The Municipal Transportation Agency, The Planning Department, The Department of Public Works, The General Services Agency, The Department of Environment (60 days).
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C. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The City is attempting to achieve major reductions in eCO₂ emissions through energy efficiency and conservation in buildings (Table 2, page 38). The Climate Action Plan anticipates that about 433,000 tons of the reduction would come from commercial buildings, with the rest from residential (325,000 tons) and municipal buildings (45,000 tons).

C1) Municipal Energy Use

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of increasing incentives, direct installation and technical assistance to improve energy efficiency in municipal buildings.

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) is the primary power provider for City departments. More than eighty percent of electrical power provided to City departments comes from clean Hetch Hetchy hydropower generation. SFPUC also conducts periodic energy use audits of governmental users, identifying energy loss through inefficient facilities design or deferred maintenance.

The SFPUC is also involved in planning, funding, auditing, designing and managing some energy efficiency projects for City buildings. Table 5 (page 40) shows municipal energy efficiency projects completed to date, promising annual emissions reductions of about 11,000 tons of eCO₂, about one quarter of the 2012 goal of 45,000 from municipal buildings.

The Department of Environment leads a group called the Staff Technical Team on Climate Change consisting of members of any interested City department (Muni, SFPUC, SFO, the Port, Fire Department, Central Shops, SFUSD, Planning, and Health) who meet to share information, data and ideas on advancing the City's climate protection work. Members are key providers of data used to calculate emissions.

Finding C1. Energy use and emissions from municipal operations can be the most easily reduced, as they are controlled directly by the City. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission conducts periodic energy use audits of governmental users, identifying energy loss through inefficient facilities design or deferred maintenance.

Recommendation C1a. The Department of Environment and Public Utility Commission should request plans from high energy users, such as Muni, SFPUC, San Francisco Airport, the Port, Fire Department, Central Shops, Unified School District, Planning, and Health Department, to reduce energy use based on energy audits.

Recommendation C1b. The high energy users, such as Muni, SFPUC, San Francisco Airport, the Port, Fire Department, Central Shops, Unified School District, Planning, and Health Department, with guidance from the Department of Environment and SFPUC, should budget for and implement facilities repair and upgrades where necessary to comply with the energy audit findings.

Recommendation C1c. The Mayor and Board of Supervisors should approve budgets from high energy users to include funds to implement facilities repair and upgrades to comply with the energy audit findings.

Recommendation C1d. The Department of Environment should develop programs that reward public employees for excellence in energy savings.

Responses required from	The Office of the Mayor The Department of Environment, The Public Utilities Commission, Municipal Transportation Agency, San Francisco Airport, The Port of San Francisco, The Fire Department, The Central Shops, San Francisco Unified School District, Planning Department, Health Department (60 days). The Board of Supervisors (90 days).
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C2) Municipal Building Standards

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of strengthening legislation, codes and standards in order to improve energy efficiency in municipal buildings.

City codes now require construction of new municipal buildings to meet the LEED Silver Standard, requiring 33-38 of a possible total 69 environmental points. Points are attained in the following areas: sustainable site 14; water efficiency 5; energy & atmosphere 17; materials & resources 13; indoor environment 15; innovation & design 5 (Case 2006). With six additional points in green design, it would be possible for a builder to reach the LEED Gold standard which requires 39-51 points. As one example of San Francisco's commitment to building to LEED standards, the California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park is being built to the LEED Platinum standard, requiring 52-69 points. According to the Museum Director, it is one of very few such buildings in the country (Kociolek 2005).

Each of these design and construction measures that is implemented, while meant to decrease energy use and pollution, may increase the initial cost to the builder. While at the outset more costly to build, a green building is designed to save energy and thus costs, as well as eCO₂ emissions, over the lifetime of the building (King 2007, Hoge 2007). More staff may be required by the City to inspect buildings and evaluate compliance to LEED standards and codes.

Finding C2a. Higher environmental construction standards are an important component of achieving the greenhouse gas reduction goal.

Finding C2b. San Francisco Environment Code 7 requires municipal buildings to be constructed to the LEED Silver standard.

Recommendation C2a. In order to reach the emission-reduction goals, the Planning Department should require design and construction of new City buildings to the higher LEED Gold standard.

Recommendation C2b. The Department of Building Inspection should accelerate the process of hiring and training building inspectors to evaluate compliance to LEED standards and codes.

Responses required from	The Planning Department, The Department of Building Inspection, The Department of Environment (60 days).
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C3) Commercial and Residential Buildings

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of strengthening legislation, codes and standards in order to increase energy efficiency in commercial and residential buildings.

The Department of Environment anticipated that commercial and residential buildings could achieve reductions in energy use to reduce annual eCO₂ emissions by approximately 750,000 metric tons (Table 2, page 38).

The California Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings were established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce the State's energy consumption. Standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods, and were last updated in 2005.

The Department of Environment and Public Utilities Commission state in the City's 2004 Climate Action Plan that, "Effective local legislation can reduce local energy use. The City can adopt codes and standards to improve the efficiency of existing residential, commercial and municipal buildings, and can require new construction to be more energy efficient than the current State standards."

They envisioned, “rebates, financing, energy surveys, design, engineering, expedited approval processes, project management assistance, and turnkey energy retrofit projects” to achieve energy efficiency in all buildings. Actions would include various incentives, such as direct installation and technical assistance programs, and improved codes and standards to support energy efficient design and practices. Already, expedited approval for LEED gold buildings and energy surveys, as well as classes for contractors and installers offered by PG&E, have been enthusiastically received.

Finding C3a. California Title 24 sets energy efficiency standards for residential and nonresidential buildings. Local codes and standards which exceed these requirements would make buildings even more energy efficient and thus further reduce emissions.

Finding C3b. Various incentives were envisioned in the Climate Action Plan to improve energy efficiency in private buildings. Those in effect have proven successful.

Recommendation C3a. The Departments of Environment, Planning and Building Inspection should collaborate to review and develop new city building code requirements higher than those in the State Title 24 energy code for new construction, to take advantage of emerging green technology.

Recommendation C3b. The Departments of Planning and Building Inspection should develop or expand other incentives for builders to increase energy efficiency in new construction, such as direct installation, project management and technical assistance, rebates, financing, energy surveys, design, engineering, expedited approval processes, and turnkey energy retrofit projects, as envisioned in the City’s Climate Action Plan.

Recommendation C3c. The Departments of Planning and Building Inspection should mandate installation of energy-efficient HVAC systems.

Recommendation C3d. The Departments of Planning and Building Inspection should develop regulations to modernize lighting in new construction, both commercial and residential, to require energy-efficient fixtures and bulbs and phase out traditional incandescent lights.

Responses required from	The Planning Department, The Department of Building Inspection, The Department of Environment (60 days).
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C4) Energy Watch

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of expanding education and outreach and increasing incentives to conserve energy in commercial and large residential buildings, with direct installation and technical assistance.

San Francisco's new "Energy Watch" program, initiated in February 2007 by the Department of Environment and PG&E, audits energy use and retrofitting of private buildings to improve energy efficiency. The program provides small businesses and large multi-family residential buildings with free assessments of energy savings plus direct installation of energy-efficient lighting, refrigeration, heating and air conditioning. The Energy Watch program is intended to achieve electric and gas energy savings over a three-year period with hopes of substantial reduction in eCO₂ emissions once the program is complete.

Finding C4. Emissions savings from replacing older, polluting appliances, lighting and HVAC systems in all private buildings in the City would have a significant effect in reducing energy usage, resulting in reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendation C4. The Department of Environment should make small businesses and owners of multi-family residential buildings more aware of free energy conservation programs through public service information campaigns.

Responses required from	The Department of Environment (60 days).
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C5) Commercial Building Standards

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of strengthening legislation, codes and standards in commercial buildings in order to improve energy efficiency.

Boston has become the first city in the nation to require commercial building projects, those over 50,000 square feet, to adhere to a set of strict green building standards. These requirements include efficient heating and cooling systems, recycled building materials, careful separation and disposal of waste, energy-efficient walls and glass, cleaner diesel construction vehicles, and transportation plans for future building users (Boston Globe, 12/20/06). San Francisco applies strict green LEED Silver standards only to municipal buildings, not to private buildings.

Finding C5. From the example set in Boston, it is clear that cities can be more aggressive in requiring green building standards in the private commercial sector.

Recommendation C5. The Departments of Planning and Building Inspection should extend green building requirements to commercial buildings as Boston has done.

Responses required from	The Department of Planning, The Department of Building Inspection. The Department of Environment (60 days).
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C6) Energy Tax

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of strengthening legislation and increasing incentives, in order to improve energy efficiency in commercial and residential buildings.

A new program called ClimateSmart provides PG&E customers the option to neutralize greenhouse gas emissions associated with their own energy use. Residential and business customers can sign up voluntarily and pay a small amount based on energy usage, which will fund environmental projects aimed at removing carbon dioxide from the air.³⁸ According to PG&E, the additional amount paid will remove an amount of eCO₂ from the air equivalent to that associated with a customer's "carbon footprint," thus making that customer "climate neutral."

This purely voluntary statewide program will raise funds to supplement local funding in San Francisco to carry out various programs envisioned in the City's Climate Action Plan.

In Boulder, CO, voters approved a Climate Action Plan Tax, making it the first city in the nation to impose an energy tax on its residents to directly combat global warming. The plan took effect on April 1, 2007, and is based on the amount of electricity used. The tax funds energy efficiency programs in the city. The average household will pay \$1.33 per month and an average business will pay \$3.80 per month. (Boulder Daily Camera 11/08/06).

Finding C6. Addressing climate change will require new sources of funds. New energy taxes should be considered because of the looming world crisis presented by climate change, and because of the direct relationship between energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendation C6. The Mayor should propose and the Board of Supervisors should consider a local energy tax to reduce energy use and to raise funds needed by the Department of Environment to implement the actions required by the City's Climate Action Plan.

Responses required from	The Office of the Mayor, The Department of Environment (60 days). The Board of Supervisors (90 days).
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³⁸ http://www.pge.com/news/news_releases/q4_2006/061214.html

C7) Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of strengthening legislation, codes and standards, in order to achieve energy efficiency in residential buildings.

In 1982, the Department of Building Inspection adopted the Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (RECO) that requires all residential property owners to provide certain energy and water conservation measures for their buildings: attic insulation; weather-stripping all doors leading from heated to unheated areas; insulating hot water heaters and hot water pipes; installing low-flow showerheads; caulking and sealing any openings or cracks in the building's exterior; insulating accessible heating and cooling ducts; installing low-flow water-tap aerators; and installing or retrofitting toilets to make them low-flush. Apartment buildings and hotels are also required to insulate steam and hot water pipes and tanks, clean and tune their boilers and repair boiler leaks. The code is mandatory whenever a house, apartment or hotel is sold or whenever a property owner undertakes a major improvement on a single or two-family dwelling. (DBI, 2006)

Finding C7. RECO is designed to reduce energy use in a building after it changes ownership, thereby reducing the amount of energy consumed in the City.

Recommendation C7a. The Departments of Planning and Building Inspection should look into ways that RECO can be improved and more effectively enforced. Its reach should be extended, for instance, to require property owners to upgrade lighting and other electricity uses before a property changes ownership.

Recommendation C7b. The Departments of Planning and Building Inspection should recommend a RECO ordinance change to require replacement of incandescent light bulbs with energy-saving lamps before a property changes ownership.

Responses required from	The Planning Department, The Department of Building Inspection, The Department of Environment (60 days).
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D. RENEWABLE SOURCES

D1) Community Choice Aggregation.

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of developing renewable energy projects and increasing support and development of green power purchasing.

"Community Choice Aggregation" (CCA) is based on California's 2002 Assembly Bill 117 (AB117), which allows communities to procure electric power from sources such as solar, wind and other renewables. By giving control of the electricity mix back to communities, State law now allows cities to increase their use of clean energy. This City power would be distributed and

billed to consumers by PG&E. Although the City program is not yet law, in April 2007 legislation was introduced by the Board of Supervisors to put it into effect. (S.F. BOS 2007)

In order for San Francisco to participate in the opportunity provided by AB117, the Board of Supervisors must pass an ordinance to allow the City government to generate and/or procure electric power from renewable sources and to distribute it to residences and businesses in the City. Such an ordinance would require action by the San Francisco Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), a body that was formed in August 2000 as a result of an initiative petition to create a municipal utility district for the City and County of San Francisco and the City of Brisbane. PG&E would retain the transmission infrastructure and provide billing services.

Under CCA, clean energy would make up one half of San Francisco's power use by 2017. The plan would use Prop B bond money, already approved by the voters in 2001, to contract for solar panel arrays, wind farms and/or geothermal facilities (S.F. Prop B 2001).

Finding D1. The San Francisco Community Choice Aggregation plan has the potential to provide clean, reliable and reasonably-priced energy locally. It would allow San Franciscans to choose between clean City-procured electricity or buying off the grid.

Recommendation D1. The City should move as quickly as possible, through regulations enacted or authorized by the Local Agency Formation Commission, Board of Supervisors and Mayor, to put the Community Choice Aggregation program into effect using Prop B funds made available by the voters in 2001. The process of contracting for renewable, clean energy sources by and for the citizens of San Francisco should begin.

Responses required from	The Office of the Mayor, The Local Agency Formation Commission, The Department of Environment (60 days). The Board of Supervisors (90 days).
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D2) Solar Rooftops

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of developing renewable solar energy projects.

In 2001, voters in the City approved Proposition B, authorizing \$100 million in revenue bonds to be issued for the expansion of solar power in the City. The Department of Environment is engaged in a plan to calculate the solar potential for every residential and commercial rooftop in San Francisco, using aerial photography which analyzes geographical information to determine

each rooftop's solar potential.³⁹ They point out that, although the City has a number of different microclimates, even on an overcast day the solar panels will produce some electricity, because solar works with light, not heat.⁴⁰

By April 2007 PG&E had interconnected over 500 solar systems in San Francisco, the most of any Northern California city. Installation is subsidized. However, excess power created by these rooftop solar panels is not reimbursed. It can only be used to offset usage. This policy can be a disincentive for property owners to invest in solar paneling. Tim Flannery writes in "The Weather Makers" (Flannery 2006, p. 271), "In Japan you can sell excess power to the grid for as much as \$50 per month, and similar schemes exist in many other countries."

In 2003, in northern hemisphere countries, solar power was around eight times more expensive than conventional power, and in Australia it was four times as expensive. But the cost of solar is falling so rapidly that electricity generated by this means is expected to be cost effective as early as 2010 (Flannery 2006, p. 271).

The S.F. Chronicle (Real Estate Section, April 15, 2007) reports that California is the third largest market in the world for solar power. The article quotes a government study as saying, "When compared with electricity produced by fossil fuels, each kilowatt of solar-produced electricity offsets up to 217,000 pounds of eCO₂ each year. The cost of a solar system for an average home is about \$29,000. Subtract rebates and the cost is reduced to \$20,000. Over the 25-30 year life span of the system, the home owner will save -- based on current electrical rates and a conservative estimate of a six percent annual inflation rate for future costs -- about \$60,000 in electricity. After subtracting the system's cost, the bottom line is \$40,000 in savings."

In the meantime, solar energy development is rapidly improving. New technology is now being created to utilize a solar conductive film, little more than conductive saran wrap, that can be used in many more applications than current solar panels. It is anticipated that in the future an entire house or car can be wrapped in the film which will then provide electricity to batteries. We can expect greatly increased efficiencies from solar technology. (NASA 2005)

If, in the not too distant future, plug-in vehicles become available at reasonable prices to the average homeowner, solar home energy will become even more cost effective. The homeowner with rooftop solar energy, who also owns a plug-in automobile, could take advantage of the combination of his own free and clean solar energy, along with off-peak PG&E or the City's own Community Choice Aggregation, to power his home and car. »

While we cannot predict the future -- new products are streaming into the marketplace, from solar collectors which are also roofing tiles, to backpacks which recharge i-pods -- it is clear that this new technology will not languish.

Bay Area businesses and organizations have the expertise to provide incentives and technical help to further promote acceleration of solar installations in the City. The Business Council on Climate change (BC3), an external advisory group working with San Francisco and other cities,

³⁹ As early as Fall of 2007, residents can click on www.SolarSF.org to find their electricity-producing potential.

⁴⁰ <http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2007/04/21/HOGAQPAJBS1.DTL&ty>

is a group of businesses committed to climate leadership, currently with more than 42 member companies.

Finding D2a. Solar power in the City will provide a significant benefit in the long term in both cost savings for users as well as reducing reliance on fossil fuels for generating electricity.

Finding D2b. Solar power in the City is easy to acquire. Installation is subsidized and it should be an attractive proposition for users of energy with suitable rooftops.

Finding D2c. The Department of Environment is helping San Franciscans to determine which rooftops are most suitable for solar panels.

Finding D2d. The short term cost of purchasing solar panels and junction boxes, reinforcing roofs, rewiring, and bringing the remainder of electrical systems into code compliance may be a significant cost burden to the majority of residential and commercial building owners. Financial incentives such as subsidies, tax credits and low cost loans might be required.

Finding D2e. Consumers would be more likely to invest in solar if it is financially a better alternative. Requiring PG&E to reimburse for all excess solar energy returned to the grid would add to the attractiveness of investing in solar rooftop panels.

Finding D2f. Solar rooftop panels will be an even better proposition for homeowners with plug-in vehicles. As time goes on, such consumers will gradually approach an emissions-free life style.

Finding D2g. Solar power projects generate business for local firms that provide energy equipment and services and will create new jobs centered around green power.

Recommendation D2a. The Department of Environment, with the cooperation of the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and Departments of Planning and Building Inspection, should explore more ways to create incentives for City residents and businesses with rooftops suitable for solar panels to act early to invest in these projects, considering financial incentives such as subsidies, rebates, property tax reduction, or low-cost loans.

Recommendation D2b. The San Francisco State Legislation Committee should lobby the California Public Utilities Commission and the State Legislature for regulations allowing homeowners and businesses to be compensated for all solar energy being returned to the grid.

Recommendation D2c. The Department of Environment should keep consumers informed of technological advances in solar technology.

Recommendation D2d. The Departments of Environment, Planning and Building Inspection should catalogue and publicize financing options for solar installations for residential consumers.

Recommendation D2e. The Department of Environment should partner with San Francisco Community College to establish training and certification programs for professional solar installers and for customer self-installations.

Recommendation D2f. The Departments of Environment, Planning and Building Inspection should work with business groups such as BC3, as well as hotel associations and local non-profit organizations to promote solar installations through community education, outreach and training.

Responses required from	The Office of the Mayor, The Planning Department, The Department of Building Inspection, San Francisco Community College, The S.F. State Legislation Committee, The Department of Environment (60 days). The Board of Supervisors (90 days).
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E. SOLID WASTE

To address the San Francisco Climate Action Plan goal of increasing residential, commercial and municipal recycling and at the same time promoting source reduction.

The world's economic engine has promoted consumerism in order to promote growth -- in income, jobs and quality of life. Our discarded waste, unhappily, is overwhelming the capacity of our landfills, and plastic detritus threatens marine life as well. There is an upstream cost of producing these oil-based commodities, contributing to the load of greenhouse gases which bodes ill for our future.

In a San Francisco Chronicle article dated 2/18/07 and entitled, "The Real Cost of Bottled Water," the Director of the San Francisco Department of Environment and the General Manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission write that "San Franciscans and other Bay Area residents enjoy some of the nation's highest quality drinking water, with pristine Sierra snowmelt from the Hetch Hetchy reservoir as our primary source . . . and the federal standards for tap water are higher than those for bottled water." Bottled water leaves behind millions of plastic bottles to be recycled, or possibly to end up in our waste stream, not to mention the upstream energy resources used for manufacture and transport.

San Francisco is at the forefront in attempts to reduce the use of plastic in the City, as well as recycling paper, glass, metals and compostable green waste. The new law restricting plastic bags will require supermarkets and large drug stores to offer customers only bags made of recyclable paper, "bio-plastic" (materials that can be turned into compost), sturdy cloth, or plastic that can be reused. Polystyrene take-out containers can no longer be provided by restaurants, shops or grocery stores; compostable alternatives are available (S.F. Department of Environment 2007).

Finding E1. Although California has a surcharge on purchases of plastic bottles and aluminum drink cans and some percent of cans and bottles are recycled every year, there is still much plastic, recyclable and non-recyclable, that ends up in landfills. NorCal Scavenger Services performs a good job of recycling metal cans and some plastics. Other plastic products do not meet requirements for recycling and are not accepted. These, along with some that could be recycled but are not segregated by the user, end up in landfills.

Recommendation E1. San Francisco businesses, residents and City departments should be encouraged through stepped-up educational programs by the Department of Environment to decrease their purchase and use of plastic goods and to increase recycling.

Responses required from	The Department of Environment (60 days).
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REQUIRED RESPONSES BY DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT	A 1	B 1	B 2	B 3	B 4	B 5	B 6	B 7	B 8	B 9	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4	C 5	C 6	C 7	D 1	D 2	E 1
Board of Supervisors				X			X		X		X					X		X	X	
Central Shops											X									
DBI								X		X		X	X		X		X		X	
Environment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GSA								X		X										
Health											X									
LAFCO																		X		
Mayor	X		X	X							X					X		X	X	
MTA		X	X	X	X	X				X										
Muni			X								X									
Parking and Traffic		X						X												
Parking Authority								X												
Planning								X		X	X	X	X		X		X		X	
Port											X									
Public Works										X										
SFCC												X								
SFFD											X									
SFO											X									
SFPUC											X									
SFUSD											X									
State Legislation				X			X												X	
Taxi Commission									X											

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A1	General	8	C1	Municipal Energy Use	24
B1	Transit First Policy	9	C2	Municipal Building Standards	25
B2	Muni Fleet	11	C3	Commercial & Residential Bldgs.	26
B3	Muni Funding	12	C4	Energy Watch	28
B4	Muni Speed	15	C5	Commercial Building Standards	28
B5	Commuter Options	16	C6	Energy Tax	29
B6	Private Vehicles	18	C7	RECO	30
B7	Plug-in Vehicles	19	D1	Community Choice Aggregation	30
B8	Taxis	21	D2	Solar Rooftops	31
B9	Bicycles	23	E1	Solid Waste	34

V. INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURE

The San Francisco Civil Grand Jury interviewed staff from:

- San Francisco Department of the Environment
- San Francisco County Transportation Authority (CTA)
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (PUC)
- San Francisco Planning Department
- San Francisco Department of Parking & Traffic (DPT)
- San Francisco Board of Supervisors
- Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)

The Civil Grand Jury reviewed or consulted the following documents (see Bibliography)

- Sustainability Plan for the City of San Francisco (1996)
- United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report (IPCC 2007)
- San Francisco Climate Action Plan (Climate Action Plan, 2004)
- The Transit Effectiveness Briefing Binder for San Francisco (SFTEP, 2006)
- U.S. Census Bureau: Countries Ranked by Population (on eCO₂ emissions) (2001)
- Progress Incorporating Climate Change into Mgmt. of California Water Resources (2006)
- Short Range Transit Plan for San Francisco Municipal Railway 2006-2025 (2001)
- Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA) FY2007 Proposed Budget (2006)
- San Francisco County Transportation Authority, Mobility, Access & Pricing Study (2007)
- San Francisco Environmental Code (2003-2007)
- Our Changing Climate, Assessing the Risks to California; A Summary Report from the California Climate Change Center (2006)
- Western Public Utilities Commission Joint Action Framework on Climate Change (2006)
- Understanding and Responding to Climate Change; National Academies Reports (2005)
- Numerous published peer-reviewed Scientific articles
- Numerous news articles in local and national newspapers and the Internet

The Civil Grand Jury read the following books:

- Earth in the Balance (1992) by Al Gore
- An Inconvenient Truth (2006) by Al Gore
- The Weather makers (2005) by Tim Flannery
- Field Notes from a Catastrophe (2006) by Elizabeth Kolbert
- The Coming Storm (2001) by Bob Reiss
- Kicking the Carbon Habit (2006) by William Sweet
- Plug-in Hybrids: The Cars That Will Recharge America (2006) by Sherry Boschert

The Civil Grand Jury attended scientific meetings in San Francisco on Global Warming

- American Geophysical Union (AGU, Dec 2006)
- American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS, Feb 2007)
- Water Utility Climate Change Summit 2007, San Francisco
- Math Sciences Research Inst. (MSRI, April 2007) "From Global Predictions to Local Action"
- State Bar of California, Bar Assoc of SF, "Domestic Response to Global Climate Change"

VI. TABLES

Tables 1-2. The eCO₂ reduction goals envisioned by the San Francisco Climate Action Plan, in thousand metric tons per year for: Transportation (top) and Energy Efficiency (bottom)

Table 1: Transportation

Transportation Action Categories	Estimated eCO ₂ reduction in 1,000 tons/year
A. Increase the Use of Public Transit as an Alternative to Driving	87
B. Increase the Use of Ridesharing as an Alternative to Single Occupancy Driving	42
C. Increase Bicycling and Walking as an Alternative to Driving	10
D. Support Trip Reduction Through Employer-Based Programs	28
E. Discourage Driving	155
F. Increase the Use of Clean Air Vehicles and Improve Fleet Efficiency	641
Total	963

Table 2: Energy Efficiency

Energy Efficiency Action Categories	Estimated eCO ₂ reduction in 1,000 tons/year
A. Increase Incentives, Direct Installation and Technical Assistance	
Residential Buildings	222
Commercial Buildings	433
Municipal Buildings	45
B. Expand Education and Outreach	36
C. Strengthen Legislation, Codes and Standards	65
Total	801

Tables 3-4. The eCO₂ reduction goals envisioned by the San Francisco Climate Action Plan, in thousand metric tons per year for: Renewable Sources (top) and Solid Waste (bottom)

Table 3: Renewable Sources

Renewable Sources Action Categories	Estimated eCO ₂ reduction in 1,000 tons/year
A. Develop Renewable Energy Projects	
Solar Energy	35
Wind Energy	239
Biomass Energy	44
B. Conduct Pilot Projects for Emerging Technologies	-
C. Support and Develop Green Power Purchasing	230
Total	548

Table 4: Solid Waste

Solid Waste Action Categories	Estimated eCO ₂ reduction in 1,000 tons/year
A. Increase Residential Recycling and Composting	70
B. Increase Commercial Recycling and Composting	109
C. Expand Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling	57
D. Support Alternate Collection Methods for Recyclable Materials	66
E. Promote Source Reduction, Reuse and Other Waste Reduction	-
F. Expand Municipal Programs	-
Total	302

Table 5

SFPUC Energy Efficiency Projects completed

San Francisco General Hospital -- Lighting	In 13 buildings at SFGH Medical Center, install energy efficient lighting.
San Francisco Housing Authority, housing developments	2000 energy-efficient refrigerators
Department of Public Health -- Clinics	Energy efficient lighting at 17 facilities.
Golden Gate Park	Rec. & Park Department energy efficiency (lighting)
2323 Cesar Chavez DPW/BBR shop	Lighting efficiency at DPW Corporation Yard and administrative offices.
West Portal Library	Install energy efficient fluorescent lighting.
Moscone Center West -- Expansion	Energy efficiency
City-wide traffic signals	LED traffic signals retrofit
Moscone Convention Center -- ECM	Lighting retrofit and control modification
DPT Garages	Lighting. Does not include St. Mary's Square.
DPH Clinics Energy Controls	Install energy management controls at 9 clinics
Waste Water Aeration Basin Mixer Efficiency	Design and install energy efficient mixers at Southeast Waste Treatment Plant
190 9th St Library Administration Building EMS	Energy management system upgrade to newly renovated administration building.
SFGH Chiller replacement	Chiller (natural gas savings)

Total annual emissions reduction from these projects is expected to be 10,904 tons eCO₂, about one quarter of the 45,000 ton goal for Municipal Buildings by year 2012 (Table 2).

VII. APPENDICES

Appendix #1. Sea Levels

The following statistics on sea levels corresponding to levels of atmospheric CO₂ and temperature are from Section 2 of "The Threat to the Planet," an article by Jim Hansen,⁴¹ Director of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies and Adjunct Professor of Earth and Environmental Sciences at Columbia University's Earth Institute. (Hansen 2006)

The level of the sea around the globe is a reflection primarily of changes in the volume of ice sheets and thus of changes in global temperature. When the planet cools, (called glacial periods), ice sheets grow on continents and the sea level falls. When the Earth warms (called interglacial periods), ice melts and the sea level rises.

By drilling into glaciers to analyze air bubbles trapped under layers of snow, scientists can measure the levels of each gas in the atmosphere hundreds of thousands of years ago. By comparing the concentrations of different isotopes of oxygen in these air bubbles, they have measured the average levels of CO₂ and temperature over 420,000 years. Figure 1, next page, from Vostok, Antarctica ice cores, shows CO₂ and temperature rising and falling together over periods of roughly 100,000 years. (from page 130 of Elizabeth Kolbert's 2006 book)

During the coldest ice ages measured, atmospheric CO₂ descended to lows of 200 parts per million, while Earth's average temperature was about ten degrees Fahrenheit colder than today, and the sea level was 400 feet lower. The warmest interglacial periods were about two degrees warmer than today and the sea level as much as sixteen feet higher. During this 420,000 year period, atmospheric CO₂ reached a maximum of 299 parts per million around 325,000 years ago.

Measurements of CO₂ from 1958 onward, made at Mauna Loa, Hawaii, are known as the Keeling Curve (see Figure 2). The saw tooth effect results from the seasonal changes in northern forests, but the inexorable rise is due to the burning of fossil fuels (Flannery 2006, p. 25). Since the start of the industrial revolution, the level of CO₂ in the atmosphere has risen from 280 parts per million to the present 380, and with a business-as-usual scenario is expected to exceed 500 by the end of the century because of release of carbon into the atmosphere by humans.

This would result in an increase of about five degrees of global warming during this century, the warmest the earth has been in three million years. Figure 3 shows trends in the average surface temperature of Earth from 1860 to 2000 AD (top) and from 1000 to 2000 AD (bottom), taken from the Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group One, showing a steady rise since the beginning of the industrial revolution. The last time that the Earth was five degrees warmer than today was three million years ago, well outside of this measured time period, when sea level was about eighty feet higher.

⁴¹ Jim Hansen is no relation to members of the CGJ.

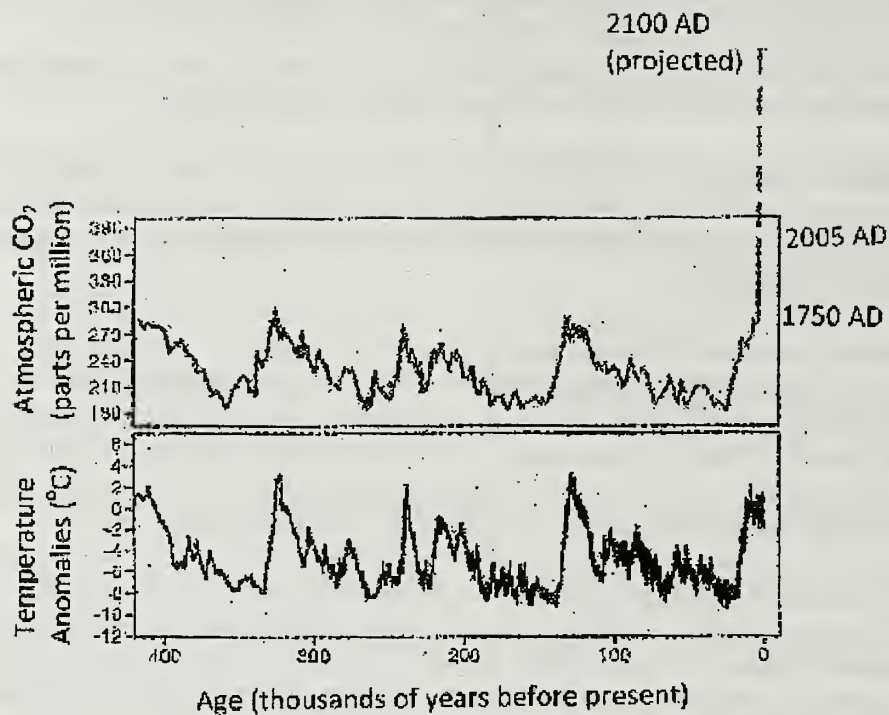


Figure 1. The record from the Vostok core shows that Atmospheric CO₂ levels and temperature have varied in tandem over hundreds of thousands of years, with very long periods of heating and cooling. But starting with the Industrial Revolution, the CO₂ rises very abruptly (1750 to 2005 AD) and is expected to continue rising, and with it a corresponding increase in the earth's temperature. Figure from Kolbert, crediting Petit et al (1999).

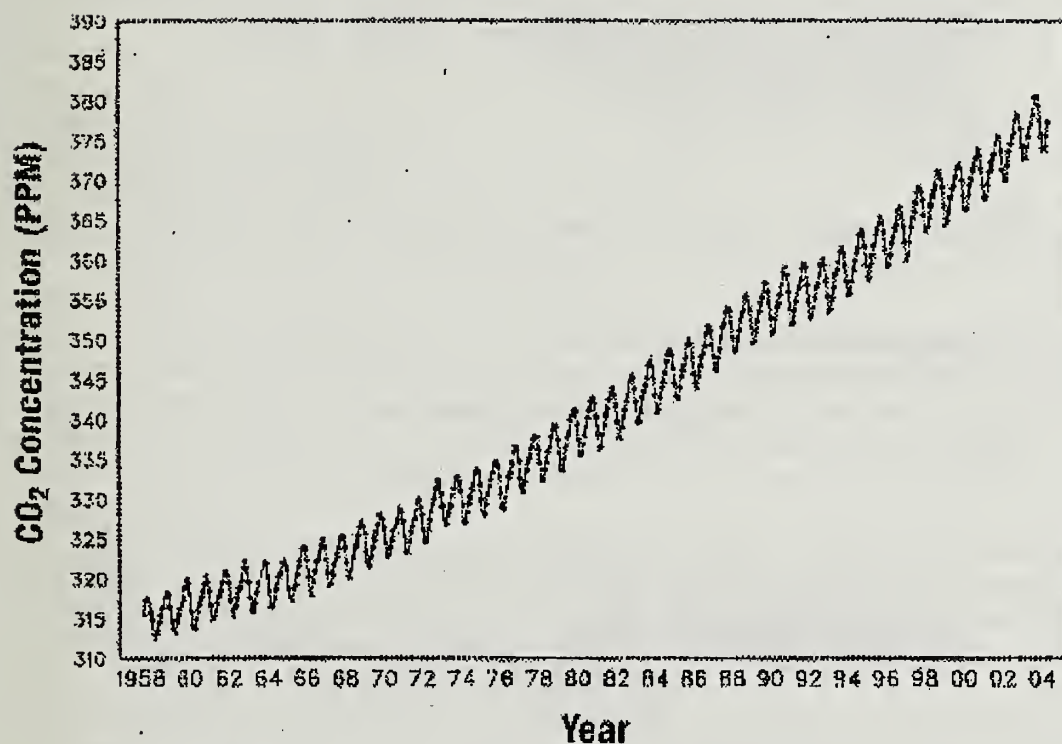
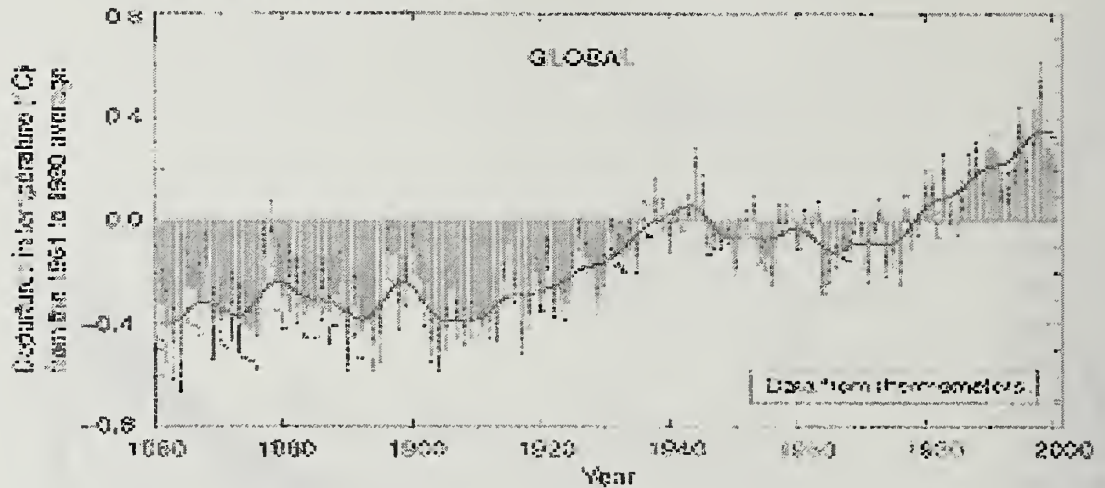


Figure 2. The Keeling Curve measuring atmospheric CO₂ levels atop Mauna Loa, Hawaii, from 1958 to the present. These measurements provide a detailed, expanded, look at the recent abrupt rise in CO₂ shown in Figure 1. The annual variation is due to sequestration of CO₂ during summer months when the northern hemisphere is green. Figure taken from "Progress on Incorporating Climate Change into Management of California's Water Resources," July 2006, CA Dept. of Water Resources.

Variations of the Earth's surface temperature for:

(a) the past 140 years



(b) the past 1,000 years

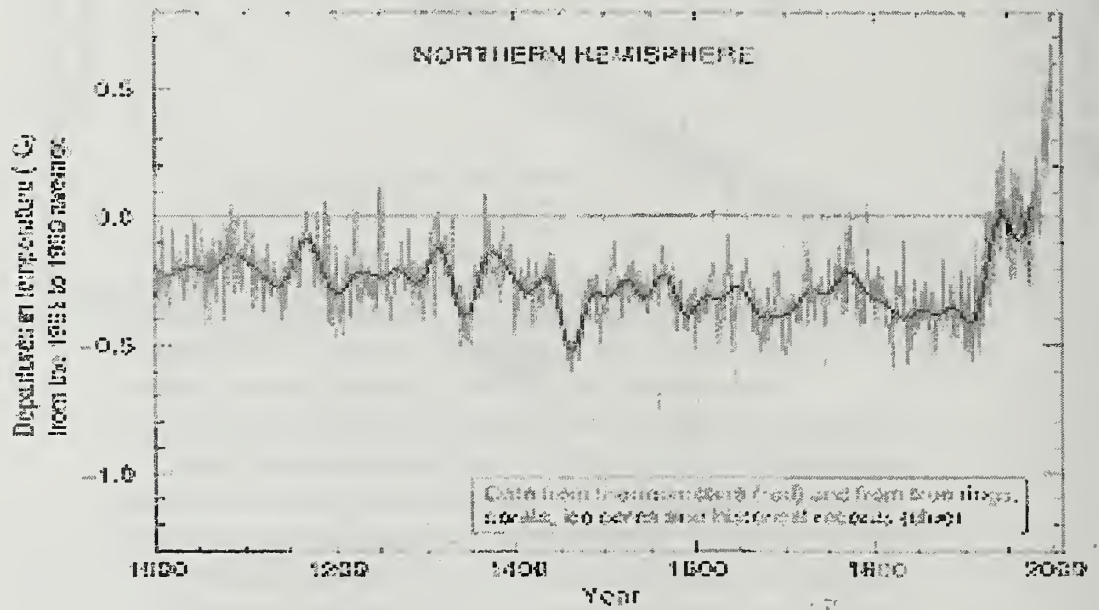


Figure 3: Variations of the Earth's surface temperature from AD 1860 (a) and from AD1000 (b). Earlier data are from tree rings, corals, ice cores and historical records. Twentieth century data include measurements from thermometers. Uncertainties are shown as gray and diminish after thermometer came into use. Figure taken from IPCC Working Group One: The Scientific Basis.

Appendix #2

Summary of San Francisco Environment Code: Chapters Specifically Promoting Reductions in Energy Use or in Emissions or Solid Waste. (Ordinance 30906, File 061569)

1. The Precautionary Principle: Requires "the selection of the alternative that presents the least potential threat to human health and the City's natural systems." When science cannot fully establish a cause-and-effect relationship but can provide reasonable evidence of harm, this principle requires us to take precautionary measures to prevent environmental damage.
2. Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Ordinance: Requires the City to develop relevant environmental selection criteria for products used to maintain City buildings and vehicle fleets to reduce San Francisco's contribution to global climate change.
3. Healthy Air and Smog Prevention. Promotes the replacement of polluting vehicles by less polluting vehicles. Among other things, this code requires the replacement of all old Muni polluting diesel buses with alternative non-polluting buses.
4. The Resource Conservation Ordinance: Applies the Precautionary Principle to the selection of commodities used in City operations that minimize impacts on natural resources by maximizing recycled content, recycling, and reuse.
5. Resource Efficiency Requirement: Establishes the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver level as the standard for all City building projects. The LEED Green Building Rating System is the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high performance green buildings, making optimum use of public transportation and requiring selection of products and procedures that minimize harm to natural resources.
6. The Construction and Demolition Debris Recovery Ordinance: Requires the recovery rather than landfill disposal of construction and demolition debris generated in San Francisco by prohibiting disposal of such debris with garbage. It imposes requirements and conditions in building permits, establishes a program to register debris transporters and processing facilities, and establishes enforcement mechanisms.
7. Green Business Program: Lists the environmental practices and processes that must be implemented in order to receive the Bay Area Green Business recognition, including Water and Energy Conservation, Recycling and Composting, and Pollution Prevention (wastewater and toxics). It provides checklists for restaurants, hotels/motels and offices/retail businesses in order to comply.
8. Prohibited Disposable Food Service Ware: After June 1, 2007, food vendors in San Francisco may not sell prepared food in disposable food service ware that contains polystyrene foam, but must instead use an affordable alternative biodegradable, compostible or recyclable product, unless there is no suitable product available. This includes restaurants, City facilities, shops, grocery stores (does not include raw meats or fish). Violation invokes monetary penalties.

Appendix #3.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE:

The Physical Science Basis

Excerpts from Summary for Policymakers. Fourth Assessment Report, February 2007⁴²

Global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide have increased markedly as a result of human activities since 1750. Emissions of these gases now far exceed pre-industrial values determined from ice cores spanning many thousands of years. The global increases in carbon dioxide concentration are due primarily to fossil fuel use and land-use change, while those of methane and nitrous oxide are primarily due to agriculture. Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising global mean sea level

At continental, regional, and ocean basin scales, numerous long-term changes in climate have been observed. These include changes in Arctic temperatures and ice, widespread changes in precipitation amounts, ocean salinity, wind patterns and aspects of extreme weather including droughts, heavy precipitation, heat waves and the intensity of tropical cyclones.

The last time the polar regions were significantly warmer than present for an extended period was about 125,000 years ago. Reductions in polar ice volume led to 4 to 6 meters (13 to 20 feet) of sea level rise. Discernible human influences now extend to other aspects of climate, including ocean warming, continental-average temperatures, temperature extremes and wind patterns.

For the next two decades a warming of about 0.2°C per decade is projected for a range of SRES⁴³ emission scenarios. Continued greenhouse gas emissions at or above current rates would cause further warming and induce many changes in the global climate system during the 21st century that would *very likely* be larger than those observed during the 20th century. Anthropogenic warming and sea level rise should continue for centuries due to the timescales associated with climate processes and feedback, even if greenhouse gas concentrations were to be stabilized.

The IPCC fourth Assessment Report, issued April 7, 2007, states that “given the current buildup of carbon dioxide and other long-lived greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, temperatures and seas would inevitably rise for decades. The worst effects would be felt in regions that are mainly poor and already facing dangers from existing climate and coastal hazards, including poor people in prosperous societies.”

⁴² Prepared by 600 scientists from 142 signatory nations

⁴³ SRES refers to the IPCC Special Report on Emission Scenarios (2000).

Appendix #4.

Congestion Pricing

As part of the City's Transit First policy, congestion pricing might be one way to increase public transit and discourage the use of the automobile in congested parts of the City, besides being a source of revenue for Muni.

Mayor Michael Bloomberg of New York City has proposed a plan for "congestion pricing" for his city, with revenue to be used to finance environmental and mass transportation projects. The plan calls for an \$8-a-day charge for cars and \$21 for commercial trucks that enter Manhattan. A lesser fee would be incurred for residents driving within the city. Cameras and other equipment placed at intersections would photograph a car's license plate and money would be deducted from a driver's account. Drivers would receive credit for bridge tolls paid during their trip. (Cardwell 2007) (Engquist 2007)

A similar system is already in place in densely populated parts of London, Singapore and Stockholm, lessening traffic congestion and reducing greenhouse gases. In these cities the idea gained support after strong initial opposition. Drivers can pay the daily fee over the internet or in stores. (Litman, 2006)

On May 16, 2006, the U.S. Department of Transportation announced its new \$1.2 billion *National Strategy to Reduce Congestion on America's Transportation Network*.⁴⁴ (Schaller 2007). San Francisco's Municipal Transportation Agency has acquired a grant from the Federal Highway Administration to study congestion pricing for this City.⁴⁵ Such a program was encouraged as one aspect of San Francisco's 2004 Climate Action Plan.

Compare the cost of buying, insuring, and parking a car with the fares that Muni charges for a monthly pass (\$45 for regular, \$10 for senior, child and disabled). For those who do use cars to commute, the added cost of congestion pricing might quickly add up. Thus, congestion pricing works to the extent that it makes mass transit and other alternatives more attractive. Meanwhile, of course, congestion itself is costly, in terms of time spent waiting in traffic, in fuel costs, and in harmful emissions added to the atmosphere.

Any meaningful effort to address the problem of global warming should include incentives for low-emitting activities (walking, biking, riding mass transportation) and costs for high-emitting ones.

⁴⁴ www.fhwa.dot.gov/congestion

⁴⁵ <http://www.fightgridlocknow.gov/upas.htm>

Appendix #5

PHEV Fleet Order Form

We urge automakers to go beyond popular hybrid vehicles and manufacture flexible fuel plug-in hybrids that run on electricity as well as gasoline or other fuels. Plug-in hybrids will provide the option of plugging vehicles into an ordinary electrical outlet in order to recharge the battery, allowing our staff to drive on "electric fuel" for significant periods of time, thus reducing the need for gasoline and increasing our fuel efficiency up to 100 mpg or more. Plug-in hybrids will also bring significant reductions in greenhouse gases and other pollutants, and reduce dependence on imported oil.

Because of these many benefits, we pledge to strongly consider purchasing the following plug-in electric hybrid vehicles once auto manufacturers make them available, even if it costs more than other vehicles.

Please note, this petition will be passed on to automakers who commit to manufacture flexible fuel plug-in hybrid vehicles. E-mail addresses will remain confidential.

Number of Vehicles by type

Sedan _____

Lt. Truck _____

SUV _____

Van _____

School Bus _____

Heavy Truck _____

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Mail completed form to: Plug-In Bay Area, c/o Jodie Van Horn, 221 Pine Street Suite 500,
San Francisco, CA 94104 OR Fax to: 415-398-2732
www.pluginbayarea.org

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

REGULAR MEETING

DRAFT MINUTES

Monday, August 13, 2007, 5:00 P.M.

City Hall, Room 421

One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

San Francisco, CA 94102

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Jane Marie Francis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:05 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin.
2. **Approval of Minutes of the July 16, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting** (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the July 16, 2007 Meeting Minutes were approved (AYES: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin) (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the July 16, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=64922).
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
4. **Civil Grand Jury Report.** An informational report will be given on the Civil Grand Jury Report and the Committee may make recommendations to the Commission concerning the Department's responses to the Report (Informational Report and Discussion) (Explanatory Document: Civil Grand Jury Report (PDF) http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/courts/green_house_gas_emissions_report.pdf).

SPONSOR: Chair Johanna Wald

SPEAKERS: Cal Broomhead, Energy Manager and Melissa Capria, Climate Action Coordinator

Mr. Broomhead reported that Ms. Shirley Hansen and two other members of the Civil Grand Jury contacted the Department of Environment to discuss the Civil Grand Jury Report topic on greenhouse gas emissions. It was stated that the report contains 42 findings that cover areas that include building, energy efficiency, policy, and MUNI and transportation issues. The key finding is that while there has been significant progress on the amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions in the City, we are not on track to meet our 2012 goal. The Report lists 50 recommendations. One of the key recommendations is that we engage other City departments and the community in this effort. Another recommendation is to enforce an energy tax similar to the one in Boulder, Colorado, a climate-tax added to utility rates.

Mr. Broomhead explained that City departments are required to respond to the report, and the Department of the Environment has been directed by the Mayor's Office to coordinate the effort between departments. The Department of the Environment has already created a first draft of its responses that is in the process of being edited. Seven other departments have sent in their drafts that have to be read and commented on; 13 department reports are pending receipt. Ms. Capria reported that departments have to submit their responses by August 20 and by August 27 the Department will review the responses, create a draft for review by department heads, with final responses due on August 27. When everybody is in agreement,

the report will be sent to the Civil Grand Jury by the due date of September 4. The Board of Supervisors is also required to respond on certain recommendations within 90 days. The Department will be making a report on its responses to the Board of Supervisors Government Audit and Oversight Committee on September 10. Mr. Broomhead stated that this coordination effort would help stimulate inter-departmental communication and cooperation.

Mr. Broomhead reported on the report's recommendation for an energy tax. It was explained that the City currently has a franchise fee that is billed to every electricity and gas customer in the City. PG&E collects the fee, turns it over to the City, and it goes to the General Fund as the law that sets up that tax said it should. Boulder, Colorado's tax does essentially what our franchise tax does but it allocates the money to climate work. The tax is about 3%, which is almost equivalent to our public goods charge fund that is added on to everybody's bill by the utilities and collected and handed out as energy efficiency in renewable energy programs. Mr. Broomhead stated that the Department agrees with the report recommendation about engaging the community and has a campaign that Ms. Capria will report on.

Ms. Capria stated that the theme of the report is that we are not meeting our 2012 target and that the Department is being looked at as the lead agency. To quote the report, "Department of the Environment will need to promote an unprecedented combination of programs, new ordinances, and public outreach campaigns to reach the City's goal." Commissioner Martin asked what has to be done to achieve the goal. Ms. Capria explained that one of her responsibilities is to coordinate the quantification of our green house gas inventory, which includes an inventory of municipal and community wide emissions. We have very detailed information about municipal emissions and an inventory of community wide emissions is in process. It was reported that from an initial review, we are on a trajectory to help us achieve what the Kyoto protocol target is (to reduce emissions 7% below 1990 levels by 2012). However, our target for the city is to reduce by 20%. It was explained that the Civil Grand Jury process includes the production of an annual continuity report so progress can be measured on previous recommendations. The big challenge is how the City will institutionalize climate change as part of the decision-making process, and this is a step in that direction.

Chair Wald inquired where we are in terms of the municipal reduction vis-à-vis the rest of the community. Ms. Capria stated that an assessment can be provided but there are problems with methodology issues. It was explained that part of the program is to identify a rigorous and credible quantification methodology. Chair Wald asked whether we are meeting our targets in the municipal sector. Ms. Capria explained that there are discrepancies in determining the outcome; e.g., if you expand MUNI by putting more lines in, that will increase emissions from MUNI whereas it will be reducing community-wide emissions. Expansion of the Airport also increases our profile. Ms. Capria stated that she was researching where the City is internally. Director Blumenfeld stated that the report would be a good thing for the community because it is focusing and magnifying the issue of climate change and what the City can do. The Climate Action Plan indicates that 49% of our emissions are transportation related. It was explained that other cities and countries do not always have a climate profile, as they have not devised a methodology that can measure the differences in emissions from 1990 to 2007. Hopefully, what we can get out of this is more of a concerted political effort to deal with this in a strategic way so when some of our more controversial things like RECO are brought to the Board, it can be set in the context of a response to this report. Director Blumenfeld stated that public transportation is something that has to be worked through by initiating ballot measures. It was stated that there are many initiatives, but they don't go far enough to meeting this goal.

Commissioner Martin inquired about the approach that is being taken on the recommendations. Director Blumenfeld reported that there are specific areas that will be reported on: (1) Recycling is on track towards meeting the goal; (2) Energy has a huge amount to do with the main area of focus on energy efficiency

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Public Comment: Ms. Janice Sitton stated that she is a MUNI rider and does not have a car. Ms. Sitton stated that oftentimes people do not take MUNI because of the time involved. It is not about the money or having a free day; it is about how long it takes because time is money. People are not taking MUNI because they may have an appointment that requires them to be somewhere at a certain time, and MUNI does not always meet the time target. Ms. Sitton recommended car-free zones similar to Golden Gate Park on Sundays in other areas of the city, e.g. Market Street. Additional suggestions included (1) getting a rebate for annual fast pass holders to get people to buy into the system; and (2) providing a social incentive—link people together to make behavioral changes. As more people realize that other people are engaging in a certain behavior, they are more likely to engage in the same behavior. Ms. Capria discussed BART's social networking campaign that offers discounts and events at different BART stops in order to create a community around these efforts instead of making people feel something is being imposed on them. Mr. Broomhead reported on a contest for reducing energy use that is explained on www.SFClimateChallenge.org where you can win up to \$5000 in prizes.

5. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion). Director Blumenfeld discussed the interdepartmental food-working group that includes the Alliance, the Department, Public Health and others who are working on a City food policy that will be brought to the Commission for discussion at a future meeting. It was stated that the Slow Food Nation will be holding their first big slow food conference in San Francisco in May. Chair Wald reported that food was one of the three urban accords that were picked last year and the Commission/Committee heard excellent presentations on this topic. Director Blumenfeld stated that consideration is being given to requiring everyone that provides food to the City to provide information on the source of the food, e.g. what farm, etc. so that an inventory can be made. The focus will be first local, small farm, then sustainable, then organic.

Chair Wald reported that the next meeting's topic would be on wildlife. Commissioner Gravanis requested that (1) a future agenda checklist be made available; (2) events on City property should include a prohibition on the sale or giving out of single-serve water bottles, and instead providing a large jug of water. Director Blumenfeld advised that there is an Executive Order that contains this requirement for City events and concessions. Commissioner Gravanis asked how the Executive Order is being enforced. Director Blumenfeld advised that vigilance is important, and staff will be providing training for producers in San Francisco. Commissioner Gravanis requested a discussion on a comprehensive Wildlife Management Plan that would become a product of the Department, Animal Care & Control, Recreation and Park Department, the Police Department and other agencies. Commissioner Gravanis stated that there should be a mechanism for departments to work together on this effort, which will help implement the nature portion of the Urban Environmental Accords for San Francisco and the Biodiversity Element of the Sustainability Plan.

Public Comment: Ms. Wuerfel suggested that consideration be given to the role of the Animal Welfare Commission in considering this topic in order to avoid Commission/Commission conflict of interest issues. It was recommended that the Animal Welfare Commission Chair be included as part of the discussion group at the next Policy Committee meeting.

6. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
7. **Adjournment.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

The next Regular Meeting of the Policy Committee is rescheduled from Monday, September 10, 2007 to Tuesday, September 18, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

REGULAR MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES
Monday, August 13, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Jane MarieFrancis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:05 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin.
2. **Approval of Minutes of the July 16, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting** (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Chair Wald, the July 16, 2007 Meeting Minutes were approved (AYES: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin) (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the July 16, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=64922).
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
4. **Civil Grand Jury Report.** An informational report will be given on the Civil Grand Jury Report and the Committee may make recommendations to the Commission concerning the Department's responses to the Report (Informational Report and Discussion) (Explanatory Document: Civil Grand Jury Report (PDF) http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/courts/green_house_gas_emissions_report.pdf).

SPONSOR: Chair Johanna Wald

SPEAKERS: Cal Broomhead, Energy Manager and Melissa Capria, Climate Action Coordinator

Mr. Broomhead reported that Ms. Shirley Hansen and two other members of the Civil Grand Jury contacted the Department of Environment to discuss the Civil Grand Jury Report topic on greenhouse gas emissions. It was stated that the report contains 42 findings that cover areas that include building, energy efficiency, policy, and MUNI and transportation issues. The key finding is that while there has been significant progress on the amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions in the City, we are not on track to meet our 2012 goal. The Report lists 50 recommendations. One of the key recommendations is that we engage other City departments and the community in this effort. Another recommendation is to enforce an energy tax similar to the one in Boulder, Colorado, a climate-tax added to utility rates.

Mr. Broomhead explained that City departments are required to respond to the report, and the Department of the Environment has been directed by the Mayor's Office to coordinate the effort between departments. The Department of the Environment has already created a first draft of its responses that is in the process of being edited. Seven other departments have sent in their drafts that have to be read and commented on; 13 department reports are pending receipt. Ms. Capria reported that departments have to submit their responses by August 20 and by August 27 the Department will review the responses, create a draft for review by department heads, with final responses due on August 27. When everybody is in agreement,

the report will be sent to the Civil Grand Jury by the due date of September 4. The Board of Supervisors is also required to respond on certain recommendations within 90 days. The Department will be making a report on its responses to the Board of Supervisors Government Audit and Oversight Committee on September 10. Mr. Broomhead stated that this coordination effort would help stimulate inter-departmental communication and cooperation.

Mr. Broomhead reported on the report's recommendation for an energy tax. It was explained that the City currently has a franchise fee that is billed to every electricity and gas customer in the City. PG&E collects the fee, turns it over to the City, and it goes to the General Fund as the law that sets up that tax said it should. Boulder, Colorado's tax does essentially what our franchise tax does but it allocates the money to climate work. The tax is about 3%, which is almost equivalent to our public goods charge fund that is added on to everybody's bill by the utilities and collected and handed out as energy efficiency in renewable energy programs. Mr. Broomhead stated that the Department agrees with the report recommendation about engaging the community and has a campaign that Ms. Capria will report on.

Ms. Capria stated that the theme of the report is that we are not meeting our 2012 target and that the Department is being looked at as the lead agency. To quote the report, "Department of the Environment will need to promote an unprecedented combination of programs, new ordinances, and public outreach campaigns to reach the City's goal." Commissioner Martin asked what has to be done to achieve the goal. Ms. Capria explained that one of her responsibilities is to coordinate the quantification of our green house gas inventory, which includes an inventory of municipal and community wide emissions. We have very detailed information about municipal emissions and an inventory of community wide emissions is in process. It was reported that from an initial review, we are on a trajectory to help us achieve what the Kyoto protocol target is (to reduce emissions 7% below 1990 levels by 2012). However, our target for the city is to reduce by 20%. It was explained that the Civil Grand Jury process includes the production of an annual continuity report so progress can be measured on previous recommendations. The big challenge is how the City will institutionalize climate change as part of the decision-making process, and this is a step in that direction.

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Director Blumenfeld discussed the positive aspects of local tourism and teleconferencing. Chair Wald stated that high-speed rail is an answer for traveling throughout California. Mr. Broomhead asked how a person would travel once they got to their location by high-speed rail. Ms. Capria discussed the CARB meeting on the Draft of the State 1990 Emissions Inventory, which will be used for the baseline for AB32 and reported that there was a discussion to exclude domestic air travel emissions. If it is excluded from the baseline, then it is not subject to the cap of AB32. Their rationale is that is the federal government's domain.

Commissioner Gravanis recommended that part of the public outreach program should explain what a ton of carbon dioxide is in order to help people visualize the concept. Ms. Capria stated that the climate-action calculator should be less scientific and more oriented towards action and contain a points system where people could understand the value of an action. Director Blumenfeld stated as an example, what would two million tons that we are trying to reduce do for example? Ms. Wuerfel asked to explain how many tons would equal how many trees, an entire Amazon basin? Chair Wald recommended figuring out something that is San Francisco equivalent. Mr. Broomhead recommended developing literature in order to influence people to move into action--people have to see how their little action will contribute to the whole. A menu of actions should be developed that people can pick from. Chair Wald suggested developing a method to track actions (a scorecard) so it counts. Commissioner Martin discussed the effectiveness of the water bottle pledge.

Public Comment: Ms. Janice Sitton stated that she is a MUNI rider and does not have a car. Ms. Sitton stated that oftentimes people do not take MUNI because of the time involved. It is not about the money or having a free day; it is about how long it takes because time is money. People are not taking MUNI because they may have an appointment that requires them to be somewhere at a certain time, and MUNI

does not always meet the time target. Ms. Sitton recommended car-free zones similar to Golden Gate Park on Sundays in other areas of the city, e.g. Market Street. Additional suggestions included (1) getting a rebate for annual fast pass holders to get people to buy into the system; and (2) providing a social incentive—link people together to make behavioral changes. As more people realize that other people are engaging in a certain behavior, they are more likely to engage in the same behavior. Ms. Capria discussed BART's social networking campaign that offers discounts and events at different BART stops in order to create a community around these efforts instead of making people feel something is being imposed on them. Mr. Broomhead reported on a contest for reducing energy use that is explained on www.SFClimateChallenge.org where you can win up to \$5000 in prizes.

5. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion). Director Blumenfeld discussed the interdepartmental food-working group that includes the Alliance, the Department, Public Health and others who are working on a City food policy that will be brought to the Commission for discussion at a future meeting. It was stated that the Slow Food Nation will be holding their first big slow food conference in San Francisco in May. Chair Wald reported that food was one of the three urban accords that were picked last year and the Commission/Committee heard excellent presentations on this topic. Director Blumenfeld stated that consideration is being given to requiring everyone that provides food to the City to provide information on the source of the food, e.g. what farm, etc. so that an inventory can be made. The focus will be first local, small farm, then sustainable, then organic.

Chair Wald reported that the next meeting's topic would be on wildlife. Commissioner Gravanis requested that (1) a future agenda checklist be made available; (2) events on City property should include a prohibition on the sale or giving out of single-serve water bottles, and instead providing a large jug of water. Director Blumenfeld advised that there is an Executive Order that contains this requirement for City events and concessions. Commissioner Gravanis asked how the Executive Order is being enforced. Director Blumenfeld advised that vigilance is important, and staff will be providing training for producers in San Francisco. Commissioner Gravanis requested a discussion on a comprehensive Wildlife Management Plan that would become a product of the Department, Animal Care & Control, Recreation and Park Department, the Police Department and other agencies. Commissioner Gravanis stated that there should be a mechanism for departments to work together on this effort, which will help implement the nature portion of the Urban Environmental Accords for San Francisco and the Biodiversity Element of the Sustainability Plan.

Public Comment: Ms. Wuerfel suggested that consideration be given to the role of the Animal Welfare Commission in considering this topic in order to avoid Commission/Commission conflict of interest issues. It was recommended that the Animal Welfare Commission Chair be included as part of the discussion group at the next Policy Committee meeting.

6. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
7. **Adjournment.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

The next Regular Meeting of the Policy Committee is rescheduled from Monday, September 10, 2007 to Tuesday, September 18, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Approved: September 18, 2007



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

GAVIN NEWSOM
MAYOR

JARED BLUMENFELD
DIRECTOR

PAUL PELOSI, JR.
PRESIDENT

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VICE-PRESIDENT

RUTH GRAVANIS
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ALAN MOK
COMMISSIONER

DARIAN RODRIGUEZ
HEYMAN
COMMISSIONER

MONICA FISH
COMMISSION SECRETARY

RESCHEDULED MEETING NOTICE

COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT'S

POLICY COMMITTEE

CITY HALL, ROOM 421

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Commissioner Johanna Wald (Chair)
Commissioner Ruth Gravanis
Commissioner Jane MarieFrancis Martin

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The **MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2007, 5:00 p.m.** regularly scheduled meeting of the Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee has been **RESCHEDULED to TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2007, at 5:00 p.m.**

The meeting will be held at City Hall, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 421, San Francisco. An agenda will be provided 72 hours prior to the meeting. Please contact the Department of the Environment Commission Secretary, Monica Fish, at 415-355-3709 or Monica.Fish@sfgov.org if you would like to be placed on the agenda list.

An agenda may also be accessed on the website at

http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005.

Posted: August 28, 2007

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE
*NOTICE OF RESCHEDULED MEETING AND AGENDA
Tuesday, September 18, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Jane MarieFrancis Martin

*The Monday, September 10, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Regular Meeting was rescheduled to Tuesday, September 18, 2007 at 5:00 p.m.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.**
2. **Approval of Minutes of the August 13, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting** (Discussion and Action) (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the August 13, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=66228)
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
4. **Draft Wildlife Management Plan for San Francisco.** The Policy Committee will consider requesting that Commissioner Gravanis coordinate the development of a plan to address San Francisco wildlife issues and that a draft plan be brought back to this committee (Discussion and Action).
SPEAKER: Commissioner Ruth Gravanis
5. **Carbon Credit Program.** The Policy Committee will hear a presentation and hold a discussion on a carbon credit program that would provide projects in San Francisco limits and could be purchased by citizens, businesses and visitors (Presentation and Discussion).
SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld
SPEAKERS: Cal Broomhead, Energy Program Manager; Melissa Capria, Climate Action Coordinator; Center for Resource Solutions Representative
6. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion).
7. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
8. **Adjournment**

The next Regular Meeting of the Policy Committee is scheduled for Monday, October 22, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org within three business days of a meeting. Explanatory documents that are received after posting of this agenda are available on the website or upon request to the Commission Secretary at the contact information listed above.

Public Comment

At this time, members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee but are not on today's agenda. Public comment will be taken following each agenda item. Each member of the public may address the Committee for up to three minutes, unless otherwise announced by the Chair. If it is demonstrated that the comments by the public will exceed 15 minutes, the Chair may continue Public Comment to another time during the meeting.

The Brown Act forbids the Committee from taking action or discussing any item or issue not appearing on the posted agenda. This rule applies to issues raised in public comment as well. In response to public comment, not on an agenda item, the Committee is limited to:

1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

Disability Access

The Commission on the Environment Policy Committee Meeting will be held at City Hall, Room 421, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102, in the Civic Center area. The meeting room is wheelchair accessible. The closest accessible BART station is the Civic Center Station at United Nations Plaza and Market Street. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are: #71 Haight/Noriega and the F Line to Market and Van Ness and the Metro Stations at Van Ness and Market and at Civic Center. For information about MUNI accessible services call (415) 923-6142. There is accessible curbside parking adjacent to City Hall on Grove Street and Van Ness Avenue and in the vicinity of the Veterans Building at 401 Van Ness Avenue adjacent to Davies Hall and the War Memorial Complex.

The following services are available on request 48 hours prior to the meeting; except for Monday meetings, for which the deadline shall be 4:00 p.m. of the last business day of the preceding week: For American sign language interpreters or the use of a reader during a meeting, a sound enhancement system, and/or alternative formats of the agenda and minutes, please contact Monica Fish at (415) 355-3709 to make arrangements for the accommodation. Late requests will be honored, if possible.

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. Individuals with chemical sensitivity or related disabilities should call the Mayor's Office on Disability at (415) 554-6789 or (415) 554-6799 (TTY) for further information.

Know your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance (Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. For more information on your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance or to report a violation of the ordinance, contact the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force, Frank Darby, Jr., Sunshine Task Force Administrator, City Hall, Room 409, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4683 at Phone No.: (415) 554-7724; Fax No.: (415) 554-7854; E-mail: sotf@sfgov.org. Copies of the Sunshine Ordinance can be obtained from the Clerk of the Sunshine Task Force, the San Francisco Public Library and on the City's website at www.sfgov.org.

Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Requirements

Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by the San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance [SF Campaign & Governmental Conduct Code §2.100, et. seq] to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at: 25 Van Ness Avenue, Second Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone (415) 252-3100, fax (415) 252-3112; web site at www.sfgov.org/ethics.

Important Information

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Chair may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

NOTE: Persons unable to attend the meeting may submit to the Committee, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the agenda items above. These comments will be made a part of the official public record and shall be brought to the attention of the Committee members. Any written comments should be sent to: Commission Secretary of the Environment, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102 by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Comments which cannot be delivered to the Commission Secretary by that time may be taken directly to the hearing at the location above.

When bringing handouts to meetings, please photocopy on both sides of the paper and try to use post-consumer recycled or tree-free paper. Also, please bring sufficient copies of handouts for the Committee, the Commission Secretary and the public.

Posted: September 13, 2007

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

***RESCHEDULED MEETING**

DRAFT MINUTES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007, 5:00 P.M.

City Hall, Room 421

One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Jane MarieFrancis Martin

*The Monday, September 10, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Policy Committee Meeting was rescheduled to Tuesday, September 18, 2007 at 5:00 p.m.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:10 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin.
2. **Approval of Minutes of the August 13, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting** (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Commissioner Martin, the August 13, 2007 Meeting Minutes were approved (AYES: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin) (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the August 13, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=66228)
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
4. **Draft Wildlife Management Plan for San Francisco.** The Policy Committee will consider requesting that Commissioner Gravanis coordinate the development of a plan to address San Francisco wildlife issues and that a draft plan be brought back to this committee (Discussion and Action).

SPEAKER: Commissioner Ruth Gravanis

Commissioner Gravanis stated that there has been a significant amount of interest in educating people about San Francisco's wildlife resources. It was explained that the City has bits and pieces of wildlife plans and policies; e.g., an out of date Biodiversity Section in the Sustainability Plan and segments in the City's General Plan, Recreational and Open Space, and the Environmental Protection Element of the Master Plan, but there is not a comprehensive wildlife plan. Commissioner Gravanis discussed the idea of creating such a plan and what it would require; e.g., scoping of the plan, writing grant proposals for funding, recruiting interns to start gathering background data and the various pieces that currently exist, and putting together plans for public outreach and relevant agency involvement. Commissioner Gravanis stated that she is willing to volunteer her time to work on a plan with the Committee's approval. Commissioner Martin requested that the plan include a study of wildlife habitat. Commissioner Wald asked that emphasis be given as to how the Urban Environmental Accord that references wildlife can be integrated into the project.

Public Comment

Ms. Sally Stephens, Animal Control & Welfare Commissioner and Chair of SF Dog, spoke personally, not as a Commissioner, stating that wildlife management is not within the purview of the Commission of the Environment; it is in the purview of the Animal Control and Welfare Commission. Ms. Stephens reported that the Animal Care & Control Department and the Commission engaged in a recent discussion about making changes in the way wildlife is approached and would be working on policies and plans. The Commission on the Environment was encouraged to work on this plan in conjunction with the Animal Control and Welfare Commission and the Animal Care and Control Department, as they are the ones that are called when there is a problem with wildlife and have been selected because they have expertise and interest in wildlife. Commissioner Martin asked Ms. Stephens if habitat is in the purview of the Animal Control & Welfare Commission and Department. Ms. Stephens stated that it is not explicitly unless it impacts animal welfare.

Ms. Danyielle Yacobucci stated that she had contacted Mr. Carl Friedman, Director of the Animal Care & Control Department who was surprised that the Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee is considering taking on this responsibility without notifying him or the Animal Control and Welfare Commission. Ms. Yacobucci felt that the Department and Commission should be advised of any program or policy that the Commission on the Environment might undertake that deals with wildlife or animals. Concern was expressed with the controversy that this type of plan might cause. Ms. Yacobucci requested that the SPCA, who is another animal expert, be involved during the plan's creation and asked that the Audubon Society not be allowed to lead this effort as they had on the Natural Areas Plan. It was also explained that the public would usually look for animal issues on the Animal Control & Welfare's Commission's agenda, not the Commission on the Environment's. Ms. Yacobucci asked that the Recreation and Park and Police Departments be involved. It was also requested that this effort not stay at the Committee level for a long time before it is forwarded to the full Commission.

Ms. Nancy Wuerfel stated that she would want to identify what problem is being addressed and expressed the following concerns: (1) that the Wildlife Plan would be as immense of an effort to work on as the Quail Recovery Plan; (2) the Animal Welfare and Control Commission/Department would not be the lead agency; (3) that there was no purview or financial resources allocated to the Department of the Environment to create the plan. Ms. Wuerfel stated that she would be looking carefully at how the Plan would be put together and working with auditors to make sure that there is no waste of resources that is not part of the Department's charge. Ms. Wuerfel inquired about the long-term implementation, whether it would go the Board of Supervisors for adoption, and whether City departments would be in charge of implementing and funding the plan. It was also asked how the Urban Environmental Accords would be interpreted along with this effort and questioned the need, the mechanism, implementation and money. Ms. Wuerfel asked that the City Attorney's Office provide an opinion as to how this issue would relate to the interest of the Animal Control and Welfare Commission.

Mr. Peter Brastow, Nature in the City, stated that he supports the Department of the Environment's effort to create a Wildlife Management Plan as it is the umbrella of environmental policy for the City and staff analysis is critical. It was stated that the City should have a set of comprehensive policies that deal with wildlife habitat as it only has bits and pieces of information everywhere, but not in a single place, as a single eco-system in terms of wildlife ecology and our variety of wildlife habitats. Mr. Brastow agreed that there should be coordination with all the other appropriate Commissions in the City, and people should be brought together in the appropriate ways at the right time to put together the best product and process. It was stated that creating the plan would be a really good way to move Accord 12 forward and ties together nicely discussions about backyard habitat, interagency cooperation, mapping, etc.

Ms. Lurilla Harris stated that if the Animal Control and Welfare Commission had this idea previously, they would have begun work on a plan and commended Commissioner Gravanis for her idea to create such a plan. Ms. Harris stated that all of the groups involved in wildlife should be brought together, but does not think that the Department of Fish and Game should be encouraged to attend, work in the city, and shoot any more coyotes.

Ms. Nancy Stafford stated that the Animal Control and Welfare Commission would be able to better serve this program as their jurisdiction includes wildlife issues and have already been presented with plans developed by experts on wildlife management. Ms. Stafford asked who the Department of the Environment would consult on this plan, who would be responsible, and how would it be funded. It was requested that unbiased scientific sources should be consulted as well as outside experts from other cities and other urban areas.

Ms. Andrea O'Leary encouraged the Policy Committee/Commission on the Environment to take on this effort and stated that it was the appropriate place for it to happen, as it is an environmental concern. Ms. O'Leary felt that there would be a lot of support for the Committee/Commission. It was stated that drafting of the Plan should not go to the places it has already been to in terms of animal management in the City; e.g. the Recreation and Park Department who is more concerned with recreation and are not the experts. Ms. O'Leary stated that the issue is about how domesticated humans can be integrated into the wildness in our midst.

Commissioner Gravanis reported that she intends to request input from all of the involved agencies from the very beginning. It was explained that a colleague spoke with Mr. Friedman recently about working with this Commission, the Department, and other relevant departments on this effort, and she was surprised that he remarked that he was surprised that the Policy Committee would be considering this plan. Commissioner Gravanis stated that wildlife fits into the purview of the Commission of the Environment as biological diversity is one of the essential elements of sustainability, and sustainability is what the Department is all about. Commissioner Gravanis stated that wildlife and habitat could be the start of a larger biodiversity plan.

Commissioner Gravanis explained that this effort would not duplicate the Recreation and Park Department's work on the Natural Areas Plan as that plan only deals with recreation and park properties and wildlife is throughout the entire city. The issues go beyond the purview of the Recreation and Park and Animal Care and Control Departments. It was also explained that the coyote is one of the most dramatic examples right now, and if coyote issues are entirely being taken care of by Animal Care and Control, then they don't have to be studied in this process. It was explained that funding is required and grant proposals have to be written, but preliminary work has to be done before that.

Commissioner Gravanis explained that she envisions a series of recommendations to stakeholders and relevant agencies, and that no unfunded mandate would come out of this effort. It was stated that one of the things that the Department is supposed to be doing is updating the Sustainability Plan, and that wildlife would be an excellent place to start on updating the Biodiversity Chapter. The Wildlife Plan would also help fulfill Accord 12, which is in the purview of the Department of the Environment. Commissioner Gravanis reported that she would have to write a grant to hire experts in this field and would rely on scientific studies to base recommendations that come out of this project.

Director Blumenfeld stated that the Department of the Environment does not have funding at this time for the Wildlife Plan, but that a discussion has been held on how Commissioner Gravanis could go forward; e.g., to work with interns who would help write funding proposals. It was explained that City resources would not be expended until they existed to expend.

Chair Wald asked if this item would have to go to the Commission for approval. Director Blumenfeld stated that the first task is to determine what needs to be done and then bring the information back to the Policy Committee. It was explained that it is in the Committee's jurisdiction to ask a member to work on this effort.

Upon Motion by Commissioner Martin and second by Chair Wald, the Motion to request that Commissioner Gravanis pursue creation of a Wildlife Plan for San Francisco was APPROVED. (AYES: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin).

5. **Carbon Credit Program.** The Policy Committee will hear a presentation and hold a discussion on a carbon credit program that would provide projects in San Francisco limits and could be purchased by citizens, businesses and visitors (Presentation and Discussion).

SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld

SPEAKERS: Cal Broomhead, Energy Program Manager; Melissa Capria, Climate Action Coordinator; Center for Resource Solutions Representative

Director Blumenfeld stated that what is lacking at any level of government is a policy on what are good credits, what are credits that make sense, what credits should be bought, and at what period does it make sense to buy a credit. Financial Times estimates that by 2010 it will be a 10-billion a year voluntary market so it is a huge market of people that are buying offsets with no regulation. It was stated that the Intent today is to initiate a discussion with this Committee and eventually the Commission on defining a City policy for carbon offsets, how offsets would be measured, defining additionality, and whether it should be local or global.

Mr. Broomhead stated that there are several areas where things become inexact and people begin to question the validity of the carbon credit program. The first area is how to calculate the amount of carbon that you are trying to offset, and then, what do the projects look like, what kind of protections and standards are in place to make sure you are getting the offsets that you claim that you are getting. Mr. Broomhead introduced Mr. Lars Kvale from Creative Resource Solutions who has helped other organizations develop their procedures around carbon credits and would be making a presentation today.

Ms. Capria discussed calculators that people and City departments may use. A discussion was held on what we already do in terms of quantifying emissions from the city from municipal operations, residential, and business sectors. There are two different methodologies that are being used right now, one is for municipal emissions using California Climate Action Register software, which is an online tool where we enter all our electricity use, therms for natural gas, etc. and get other detailed accounting of our emission sources, and then a third party verifier certifies our emissions. The second tool is a calculator called the Clean Air and Climate Protection software that was developed by ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, which has two components. One is an inventory component, which is used to measure total emissions on an annual basis that is based on aggregate information about electricity use, therms for natural gas, transportation and waste. The other side of the tool has a component for measuring emissions reduction. If there is a specific project, e.g. a project to switch to biodiesel use, we can make a comparison of what emissions would be using biodiesel to regular diesel, and then determine what the emissions reduction benefit would be.

Ms. Capria discussed the type of calculator that would be used to measure something like air travel in order to purchase offsets. The principles and calculator would be the same one used for a project. It was explained that there are all kinds of calculators available ranging from very simple to more complex. Ms. Capria stated that Mr. Kvale would discuss some of the pitfalls in using different methodologies and giving

examples of the different ranges of calculators. There is a report that Tufts University issued on assessing calculators for air travel, and they found that from using ten different calculators for the same flight information from Boston to Frankfurt round trip, that the range was from 1 ½ tons to about 4.14 tons. Ms. Capria explained that we should identify the method that we want to use and to also rely on experts and expertise to balance accuracy with being user friendly.

Mr. Lars Kvale, Center for Resource Solutions presented an overview on offset issues discussing topics that included (Explanatory Document: Presentation (Power Point))

<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/CRS@SFEnvironmentSept2007.ppt>:

- Background on Center for Resource Solutions, a non-profit organization, focusing on environmental issues, renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas policy. The Center for Resource Solutions wants to make sure that in this voluntary market, that consumers that are spending their money on buying renewable energy get what they are paying for and expect.
- Definitions of Offsets and Offsetting.
- Project types to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Issues to do with Offsets: (1) Additionality (determining if projects are eligible for credits by performing additionality tests); (2) Technical (how to actually calculate the emissions reductions from these projects); (3) Double Counting (ownership of credits—will someone else be claiming these credits for these reductions?).
- Additionality Tests: Why did this project happen, how to determine additionality—financial additionality, benchmarks, and barriers.
- Technical: How do you calculate emission reductions: international protocol guidance and requirement for independence between the project developer and verifier.
- Double Counting: (1) Who gets credit? (2) Interaction between voluntary action and government policy: mandates and emission caps.
- Process: (1) making it transparent as possible, develop policies with stakeholders, (2) substantiate all claims; (3) future green house gas reductions or real time.
- Cheap or Expensive Offsets: is it better to have cheap or expensive offsets? Cheap offsets may bring in more people in the marketplace, but the question is whether the offsets are legitimate if they are cheap. Expensive offsets are easier to drive new projects because prices that were not previously feasible may now be, but can the market really support this?

Director Blumenfeld asked if the Center for Resource Solutions is close to developing an additionality standard. Mr. Kvale stated that standards are developed through a stakeholder process and there has not been an agreement. A discussion was held on various tests that are used to determine additionality; e.g., if it would be a requirement to put solar panels on your roof by legal mandates through a state or legal policy, no credits would be issued. Another test is a timing test—projects that happened in the mid 1990's are not eligible because there was not a greenhouse gas market then. The year 2000 was adopted by the Clean Development Mechanism, which came out of the Kyoto Protocol that came out of the United Nations initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Mr. Kvale explained that it has been left up to the marketplace and the protocols that are being developed to demonstrate which one of the tests to use. It was stated that some additionality tests are better suited for some sectors than others.

Director Blumenfeld asked if there is a percentage of total cost for each ton for financial additionality. Mr. Kvale stated that has not been determined and is one of the difficulties. An example of determining financial additionality included: most people that install solar panels are not doing it to make money, but to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. They would receive tax deductions and incentives, but are not making money from the project. Would that be considered an additional project? It does not qualify for

financial additionality because you are not installing the solar panels to make a financial profit. You would qualify if your purpose for installation would be to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Chair Wald explained that when you are purchasing carbon credits, you would not own anything, but you would be spending money for psychic satisfaction. Mr. Kvale explained that it is the idea that a public good has been created by being part of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Director Blumenfeld asked if it is a transferable right. Mr. Kvale stated it is in terms of the way the markets function for voluntary and compliance markets that you trade the credits back and forth. Chair Wald stated that the city would get a reduction that could be pointed to, calculated, and relied on from our municipal greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Director Blumenfeld stated that we would be doing something that would have a tangible benefit for the City and discussed the benefits of some projects over others; e.g., planting a tree would have additional benefits other than CO2 reduction. Mr. Kvale stated that there are protocols for every project being established.

Commissioner Martin requested a list of items that the City would like to achieve; e.g. everyone using Energy Star appliances and suggested that she could brainstorm creating programs toward specific items on the list. Mr. Broomhead stated that one of the ideas to fund a video conferencing center so city employees who would normally travel to conferences can use the facility instead. Chair Wald stated there would have to be a facility at the other end also.

Commissioner Gravanis stated that it was noted that the idea of buying offsets should only be done as a last resort and discussed a verification process as to whether the initial emission would be avoidable in the first place before offsetting is considered. Commissioner Gravanis inquired about the validity of PG&E's "Climate Smart" offsets as she did not find information on their projects on their website. Ms. Capria stated that the Department is participating in the Advisory Committee and involved in the CPUC proceedings, and that all of PG&E's offsets are through the California Climate Action Registry. It was requested that more research be done on carbon sequestration before including it in the program. Commissioner Martin stated that people should first consider avoiding a particular action, then decreasing, and then offsetting.

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Public Comment

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7. Public Comments: Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

Ms. Lisa Vittori stated that there seems to be an unfortunate split between the animal welfare and environmental community that is a false split. Ms. Vittori stated that she would like the animal people who are also environmentalists to work more constructively with the Native Plant Society and the Department of the Environment and noted the benefits to constructive collaboration.

8. Adjournment. The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

The next Regular Meeting of the Policy Committee is rescheduled from Monday, September 10, 2007 to Tuesday, September 18, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Approved:

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

*RESCHEDULED MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Jane Marie Francis Martin

*The Monday, September 10, 2007, 5:00 p.m. Policy Committee Meeting was rescheduled to Tuesday, September 18, 2007 at 5:00 p.m.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:10 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin.
2. **Approval of Minutes of the August 13, 2007 Policy Committee Regular Meeting** (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Commissioner Martin, the August 13, 2007 Meeting Minutes were approved (AYES: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin) (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the August 13, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=66228)
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
4. **Draft Wildlife Management Plan for San Francisco.** The Policy Committee will consider requesting that Commissioner Gravanis coordinate the development of a plan to address San Francisco wildlife issues and that a draft plan be brought back to this committee (Discussion and Action).

SPEAKER: Commissioner Ruth Gravanis

Commissioner Gravanis stated that there has been a significant amount of interest in educating people about San Francisco's wildlife resources. It was explained that the City has bits and pieces of wildlife plans and policies; e.g., an out of date Biodiversity Section in the Sustainability Plan and segments in the City's General Plan, Recreational and Open Space, and the Environmental Protection Element of the Master Plan, but there is not a comprehensive wildlife plan. Commissioner Gravanis discussed the idea of creating such a plan and what it would require; e.g., scoping of the plan, writing grant proposals for funding, recruiting interns to start gathering background data and the various pieces that currently exist, and putting together plans for public outreach and relevant agency involvement. Commissioner Gravanis stated that she is willing to volunteer her time to work on a plan with the Committee's approval. Commissioner Martin requested that the plan include a study of wildlife habitat. Commissioner Wald asked that emphasis be given as to how the Urban Environmental Accord that references wildlife can be integrated into the project.

Public Comment

Ms. Sally Stephens, Animal Control & Welfare Commissioner and Chair of SF Dog, spoke personally, not as a Commissioner, stating that wildlife management is not within the purview of the Commission of the Environment; it is in the purview of the Animal Control and Welfare Commission. Ms. Stephens reported that the Animal Care & Control Department and the Commission engaged in a recent discussion about making changes in the way wildlife is approached and would be working on policies and plans. The Commission on the Environment was encouraged to work on this plan in conjunction with the Animal Control and Welfare Commission and the Animal Care and Control Department, as they are the ones that are called when there is a problem with wildlife and have been selected because they have expertise and interest in wildlife. Commissioner Martin asked Ms. Stephens if habitat is in the purview of the Animal Control & Welfare Commission and Department. Ms. Stephens stated that it is not explicitly unless it impacts animal welfare.

Ms. Danyielle Yacobucci stated that she had contacted Mr. Carl Friedman, Director of the Animal Care & Control Department who was surprised that the Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee is considering taking on this responsibility without notifying him or the Animal Control and Welfare Commission. Ms. Yacobucci felt that the Department and Commission should be advised of any program or policy that the Commission on the Environment might undertake that deals with wildlife or animals. Concern was expressed with the controversy that this type of plan might cause. Ms. Yacobucci requested that the SPCA, who is another animal expert, be involved during the plan's creation and asked that the Audubon Society not be allowed to lead this effort as they had on the Natural Areas Plan. It was also explained that the public would usually look for animal issues on the Animal Control & Welfare's Commission's agenda, not the Commission on the Environment's. Ms. Yacobucci asked that the Recreation and Park and Police Departments be involved. It was also requested that this effort not stay at the Committee level for a long time before it is forwarded to the full Commission.

Ms. Nancy Wuerfel stated that she would want to identify what problem is being addressed and expressed the following concerns: (1) that the Wildlife Plan would be as immense of an effort to work on as the Quail Recovery Plan; (2) the Animal Welfare and Control Commission/Department would not be the lead agency; (3) that there was no purview or financial resources allocated to the Department of the Environment to create the plan. Ms. Wuerfel stated that she would be looking carefully at how the Plan would be put together and working with auditors to make sure that there is no waste of resources that is not part of the Department's charge. Ms. Wuerfel inquired about the long-term implementation, whether it would go the Board of Supervisors for adoption, and whether City departments would be in charge of implementing and funding the plan. It was also asked how the Urban Environmental Accords would be interpreted along with this effort and questioned the need, the mechanism, implementation and money. Ms. Wuerfel asked that the City Attorney's Office provide an opinion as to how this issue would correlate to the interest of the Animal Control and Welfare Commission.

Mr. Peter Brastow, Nature in the City, stated that he supports the Department of the Environment's effort to create a Wildlife Management Plan as it is the umbrella of environmental policy for the City and staff analysis is critical. It was stated that the City should have a set of comprehensive policies that deal with wildlife habitat as it only has bits and pieces of information everywhere, but not in a single place, as a single eco-system in terms of wildlife ecology and our variety of wildlife habitats. Mr. Brastow agreed that there should be coordination with all the other appropriate Commissions in the City, and people should be brought together in the appropriate ways at the right time to put together the best product and process. It was stated that creating the plan would be a really good way to move Accord 12 forward and ties together nicely discussions about backyard habitat, interagency cooperation, mapping, etc.

Ms. Lurilla Harris stated that if the Animal Control and Welfare Commission had this idea previously, they would have begun work on a plan and commended Commissioner Gravanis for her idea to create such a plan. Ms. Harris stated that all of the groups involved in wildlife should be brought together, but does not think that the Department of Fish and Game should be encouraged to attend, work in the city, and shoot any more coyotes.

Ms. Nancy Stafford stated that the Animal Control and Welfare Commission would be able to better serve this program as their jurisdiction includes wildlife issues and have already been presented with plans developed by experts on wildlife management. Ms. Stafford asked who the Department of the Environment would consult on this plan, who would be responsible, and how would it be funded. It was requested that unbiased scientific sources should be consulted as well as outside experts from other cities and other urban areas.

Ms. Andrea O'Leary encouraged the Policy Committee/Commission on the Environment to take on this effort and stated that it was the appropriate place for it to happen, as it is an environmental concern. Ms. O'Leary felt that there would be a lot of support for the Committee/Commission. It was stated that drafting of the Plan should not go to the places it has already been to in terms of animal management in the City; e.g. the Recreation and Park Department who is more concerned with recreation and are not the experts. Ms. O'Leary stated that the issue is about how domesticated humans can be integrated into the wildness in our midst.

Commissioner Gravanis reported that she intends to request input from all of the involved agencies from the very beginning. It was explained that a colleague spoke with Mr. Friedman recently about working with this Commission, the Department, and other relevant departments on this effort, and she was surprised that he remarked that he was surprised that the Policy Committee would be considering this plan. Commissioner Gravanis stated that wildlife fits into the purview of the Commission of the Environment as biological diversity is one of the essential elements of sustainability, and sustainability is what the Department is all about. Commissioner Gravanis stated that wildlife and habitat could be the start of a larger biodiversity plan.

Commissioner Gravanis explained that this effort would not duplicate the Recreation and Park Department's work on the Natural Areas Plan as that plan only deals with recreation and park properties and wildlife is throughout the entire city. The issues go beyond the purview of the Recreation and Park and Animal Care and Control Departments. It was also explained that the coyote is one of the most dramatic examples right now, and if coyote issues are entirely being taken care of by Animal Care and Control, then they don't have to be studied in this process. It was explained that funding is required and grant proposals have to be written, but preliminary work has to be done before that.

Commissioner Gravanis explained that she envisions a series of recommendations to stakeholders and relevant agencies, and that no unfunded mandate would come out of this effort. It was stated that one of the things that the Department is supposed to be doing is updating the Sustainability Plan, and that wildlife would be an excellent place to start on updating the Biodiversity Chapter. The Wildlife Plan would also help fulfill Accord 12, which is in the purview of the Department of the Environment. Commissioner Gravanis reported that she would have to write a grant to hire experts in this field and would rely on scientific studies to base recommendations that come out of this project.

Director Blumenfeld stated that the Department of the Environment does not have funding at this time for the Wildlife Plan, but that a discussion has been held on how Commissioner Gravanis could go forward; e.g., to work with interns who would help write funding proposals. It was explained that City resources would not be expended until they existed to expend.

Chair Wald asked if this item would have to go to the Commission for approval. Director Blumenfeld stated that the first task is to determine what needs to be done and then bring the information back to the Policy Committee. It was explained that it is in the Committee's jurisdiction to ask a member to work on this effort.

Upon Motion by Commissioner Martin and second by Chair Wald, the Motion to request that Commissioner Gravanis pursue creation of a Wildlife Plan for San Francisco was APPROVED. (AYES: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin).

5. **Carbon Credit Program.** The Policy Committee will hear a presentation and hold a discussion on a carbon credit program that would provide projects in San Francisco limits and could be purchased by citizens, businesses and visitors (Presentation and Discussion).

SPONSORS: Commissioner Johanna Wald and Director Jared Blumenfeld

SPEAKERS: Cal Broomhead, Energy Program Manager; Melissa Capria, Climate Action Coordinator; Center for Resource Solutions Representative

Director Blumenfeld stated that what is lacking at any level of government is a policy on what are good credits, what are credits that make sense, what credits should be bought, and at what period does it make sense to buy a credit. Financial Times estimates that by 2010 it will be a 10-billion a year voluntary market so it is a huge market of people that are buying offsets with no regulation. It was stated that the Intent today is to initiate a discussion with this Committee and eventually the Commission on defining a City policy for carbon offsets, how offsets would be measured, defining additionality, and whether it should be local or global.

Mr. Broomhead stated that there are several areas where things become inexact and people begin to question the validity of the carbon credit program. The first area is how to calculate the amount of carbon that you are trying to offset, and then, what do the projects look like, what kind of protections and standards are in place to make sure you are getting the offsets that you claim that you are getting. Mr. Broomhead introduced Mr. Lars Kvale from Creative Resource Solutions who has helped other organizations develop their procedures around carbon credits and would be making a presentation today.

Ms. Capria discussed calculators that people and City departments may use. A discussion was held on what we already do in terms of quantifying emissions from the city from municipal operations, residential, and business sectors. There are two different methodologies that are being used right now, one is for municipal emissions using California Climate Action Register software, which is an online tool where we enter all our electricity use, therms for natural gas, etc. and get other detailed accounting of our emission sources, and then a third party verifier certifies our emissions. The second tool is a calculator called the Clean Air and Climate Protection software that was developed by ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, which has two components. One is an inventory component, which is used to measure total emissions on an annual basis that is based on aggregate information about electricity use, therms for natural gas, transportation and waste. The other side of the tool has a component for measuring emissions reduction. If there is a specific project, e.g. a project to switch to biodiesel use, we can make a comparison of what emissions would be using biodiesel to regular diesel, and then determine what the emissions reduction benefit would be.

Ms. Capria discussed the type of calculator that would be used to measure something like air travel in order to purchase offsets. The principles and calculator would be the same one used for a project. It was explained that there are all kinds of calculators available ranging from very simple to more complex. Ms. Capria stated that Mr. Kvale would discuss some of the pitfalls in using different methodologies and giving

examples of the different ranges of calculators. There is a report that Tufts University issued on assessing calculators for air travel, and they found that from using ten different calculators for the same flight information from Boston to Frankfurt round trip, that the range was from 1 ½ tons to about 4.14 tons. Ms. Capria explained that we should identify the method that we want to use and to also rely on experts and expertise to balance accuracy with being user friendly.

Mr. Lars Kvale, Center for Resource Solutions presented an overview on offset issues discussing topics that included (Explanatory Document: Presentation (Power Point)

<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/CRS@SFEnvironmentSept2007.ppt>:

- Background on Center for Resource Solutions, a non-profit organization, focusing on environmental issues, renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas policy. The Center for Resource Solutions wants to make sure that in this voluntary market, that consumers that are spending their money on buying renewable energy get what they are paying for and expect.
- Definitions of Offsets and Offsetting.
- Project types to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Issues to do with Offsets: (1) Additionality (determining if projects are eligible for credits by performing additionality tests); (2) Technical (how to actually calculate the emissions reductions from these projects); (3) Double Counting (ownership of credits—will someone else be claiming these credits for these reductions?).
- Additionality Tests: Why did this project happen, how to determine additionality—financial additionality, benchmarks, and barriers.
- Technical: How do you calculate emission reductions: international protocol guidance and requirement for independence between the project developer and verifier.
- Double Counting: (1) Who gets credit? (2) Interaction between voluntary action and government policy: mandates and emission caps.
- Process: (1) making it transparent as possible, develop policies with stakeholders, (2) substantiate all claims; (3) future green house gas reductions or real time.
- Cheap or Expensive Offsets: is it better to have cheap or expensive offsets? Cheap offsets may bring in more people in the marketplace, but the question is whether the offsets are legitimate if they are cheap. Expensive offsets are easier to drive new projects because prices that were not previously feasible may now be, but can the market really support this?

Director Blumenfeld asked if the Center for Resource Solutions is close to developing an additionality standard. Mr. Kvale stated that standards are developed through a stakeholder process and there has not been an agreement. A discussion was held on various tests that are used to determine additionality; e.g., if it would be a requirement to put solar panels on your roof by legal mandates through a state or legal policy, no credits would be issued. Another test is a timing test—projects that happened in the mid 1990's are not eligible because there was not a greenhouse gas market then. The year 2000 was adopted by the Clean Development Mechanism, which came out of the Kyoto Protocol that came out of the United Nations initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Mr. Kvale explained that it has been left up to the marketplace and the protocols that are being developed to demonstrate which one of the tests to use. It was stated that some additionality tests are better suited for some sectors than others.

Director Blumenfeld asked if there is a percentage of total cost for each ton for financial additionality. Mr. Kvale stated that has not been determined and is one of the difficulties. An example of determining financial additionality included: most people that install solar panels are not doing it to make money, but to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. They would receive tax deductions and incentives, but are not making money from the project. Would that be considered an additional project? It does not qualify for

financial additionality because you are not installing the solar panels to make a financial profit. You would qualify if your purpose for installation would be to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Chair Wald explained that when you are purchasing carbon credits, you would not own anything, but you would be spending money for psychic satisfaction. Mr. Kvale explained that it is the idea that a public good has been created by being part of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Director Blumenfeld asked if it is a transferable right. Mr. Kvale stated it is in terms of the way the markets function for voluntary and compliance markets that you trade the credits back and forth. Chair Wald stated that the city would get a reduction that could be pointed to, calculated, and relied on from our municipal greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Director Blumenfeld stated that we would be doing something that would have a tangible benefit for the City and discussed the benefits of some projects over others; e.g., planting a tree would have additional benefits other than CO2 reduction. Mr. Kvale stated that there are protocols for every project being established.

Commissioner Martin requested a list of items that the City would like to achieve; e.g. everyone using Energy Star appliances and suggested that she could brainstorm creating programs toward specific items on the list. Mr. Broomhead stated that one of the ideas to fund a video conferencing center so city employees who would normally travel to conferences can use the facility instead. Chair Wald stated there would have to be a facility at the other end also.

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8. Adjournment. The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Approved: October 22, 2007

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING AND AGENDA
Monday, October 22, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

10-18-07P03:45 REV

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Jane MarieFrancis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.**
2. **Approval of Minutes of the September 18, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting**
(Discussion and Action) (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the September 18, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=68529).
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

5:10 – 6:00 p.m.

4. **Healthy and Sustainable Food Policy Development Update and Implementation of Urban Environmental Accord Action 17 Environmental Health:** Promote the public health and environmental benefits of supporting locally grown organic foods. Ensure that twenty percent of all city facilities (including schools) serve locally grown and organic food within seven years (Informational Report and Discussion).
SPONSOR: Director Jared Blumenfeld and Commissioner Johanna Wald
SPEAKERS: Paula Jones, Director, San Francisco Food Systems Project
Chris Geiger, Toxics Reduction Program, Department of the Environment

6:00 p.m.

5. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion).
6. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
7. **Adjournment**

The next Meeting of the Policy Committee has been rescheduled to Monday, November 19, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org within three business days of a meeting. Explanatory documents that are received after posting of this agenda are available on the website or upon request to the Commission Secretary at the contact information listed above.

Public Comment

At this time, members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee but are not on today's agenda. Public comment will be taken following each agenda item. Each member of the public may address the Committee for up to three minutes, unless otherwise announced by the Chair. If it is demonstrated that the comments by the public will exceed 15 minutes, the Chair may continue Public Comment to another time during the meeting.

The Brown Act forbids the Committee from taking action or discussing any item or issue not appearing on the posted agenda. This rule applies to issues raised in public comment as well. In response to public comment, not on an agenda item, the Committee is limited to:

1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

Disability Access

The Commission on the Environment Policy Committee Meeting will be held at City Hall, Room 421, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102, in the Civic Center area. The meeting room is wheelchair accessible. The closest accessible BART station is the Civic Center Station at United Nations Plaza and Market Street. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are: #71 Haight/Noriega and the F Line to Market and Van Ness and the Metro Stations at Van Ness and Market and at Civic Center. For information about MUNI accessible services call (415) 923-6142. There is accessible curbside parking adjacent to City Hall on Grove Street and Van Ness Avenue and in the vicinity of the Veterans Building at 401 Van Ness Avenue adjacent to Davies Hall and the War Memorial Complex.

The following services are available on request 48 hours prior to the meeting; except for Monday meetings, for which the deadline shall be 4:00 p.m. of the last business day of the preceding week: For American sign language interpreters or the use of a reader during a meeting a sound enhancement system, and/or alternative formats of the agenda and minutes, please contact Monica Fish at (415) 355-3709 to make arrangements for the accommodation. Late requests will be honored, if possible.

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. Individuals with chemical sensitivity or related disabilities should call the Mayor's Office on Disability at (415) 554-6789 or (415) 554-6799 (TTY) for further information.

Know your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance (Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. For more information on your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance or to report a violation of the ordinance, contact the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force, Frank Darby, Jr., Sunshine Task Force Administrator, City Hall, Room 409, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4683 at Phone No.: (415) 554-7724; Fax No.: (415) 554-7854; E-mail: sotf@sfgov.org. Copies of the Sunshine Ordinance can be obtained from the Clerk of the Sunshine Task Force, the San Francisco Public Library and on the City's website at www.sfgov.org.

Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Requirements

Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by the San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance [SF Campaign & Governmental Conduct Code §2.100, et. seq] to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at: 25 Van Ness Avenue, Second Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone (415) 252-3100, fax (415) 252-3112; web site at www.sfgov.org/ethics.

Important Information

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Chair may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

NOTE: Persons unable to attend the meeting may submit to the Committee, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the agenda items above. These comments will be made a part of the official public record and shall be brought to the attention of the Committee members. Any written comments should be sent to: Commission Secretary of the Environment, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102 by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Comments which cannot be delivered to the Commission Secretary by that time may be taken directly to the hearing at the location above.

When bringing handouts to meetings, please photocopy on both sides of the paper and try to use post-consumer recycled or tree-free paper. Also, please bring sufficient copies of handouts for the Committee, the Commission Secretary and the public.

Posted: October 18, 2007

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

REGULAR MEETING
DRAFT MINUTES

Monday, October 22, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Jane Marie Francis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:08 p.m. Present: Commissioners Gravanis and Martin; Excused: Chair Wald.
2. **Approval of Minutes of the September 18, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting** (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Martin and second by Commissioner Gravanis, the September 18, 2007 Meeting Minutes were approved without objection (Absent: Chair Wald). (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the September 18, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=68529). Commissioner Gravanis indicated that a second was not required for approval. The Commission Secretary indicated that she would research the question and report back.
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

Ms. Janice Sitton stated that she is interested in creating policy for City Hall and other government buildings where services or space does not exist for composting and recycling for special events. Director Blumenfeld stated that the Department of the Environment works on residential, commercial, and municipal government recycling and composting. Two staff members work with the municipal sector and have moved most City agencies toward recycling and composting. The state also requires that there be adequate recycling for large events. For large events, Department staff trains event coordinators and volunteers attend the events to bus the compost bins. Department staff also works with the community and departments who rent out City Hall space to work out what the protocols are. Ms. Sitton was asked to contact Department staff member Julie Bryant for additional information.

Ms. Sitton discussed the mass volume of people attending events at Golden Gate Park and the unrealistic expectation that the park be cleaned up and waste diverted two days after the event has concluded. Ms. Sitton asked if there were any plans within policy development to create a permanent space at Golden Gate Park so the materials can be processed for special events that happen there all the time without having the need to remove it the day after the event. Director Blumenfeld suggested that Ms. Sitton contact Ms. Bryant to help heighten the priority on allocating space in order to achieve zero waste events.

Ms. Sitton stated that the Food Service Waste Reduction Ordinance mandates that all products are labeled, but a lot of the products are not yet labeled. Ms. Sitton recommended an interim solution of using certified suppliers that would ensure that standards are met. Director Blumenfeld reported that staff member Alex Dmitriew worked with Smart and Final and Restaurant Depot to put signage in green along all of the locations where food service ware meets the ordinance.

4. Healthy and Sustainable Food Policy Development Update and Implementation of Urban

Environmental Accord Action 17 Environmental Health: Promote the public health and environmental benefits of supporting locally grown organic foods. Ensure that twenty percent of all city facilities (including schools) serve locally grown and organic food within seven years (Informational Report and Discussion).

SPONSOR: Director Jared Blumenfeld and Commissioner Johanna Wald

SPEAKERS: Paula Jones, Director, San Francisco Food Systems Project
Chris Geiger, Toxics Reduction Program, Department of the Environment

Director Blumenfeld reported that the Policy Committee had previously held a meeting to discuss what it would mean to implement Environmental Accord Action 17 and introduced Ms. Jones and Dr. Geiger who would be discussing a holistic food policy and draft document on the San Francisco Food Policy Systems objectives, policies and sample actions (Explanatory Document: PDF)

<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/SFFoodSystemPolicy.pdf>).

Dr. Geiger stated that a San Francisco Food Systems Policy Ordinance should be created that includes environmental issues as they relate to food as well as access to healthier food. It was stated that a Food Policy would require funding. The Sustainability Plan includes a lot of information that could be added to a food ordinance, but there is no way to implement it at this time, and there is no way to assign those tasks to anyone.

Ms. Jones stated there have been many years of public processes and initiatives about food that she has been a part of by committees such as the San Francisco Unified School District Nutrition and Physical Education Committee, the Food Security Task Force, the Shape Up Coalition, Green Schoolyard Alliance, San Francisco Food Alliance roundtable, and the Sustainability Plan. It was stated that it is time to take the framework of the Sustainability Plan chapter to develop an implementation plan and pull the City's resources to meet the goals around food and food systems.

Ms. Jones discussed priorities that the San Francisco Food Systems Policy would aim to achieve that includes (see Explanatory Document above, page 1, 1-7):

1. Secure healthy and nutritious food for all residents regardless of economic means.
2. Reduce the environmental impacts of food production, transportation, consumption, and disposal.
3. Support urban agriculture through the creation and maintenance of community, rooftop, school and kitchen gardens on arable City and County land.
4. Support regional agriculture through direct marketing to San Francisco.
5. Form stronger urban-rural partnerships.
6. Increase purchases of locally produced or sustainably produced food by all City and County Departments.
7. Educate stakeholders and the general public on nutrition, cooking, and the values of a healthy food system.

Ms. Jones reported that the San Francisco Food Systems Project is working on what the action items should be and are being informed by all of the years of ongoing public processes. It was stated that there are ongoing initiatives that are forming the process; e.g., the Department of Public Health's Sustainable Food Policy that passed in 2006 resulted in a review of institutionalized purchasing for the purposes of mitigating our environmental impacts by agencies such as Laguna Honda Hospital, San Francisco General Hospital. It is known that more than 25% of the food that we are getting is local, but the system to track this type of information to form policy development around procurement is not in place. Dr. Geiger stated that sales vendors would be asked to provide sales reports on the food source and how the product is certified in order to provide an opportunity to set more realistic goals. Ms. Jones explained that there is a

vendor right now that is providing information on local products (definition is within 150 miles of the Livermore facility), and a review of all of the public food service operations has been started. It was stated that local should be clearly defined. Ms. Jones reported on the Mayor's Office program that provided the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) half a million dollars to start up salad bars in about 25 schools. Ms. Jones stated that she would be meeting with the service provider and the produce company to discuss whether the food could be more seasonal, more organic, and its origin.

Objectives and Policies of the Food Systems Policy were discussed 1) eliminate hunger and improve the health and nutrition of all San Franciscans, including the most vulnerable; 2) create a San Francisco food system that reduces the environmental impacts of food production, distribution and processing; (3) protect and enhance the regions farmland for the benefit of San Franciscans; and (4) monitor progress (see explanatory document). Ms. Jones explained that the City owns a lot of buildings and rents out space to vendors that sell food. The Real Estate Department in their Request for Qualifications for the North Light Court included a section requesting that vendors respond to how they would provide sustainable food and have received some good responses. Ms. Jones stated that San Francisco's Food Security Task Force has issued a strategic plan on how to end hunger in our City that discusses maximizing federal food programs used to feed residents with limited resources; e.g., the National School Lunch Program, Food Stamp program, WIC. It was explained that these are good programs; however, they are underfunded, especially in San Francisco because of the high cost of living. Ms. Jones discussed creating matching funds to maximize these programs.

Dr. Geiger reported that he has had discussions with SFUSD on how miniscule their food budget is. It was stated that there are other aspiring models that have additional funding, already have kitchens, don't have high labor costs, or are getting subsidized through taxes for additional food. Director Blumenfeld discussed the low cost for the actual school meal in comparison to the cost for the lunch monitor, utility bill, and transportation of food. Ms. Jones reported that obesity is linked to poverty as cheaper food is higher in fat and higher in calories, and nutritionally dense food is more expensive. Ms. Jones discussed the need to provide ideas to create funding mechanisms, such as "adopt a school program" where the private sector pays into a fund and the Mayor's program to have salad bars in schools. Ms. Jones discussed an entrepreneur that has a fruit company and is trying to work out a program to solicit corporate clients to pay into a fund to include fruit in school breakfasts.

Director Blumenfeld suggested creating an omnibus food policy ordinance with the objectives as the framework and then to develop policies that are in alignment with the goals. It was recommended that one ordinance be created with as much specificity as possible and then have companion pieces of legislation on different subject matters. A discussion was held on which code the ordinance would fit into and what agencies would have the most jurisdiction. Ms. Jones reported that there are other agencies involved in food policy work such as the Department of Children, Youth and their Families, Human Services, Mayor's Office of Community Development, Department of Public Health, and the Department of Public Works who is creating an edible schoolyard at Log Cabin Ranch. It was stated that we have to be cognizant that any policy that is put on public procurement has to come with funding. The City can work on public food service agencies such as jails, Juvenile Hall, and public hospitals. We cannot mandate what SFUSD does, but we can support it.

Ms. Jones reported that a presentation on the Food Systems Policy is scheduled for a Health Commission meeting in the next couple of weeks. A presentation would then be made to the Food Security Task Force and the Nutrition Committee of the Unified School District. In addition there would be a lot of stakeholder meetings. Ms. Jones stated that an Interagency Sustainable Food Working Group has had a lot of meetings with stakeholders and is meeting on these issues regularly.

Commissioner Gravanis asked if fast food restaurants would be required to post ingredients and the nutritional content of their food. Ms. Jones explained that fast food restaurants already do have this information available due to an environmental health policy, but it needs to be made stronger and more visible.

Commissioner Martin discussed how to set criteria for promoting the use of City-owned land for sustainable agricultural production. A discussion was held on the Department of Public Works availability of 400 acres of unaccepted streets and interest in those parcels being used for a community garden or urban farming. It was explained that the San Francisco Parks Trust is becoming a custodian of those lands. Director Blumenfeld recommended working on language for legislation to help make this happen. Dr. Geiger asked for the Commission's ideas on funding, incentives, and structure for the food policy. Commissioner Martin stated that the best way to start is by putting something in place sooner than later and then deal with the specifics.

Public Comment:

Ms. Noelle Ferdon, Food and Water Watch, a consumer advocacy group providing consumer and legislative campaigns around food and water issues. Ms. Ferdon spoke in support of a more localized food system, working with local farms, and purchasing local organic food. It was stated that there are reports that if you are purchasing produce that hasn't traveled 1500 miles and is picked more prime and seasonal, it is going to be more nutrient-dense. Ms. Ferdon stated that one of the priorities of the food policy is to increase urban rural partnerships and explained that the best way would be to educate youth in the school system about where their food comes from. Suggestions were to help connect children with farms, taking them outside of the city to visit rural communities and farms, and educating them that farming can actually be an occupation. Ms. Ferdon stated that we are losing farms on an increasing basis and becoming more dependent on exported food.

It was recommended that municipalities provide funding to help schools increase health standards. Ms. Ferdon explained that Food and Water Watch produces a variety of campaigns and could educate consumers to be supportive of a policy change. Ms. Ferdon stated that the California Alliance of Family Farmers (CAFF) has just started a distribution program to distribute locally farmed foods to schools and institutions. Director Blumenfeld asked if there are other cities with a comprehensive food policy in place. Ms. Ferdon stated that she would follow up on this question.

Ms. Aliza Wasserman, Community Alliance of Family Farmers (CAFF), reported that CAFF represents small and medium farmers throughout California and runs a local food distribution organization. Ms. Wasserman spoke in support of the food policy and discussed (1) the need for local food branding and guidelines for disclosure on source verification; (2) adding importance to small and diversified farming; (3) suggested a corporate tax on unhealthful food companies and a food sales tax to fund healthful food for the entire city; (4) diverting the food budget towards local fresh food instead of beef and poultry which is more expensive; (5) communicating healthful consumption values through the Harvest of the Month program; and (6) Climate Action Plan paragraph that states that regional distribution is an option for reducing carbon emissions. Ms. Jones stated that Harvest of the Month is being implemented in San Francisco and the salad bar program is researching how to link to the program.

The Commission Secretary reported that Mr. Steve Koneff Klatt, Assistant Administrator at Laguna Honda Hospital submitted public comment on the food policy that were provided to Committee members and are available at the Commission Office upon request. Mr. Koneff Klatt's email discussed (1) Laguna Honda Hospital's providing wholesome and nutritious foods to its residents and their adherence to guidelines and regulations established by the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the California State Health

Department, Department of Public Health, the American Dietetic Association, and Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals and Healthcare Organizations; (2) discussion on organic versus sustainable foods; and (3) benefits of fruits and vegetables whether they are organically grown or not.

Director Blumenfeld recommended that definitions be provided on what we mean by small and local, what we mean by diversified, etc. The Issue of disclosure could be central to an omnibus bill, and some of the other issues would be better for future ordinances. Commissioner Martin discussed the tremendous amount of petroleum used in farming beside transportation and the importance of acting on that aspect. Commissioner Martin suggested that irrigation methods and dry farming techniques be used versus vast spraying. Commissioner Gravanis suggested defining what the environmental impacts are and measuring and monitoring. Commissioner Martin discussed air pollution in farming practices and environmental health impacts of production practices.

Ms. Jones reported on the Food Security Task Force's report on Food Security (PDF)

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This agenda item would be brought back to the Policy Committee for discussion at a future meeting.

5. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion). The Commission Secretary reported that the November 19 agenda would include a discussion on congestion pricing and a presentation/update on the Waste Water Master Plan. Commissioner Martin requested that Ms. Rosey Jencks present on Low Impact Design Strategies as part of the Waste Water Master Plan presentation. Commissioner Martin requested that a discussion be held at a future meeting on the City's use of land and its relationship to "best use of public assets." Commissioner Gravanis requested a future discussion on how it is determined which agenda items are heard at either the Operations or Policy Committees and requested that an agenda item on "Announcements" be added for each Commission/Committee agenda. Commissioner Gravanis indicated that Commission meetings were not readily visible on the website and was referred to the Outreach Program Manager, Mark Westlund.
6. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
7. **Adjournment.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 6:33 p.m.

Due to a City-recognized holiday, the next Meeting of the Policy Committee has been rescheduled from Monday, November 12, 2007 to Monday, November 19, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

**** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.**

Approved:

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

REGULAR MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES

Monday, October 22, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
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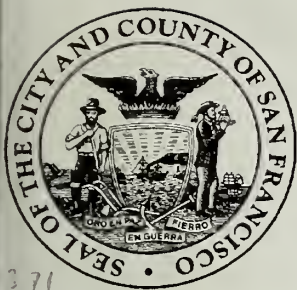
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Approved: November 19, 2007



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

RESCHEDULED MEETING NOTICE

COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

POLICY COMMITTEE

CITY HALL, ROOM 421

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Commissioner Johanna Wald (Chair)

Commissioner Ruth Gravanis

Commissioner Jane MarieFrancis Martin

The **MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2007, 5:00 p.m.** regularly scheduled meeting of the Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee has been **RESCHEDULED to MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2007, at 5:00 p.m.** The meeting will be held at City Hall, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 421, San Francisco. An agenda will be provided 72 hours prior to the meeting. Please contact the Department of the Environment Commission Secretary, Monica Fish, at 415-355-3709 or Monica.Fish@sfgov.org if you would like to be placed on the agenda list. An agenda may also be accessed on the website at http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005.

Posted: November 6, 2007

11-07-07P11 15 RCVD

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Telephone (415) 355-3709 ■ Fax 554-6393 ■ E-mail: Monica.Fish@sfgov.org ■ Website: www.sfenvironment.com

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11-14-07A11-37 RCYD

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

***NOTICE OF RESCHEDULED MEETING AND AGENDA**

Monday, November 19, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421

One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Jane Marie Francis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

***The Monday, November 12, 2007 Meeting has been rescheduled to Monday, November 19, 2007 at 5:00 p.m. due to the Veteran's Day holiday on November 12.**

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.**
2. **Approval of Minutes of the October 22, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting** (Discussion and Action)
(Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the October 22, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML)
http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=70636).
3. **Urban Environmental Accord Action 15. Transportation. Mobility, Access and Pricing Study**, an effort to determine the feasibility of using congestion pricing to improve mobility in San Francisco. The San Francisco Bay Area's Urban Partnership program focused on improvements in the Doyle Drive Corridor which could bring as much as \$159M in congestion management improvements to the region will be described (Informational Presentation and Discussion).
Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director
Speaker: Tilly Chang, Deputy Director for Planning, San Francisco County Transportation Authority.
4. **Urban Environmental Accord 21: Water. San Francisco Wastewater Master Plan Update and Low Impact Design Guidelines.**
Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director and Commissioner Johanna Wald
Speakers: Jon Loiacano and Rosey Jencks, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
5. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion).
6. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
7. **Announcements**
8. **Adjournment**

The next Policy Committee Meeting is scheduled for Monday, December 10, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org within three business days of a meeting. Explanatory documents that are received after posting of this agenda are available on the website or upon request to the Commission Secretary at the contact information listed above.

Public Comment

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1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

Disability Access

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Know your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance (Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

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Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Requirements

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Posted: November 13, 2007

AMENDED AGENDA

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT POLICY COMMITTEE

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*NOTICE OF RESCHEDULED MEETING AND AGENDA

Monday, November 19, 2007, 5:00 P.M.

City Hall, Room 421

One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

San Francisco, CA 94102

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Jane MarieFrancis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

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Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director
Speaker: Tilly Chang, Deputy Director for Planning, San Francisco County Transportation Authority.
4. **Urban Environmental Accord 21: Water. San Francisco Wastewater Master Plan Update and Low Impact Design Guidelines.**
Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director and Commissioner Johanna Wald
Speakers: Jon Loiacano and Rosey Jencks, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
5. **Resolution supporting the GGNRA 2008 Endangered Species "Big Year" Campaign** (Discussion and Action).
Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director and Commissioner Johanna Wald
Speaker: Commissioner Ruth Gravanis and Brent Plater, Representative Big Year Campaign
6. **Resolution supporting the Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project** (Discussion and Action).
Sponsor: Commissioner Johanna Wald
Speaker: Richard Parker, Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project
7. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion).

8. Announcements

9. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

10. Adjournment

The next Policy Committee Meeting is scheduled for Monday, December 10, 2007 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary

TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

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Posted: November 15, 2007

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

RESCHEDULED MEETING
DRAFT MINUTES

*Monday, November 19, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

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*The Monday, November 12, 2007 Regularly Scheduled Meeting of the Policy Committee was rescheduled to Monday, November 19, 2007 due to Veteran's Day.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Jane MarieFrancis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:07 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin.
2. **Approval of Minutes of the October 22, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting** (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Commissioner Martin, the October 22, 2007 Meeting Minutes were approved (AYES: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin) (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the October 22, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=70636).

Item 6 was heard before Items 3-5.

3. **Urban Environmental Accord Action 15. Transportation. Mobility, Access and Pricing Study**, an effort to determine the feasibility of using congestion pricing to improve mobility in San Francisco. The San Francisco Bay Area's Urban Partnership program focused on improvements in the Doyle Drive Corridor which could bring as much as \$159M in congestion management improvements to the region will be described (Informational Presentation and Discussion) (Explanatory Document: Mobility Access and Pricing Study Presentation (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/MAPSEnvCommission2007-11Presentation.pdf>)
Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director
Speaker: Tilly Chang, Deputy Director for Planning, San Francisco County Transportation Authority

Ms. Chang presented an informational report on the Mobility Access and Pricing Study, a feasibility study of congestion pricing for the most congested parts of San Francisco's street network primarily in the Downtown, Civic Center and South of Market areas. Ms. Chang also discussed the urban partnership agreement and grant received from the U.S. Department of Transportation from August of this year that is \$159 million of funding to demonstrate the concept of congestion pricing on one facility of Doyle Drive, which is the southern access route to the Golden Gate Bridge. Presentation topics included:

- Reasons for concern and for studying congestion pricing in San Francisco
- Transportation action categories: using revenues from a congestion pricing program to reinvest in transportation action categories and other trip reduction actions to the work place.
- What is congestion pricing? Key benefits. Examples from benefits seen in London, Stockholm, and Rome.
- What scenarios might work in San Francisco--where is auto and transit congestion the worst; what gateways or routes might be charged, what area could be the focus?
- Congestion pricing: improve transportation system performance, enhance environment and quality of life; maintain economic vitality, support sustainable growth.
- Traveler surveys—65% support exploring congestion pricing. Surveys on benefits expected, concerns.
- Will San Francisco continue to be competitive? Effect on businesses and minimizing potential impacts.
- Study Schedule for Workshops Winter 2007-Summer 2008. Current Activities that include model development, prepare and evaluate alternatives, economic and financial analyses, technology review.
- San Francisco Urban Partnership. San Francisco Bay Area selected as a US Department of Transportation Urban Partner Region to receive 159M in grant funds for a Doyle Drive value pricing program.
- Doyle Drive replacement project description.
- Urban Partnership project to help inform pricing decisions for broader implementation in downtown San Francisco and demonstrate value.
- Regional Goals and Policies: region exploring HOT Lanes Network and congestion pricing to achieve multiple goals.
- Reasons for improving mobility: discussion of top ten congested areas in the Bay Area.

Ms. Chang requested that the Commission issue a letter of support for the project, especially when the legislature is approached for approval. It was stated that the Mayor has requested support from Senator Perata and it is believed that Senator Yee would be the author of the legislation. SFCTA has until March 31st to receive legislative authority. Director Blumenfeld suggested that the Policy Committee hear a future presentation on a regional gas tax, and Ms. Chang recommended Ms. Lisa Klein with the Municipal Transportation Commission.

4. Urban Environmental Accord 21: Water. San Francisco Wastewater Master Plan Update and Low Impact Design Guidelines (Informational Presentation and Discussion) (Explanatory Document: Stormwater Design Guide Presentation (PPT) and <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/StormwaterDesignGuidePresentation.ppt> and Sewer System Master Plan Project Update Presentation (PPT) [http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/11-2007%20PUC%20Update FINAL REV.ppt](http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/11-2007%20PUC%20Update%20FINAL%20REV.ppt)

Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director and Commissioner Johanna Wald

Speakers: Jon Loiacano and Arleen Navarret, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Mr. Loiacano presented a project update on the Sewer System Master Plan. It was stated that the SFPUC now has a recommended project and the next step would be environmental review. Mr. Loiacano reported that the Master Plan included a two step planning process to find the best alternative: Step 1—technical alternatives for aging infrastructure, planned growth, and regulations; and Step 2-Community Value Analysis. Presentation topics included:

- Technical Alternatives developed to maximize existing assets and to address existing plant and community problems.
- Community outreach through Commission workshops and updates, Citizens Advisory Committee, Technical Advisory Committee meetings, and public workshops.
- Alternatives/Technologies Considered.
- Master Plan objectives and levels of service. Recommended projects to ensure seismic and structural reliability for all treatment facilities; ensure operating reliability and flexibility; minimize neighborhood impacts; protect the environment and public health; and minimize consumption of natural resources.
- Recommended Program: Treatment facility improvements—(1) new digester (biosolids) facility. New digester facility site options that include Caltrans, Pier 94 backlands; and Islais Creek Parcels A&B; and (2) Southeast Plant Architectural Improvements.
- Recommended Program: Collection System Improvements—replace/repair aging sewers; minimize flooding, and prevent backflow into near shore discharge points due to rising sea level.
- Recommended Program: Green System Improvements--Low Impact Development Program, Water Reuse, Renewable Power Program and New Biodiesel Facility.
- Recommended Policy Changes: New and Redevelopment Projects and Revise Citywide Sewer and Drainage Design Standards, Low Impact Development, Side Sewers.
- Current System comparison with the Recommended Program as it relates to engineering, environmental and social criteria.
- Recommended Program and Objectives.
- Master Plan Estimated Costs for Treatment Facilities and Collection System.
- Next Steps: Schedule for Draft and Final Master Plan Report, Draft and Final Environmental Review, and New Digester Facility planning and site selection.
- November 2007—conduct public meetings; January 2008-complete Draft Master Plan report; February 2008-Commission approval to proceed to EIR process.
- Estimated Employment Opportunities and Initiatives.

Ms. Navarret, Regulatory Manager, presented an overview of the Stormwater Design Guidelines for municipal separate sewer systems and how it integrates with the Master Plan and the combined system. Presentation topics included:

- Description of City Combined and Separated Systems and City MS4 Areas.
- Regulatory Framework
- Stormwater Design Guidelines and Objectives
- Overlapping Goals with Other City Processes (Better Streets Plan and Sewer System Master Plan)--Low Impact Design Efforts in San Francisco.

- Best Management Practices Design—Stormwater Detention Ponds example.
- Best Management Practices in an Urban Environment.—proposed Low Impact Design solutions.
- Stormwater Design Guidelines (SDG) approach to guide users through the selection and implementation of stormwater management controls.
- Connecting Projects and Tools.
- Toolkits for High Density Residential and Open Space/Natural Areas and Components of the Toolkit.
- Example of Technical Documentation.
- Estimated Project timeline.

Commissioners Martin and Gravanis expressed support for the PUC's efforts on groundwater retention and urged that even more efforts be undertaken. For additional information on presentation topics, reference the explanatory document web links listed above.

Public Comment

Mr. Adam Scow, Food and Water Watch, stated that he is currently working on a campaign to pass a future Clean Water Trust Fund. Mr. Scow asked how the \$3.5 billion Master Plan would be financed. Mr. Loiacano stated that it would be financed through rate increases. Mr. Scow asked whether there is a plan to ask for state or federal assistance. Mr. Loiacano indicated that a request would be made for whatever funding might become available, but it would not be to the extent received for the Clean Water Program.

Mr. John Aiken, Conservation Director, San Francisco Zoo, presented a San Francisco garter snake, stating that there are only 1200 in existence and that the San Francisco Zoo is the only zoo in the United States that has one. Mr. Aiken reported that these snakes evolve to live in slide ponds in earthquake zones. It was recommended that slide ponds with water runoff be recreated in order to create wetlands for these types of creatures.

Chair Wald left the meeting at this time and asked to count her vote in support of the GGNRA 2008 Endangered Species "Big Year" Campaign.

5. Resolution supporting the GGNRA 2008 Endangered Species "Big Year" Campaign (Discussion and Action) (Explanatory Document: Draft Resolution (Word)

<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/ResFile2007-07-COEBigYearFinal.doc>)

Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director and Commissioner Johanna Wald

Speakers: Commissioner Ruth Gravanis and Brent Plater, Representative Big Year Campaign

Commissioner Gravanis introduced Mr. Brent Plater who requested the Commission's support of the campaign at the November 14 Commission meeting. Mr. Plater introduced Mr. Aiken who brought a San Francisco garter snake, one of the species that is featured in the 2008 Endangered Species "Big Year" campaign and Ms. Victoria Reeder, campaign volunteer.

Public Comment: Ms. Victoria Reeder spoke in support of the campaign, and stated that she works full time on conservation issues and environmental law and volunteers on this project with the GGNRA Big Year survey that is starting January 1. Ms. Reiter asked for adoption of the Resolution supporting the campaign because it would bring the community together, and there are people in San Francisco that are not aware of the GGNRA boundaries as well as the 33 endangered species that can be found within the boundaries. It was stated that in light of community events surrounding the oil spill, it is even more important to get the community out to understand the species that were effected and help people understand why it is we won't be able to see some of these species, and what we can all do to help protect them and to conserve resources.

Commissioner Martin asked whether support materials would be provided for the public who are interested in creating backyard habitats. Mr. Plater stated that there is information being produced on topics that increase awareness about the endangered species of the GGNRA, postcards, a checklist with the conservation action items and a list of species, and a series of posters to raise awareness. Mr. Plater indicated that there isn't a specific action for creating endangered species habitat on private property as a component of the "Big Year" campaign; however, there are other similar projects that are being worked on. It was stated that each species has a specific conservation action item that directly helps that species, and there are a wide variety of ways that people can participate even on their own to protect these endangered species.

Commissioner Gravanis discussed an effort that is underway to do a backyard habitat program that she, Department staff, and Nature in the City have started to work on, which is the idea of a pilot project at the San Francisco Zoo where the public can come and get ideas for what they can do in their backyards. It was stated that this project would be part of the Commission's implementation of Urban Accord Action 12.

Upon Motion by Commissioner Martin and second by Commissioner Gravanis, Draft Resolution File No. 2007-07-COE in support of the 2008 GGNRA Endangered Species "Big Year" Campaign was approved for recommendation to the Commission of the Environment to be considered at their January 22, 2008 meeting. Chair Wald requested that her vote be counted in support of the Resolution before she left the meeting.

- 6. Resolution supporting the Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project** (Discussion and Action) (Explanatory Document: Draft Resolution (HTML) [111907 Resolution Green Roof Bus Shelter](#)).
Sponsor: Commissioners Johanna Wald and Ruth Gravanis
Speaker: Ms. Diane Lovedio, Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project

Commissioner Gravanis introduced Ms. Diane Lovedio who would be presenting on the Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration project in place of Mr. Parker who was unable to attend. Commissioner Gravanis stated that the project is consistent with the Urban Environmental Accords and is a part of sustainability and green building that the Department and Commission have been supporting. The Commission Secretary reported that the Municipal Transportation Authority issued a request to postpone this agenda item until January 2008 in order to review the project (Explanatory Document: MTA Letter (PDF)

<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/SFMTALetterGreenRoofBusShelter.pdf>).

Commissioner Gravanis reported that the Policy Committee would take no action on the Resolution at today's meeting.

Ms. Lovedio reported that the proposal was to originally green the roofs of 40 bus-shelters down the length of Market Street from the Embarcadero to the Castro Street station, but has since changed to greening the rooftop of just one bus shelter in front of the Public Library as an education and outreach project. The timeframe of the project has also been scaled back from one year to a two-three month installation. Ms. Lovedio requested the Commission's support in working with the Municipal Transportation Authority in order to obtain their approval so the project could be implemented expeditiously. Commissioner Martin inquired about the project's watering requirements. Ms. Lovedio indicated that the shelter would initially be up for two-three months, and they would be hiring an outside watering firm or working with the City to water twice a week or more as needed. Commissioner Martin suggested that there be an understanding that the rooftop would be watered for the duration of the prototype installation, but not long-term. Ms. Lovedio stated that the plants would be the same ones used for the Academy of Science building's rooftop. Director Blumenfeld stated that he would contact the Director of the Municipal Transportation Authority to express support for the project and would report back at the December 10 Policy Committee meeting. **Continued to the December 10, 2007 meeting.**

Public Comment: Mr. Jake Sigg spoke in support of the Academy of Sciences green roof but questioned the idea of resources going towards a project he felt would not produce a great payback for the investment when there are so many other projects that have higher priorities. Ms. Lovedio stated that the source of funding would be from private resources and not from City funding.

7. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion). There was no new business/future agenda items discussed at this time.
8. **Announcements.** There were no announcements made at this time.
9. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. Mr. Adam Scow asked for the Committee and or Commission's endorsement of the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act trust fund idea. Commissioner Gravanis requested that additional information be forwarded to the Commission Secretary to forward to Chair Wald. The website referenced for this program www.Waterwatch.org
10. **Adjournment.** The Policy Committee Meeting adjourned at 7:25 p.m.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

**** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.**

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

RESCHEDULED MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES

*Monday, November 19, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

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*The Monday, November 12, 2007 Regularly Scheduled Meeting of the Policy Committee was rescheduled to Monday, November 19, 2007 due to Veteran's Day.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Jane MarieFrancis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:07 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin.
2. **Approval of Minutes of the October 22, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting** (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Commissioner Martin, the October 22, 2007 Meeting Minutes were approved (AYES: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin) (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the October 22, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting (HTML) http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=70636).

Item 6 was heard before Items 3-5.

3. **Urban Environmental Accord Action 15. Transportation. Mobility, Access and Pricing Study**, an effort to determine the feasibility of using congestion pricing to improve mobility in San Francisco. The San Francisco Bay Area's Urban Partnership program focused on improvements in the Doyle Drive Corridor which could bring as much as \$159M in congestion management improvements to the region will be described (Informational Presentation and Discussion) (Explanatory Document: Mobility Access and Pricing Study Presentation (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/MAPSEnvCommission2007-11Presentation.pdf>)
Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director
Speaker: Tilly Chang, Deputy Director for Planning, San Francisco County Transportation Authority

Ms. Chang presented an informational report on the Mobility Access and Pricing Study, a feasibility study of congestion pricing for the most congested parts of San Francisco's street network primarily in the Downtown, Civic Center and South of Market areas. Ms. Chang also discussed the urban partnership agreement and grant received from the U.S. Department of Transportation from August of this year that is \$159 million of funding to demonstrate the concept of congestion pricing on one facility of Doyle Drive, which is the southern access route to the Golden Gate Bridge. Presentation topics included:

- Reasons for concern and for studying congestion pricing in San Francisco
- Transportation action categories: using revenues from a congestion pricing program to reinvest in transportation action categories and other trip reduction actions to the work place.
- What is congestion pricing? Key benefits. Examples from benefits seen in London, Stockholm, and Rome.
- What scenarios might work in San Francisco--where is auto and transit congestion the worst; what gateways or routes might be charged, what area could be the focus?
- Congestion pricing: improve transportation system performance, enhance environment and quality of life; maintain economic vitality, support sustainable growth.
- Traveler surveys—65% support exploring congestion pricing. Surveys on benefits expected, concerns.
- Will San Francisco continue to be competitive? Effect on businesses and minimizing potential impacts.
- Study Schedule for Workshops Winter 2007-Summer 2008. Current Activities that include model development, prepare and evaluate alternatives, economic and financial analyses, technology review.
- San Francisco Urban Partnership. San Francisco Bay Area selected as a US Department of Transportation Urban Partner Region to receive 159M in grant funds for a Doyle Drive value pricing program.
- Doyle Drive replacement project description.
- Urban Partnership project to help inform pricing decisions for broader implementation in downtown San Francisco and demonstrate value.
- Regional Goals and Policies: region exploring HOT Lanes Network and congestion pricing to achieve multiple goals.
- Reasons for improving mobility: discussion of top ten congested areas in the Bay Area.

Ms. Chang requested that the Commission issue a letter of support for the project, especially when the legislature is approached for approval. It was stated that the Mayor has requested support from Senator Perata and it is believed that Senator Yee would be the author of the legislation. SFCTA has until March 31st to receive legislative authority. Director Blumenfeld suggested that the Policy Committee hear a future presentation on a regional gas tax, and Ms. Chang recommended Ms. Lisa Klein with the Municipal Transportation Commission.

4. **Urban Environmental Accord 21: Water. San Francisco Wastewater Master Plan Update and Low Impact Design Guidelines** (Informational Presentation and Discussion) (Explanatory Document: Stormwater Design Guide Presentation (PPT) and <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/StormwaterDesignGuidePresentation.ppt> and Sewer System Master Plan Project Update Presentation (PPT) http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/11-2007%20PUC%20Update_FINAL_REV.ppt

Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director and Commissioner Johanna Wald

Speakers: Jon Loiacano and Arleen Navarret, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Mr. Loiacano presented a project update on the Sewer System Master Plan. It was stated that the SFPUC now has a recommended project and the next step would be environmental review. Mr. Loiacano reported that the Master Plan included a two step planning process to find the best alternative: Step 1—technical alternatives for aging infrastructure, planned growth, and regulations; and Step 2-Community Value Analysis. Presentation topics included:

- Technical Alternatives developed to maximize existing assets and to address existing plant and community problems.
- Community outreach through Commission workshops and updates, Citizens Advisory Committee, Technical Advisory Committee meetings, and public workshops.
- Alternatives/Technologies Considered.
- Master Plan objectives and levels of service. Recommended projects to ensure seismic and structural reliability for all treatment facilities; ensure operating reliability and flexibility; minimize neighborhood impacts; protect the environment and public health; and minimize consumption of natural resources.
- Recommended Program: Treatment facility improvements—(1) new digester (biosolids) facility. New digester facility site options that include Caltrans, Pier 94 backlands; and Islais Creek Parcels A&B; and (2) Southeast Plant Architectural Improvements.
- Recommended Program: Collection System Improvements-replace/repair aging sewers; minimize flooding, and prevent backflow into near shore discharge points due to rising sea level.
- Recommended Program: Green System Improvements--Low Impact Development Program, Water Reuse, Renewable Power Program and New Biodiesel Facility.
- Recommended Policy Changes: New and Redevelopment Projects and Revise Citywide Sewer and Drainage Design Standards, Low Impact Development, Side Sewers.
- Current System comparison with the Recommended Program as it relates to engineering, environmental and social criteria.
- Recommended Program and Objectives.
- Master Plan Estimated Costs for Treatment Facilities and Collection System.
- Next Steps: Schedule for Draft and Final Master Plan Report, Draft and Final Environmental Review, and New Digester Facility planning and site selection.
- November 2007—conduct public meetings; January 2008-complete Draft Master Plan report; February 2008-Commission approval to proceed to EIR process.
- Estimated Employment Opportunities and Initiatives.

Ms. Navarret, Regulatory Manager, presented an overview of the Stormwater Design Guidelines for municipal separate sewer systems and how it integrates with the Master Plan and the combined system. Presentation topics included:

- Description of City Combined and Separated Systems and City MS4 Areas.
- Regulatory Framework
- Stormwater Design Guidelines and Objectives
- Overlapping Goals with Other City Processes (Better Streets Plan and Sewer System Master Plan)--Low Impact Design Efforts in San Francisco.

- Best Management Practices Design—Stormwater Detention Ponds example.
- Best Management Practices in an Urban Environment.—proposed Low Impact Design solutions.
- Stormwater Design Guidelines (SDG) approach to guide users through the selection and implementation of stormwater management controls.
- Connecting Projects and Tools.
- Toolkits for High Density Residential and Open Space/Natural Areas and Components of the Toolkit.
- Example of Technical Documentation.
- Estimated Project timeline.

Commissioners Martin and Gravanis expressed support for the PUC's efforts on groundwater retention and urged that even more efforts be undertaken. For additional information on presentation topics, reference the explanatory document web links listed above.

Public Comment

Mr. Adam Scow, Food and Water Watch, stated that he is currently working on a campaign to pass a future Clean Water Trust Fund. Mr. Scow asked how the \$3.5 billion Master Plan would be financed. Mr. Loiacano stated that it would be financed through rate increases. Mr. Scow asked whether there is a plan to ask for state or federal assistance. Mr. Loiacano indicated that a request would be made for whatever funding might become available, but it would not be to the extent received for the Clean Water Program.

Mr. John Aiken, Conservation Director, San Francisco Zoo, presented a San Francisco garter snake, stating that there are only 1200 in existence and that the San Francisco Zoo is the only zoo in the United States that has one. Mr. Aiken reported that these snakes evolve to live in slide ponds in earthquake zones. It was recommended that slide ponds with water runoff be recreated in order to create wetlands for these types of creatures.

Chair Wald left the meeting at this time and asked to count her vote in support of the GGNRA 2008 Endangered Species "Big Year" Campaign.

5. Resolution supporting the GGNRA 2008 Endangered Species "Big Year" Campaign (Discussion and Action) (Explanatory Document: Draft Resolution (Word))

<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/ResFile2007-07-COEBigYearFinal.doc>)

Sponsor: Jared Blumenfeld, Director and Commissioner Johanna Wald

Speakers: Commissioner Ruth Gravanis and Brent Plater, Representative Big Year Campaign

Commissioner Gravanis introduced Mr. Brent Plater who requested the Commission's support of the campaign at the November 14 Commission meeting. Mr. Plater introduced Mr. Aiken who brought a San Francisco garter snake, one of the species that is featured in the 2008 Endangered Species "Big Year" campaign and Ms. Victoria Reeder, campaign volunteer.

Public Comment: Ms. Victoria Reeder spoke in support of the campaign, and stated that she works full time on conservation issues and environmental law and volunteers on this project with the GGNRA Big Year survey that is starting January 1. Ms. Reeder asked for adoption of the Resolution supporting the campaign because it would bring the community together, and there are people in San Francisco that are not aware of the GGNRA boundaries as well as the 33 endangered species that can be found within the boundaries. It was stated that in light of community events surrounding the oil spill, it is even more important to get the community out to understand the species that were effected and help people understand why it is we won't be able to see some of these species, and what we can all do to help protect them and to conserve resources.

Commissioner Martin asked whether support materials would be provided for the public who are interested in creating backyard habitats. Mr. Plater stated that there is information being produced on topics that increase awareness about the endangered species of the GGNRA, postcards, a checklist with the conservation action items and a list of species, and a series of posters to raise awareness. Mr. Plater indicated that there isn't a specific action for creating endangered species habitat on private property as a component of the "Big Year" campaign; however, there are other similar projects that are being worked on. It was stated that each species has a specific conservation action item that directly helps that species, and there are a wide variety of ways that people can participate even on their own to protect these endangered species.

Commissioner Gravanis discussed an effort that is underway to do a backyard habitat program that she, Department staff, and Nature in the City have started to work on, which is the idea of a pilot project at the San Francisco Zoo where the public can come and get ideas for what they can do in their backyards. It was stated that this project would be part of the Commission's implementation of Urban Accord Action 12.

Upon Motion by Commissioner Martin and second by Commissioner Gravanis, Draft Resolution File No. 2007-07-COE in support of the 2008 GGNRA Endangered Species "Big Year" Campaign was approved for recommendation to the Commission of the Environment to be considered at their January 22, 2008 meeting. Chair Wald requested that her vote be counted in support of the Resolution before she left the meeting.

- 6. Resolution supporting the Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project** (Discussion and Action) (Explanatory Document: Draft Resolution (HTML) [111907 Resolution Green Roof Bus Shelter](#)).
Sponsor: Commissioners Johanna Wald and Ruth Gravanis
Speaker: Ms. Diane Lovedio, Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project

Commissioner Gravanis introduced Ms. Diane Lovedio who would be presenting on the Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration project in place of Mr. Parker who was unable to attend. Commissioner Gravanis stated that the project is consistent with the Urban Environmental Accords and is a part of sustainability and green building that the Department and Commission have been supporting. The Commission Secretary reported that the Municipal Transportation Authority issued a request to postpone this agenda item until January 2008 in order to review the project (Explanatory Document: MTA Letter (PDF)

<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/SFMTALetterGreenRoofBusShelter.pdf>).

Commissioner Gravanis reported that the Policy Committee would take no action on the Resolution at today's meeting.

Ms. Lovedio reported that the proposal was to originally green the roofs of 40 bus-shelters down the length of Market Street from the Embarcadero to the Castro Street station, but has since changed to greening the rooftop of just one bus shelter in front of the Public Library as an education and outreach project. The timeframe of the project has also been scaled back from one year to a two-three month installation. Ms. Lovedio requested the Commission's support in working with the Municipal Transportation Authority in order to obtain their approval so the project could be implemented expeditiously. Commissioner Martin inquired about the project's watering requirements. Ms. Lovedio indicated that the shelter would initially be up for two-three months, and they would be hiring an outside watering firm or working with the City to water twice a week or more as needed. Commissioner Martin suggested that there be an understanding that the rooftop would be watered for the duration of the prototype installation, but not long-term. Ms. Lovedio stated that the plants would be the same ones used for the Academy of Science building's rooftop. Director Blumenfeld stated that he would contact the Director of the Municipal Transportation Authority to express support for the project and would report back at the December 10 Policy Committee meeting. **Continued to the December 10, 2007 meeting.**

Public Comment: Mr. Jake Sigg spoke in support of the Academy of Sciences green roof but questioned the idea of resources going towards a project he felt would not produce a great payback for the investment when there are so many other projects that have higher priorities. Ms. Lovedio stated that the source of funding would be from private resources and not from City funding.

7. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion). There was no new business/future agenda items discussed at this time.
8. **Announcements.** There were no announcements made at this time.
9. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda. Mr. Adam Scow asked for the Committee and or Commission's endorsement of the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act trust fund idea. Commissioner Gravanis requested that additional information be forwarded to the Commission Secretary to forward to Chair Wald. The website referenced for this program www.Waterwatch.org

10. Adjournment. The Policy Committee Meeting adjourned at 7:25 p.m.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.

Approved: December 10, 2007

AGENDA

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT POLICY COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING AND AGENDA
Monday, December 10, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair), Ruth Gravanis, Jane MarieFrancis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Public comment will be taken before the Committee takes action on any item.

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.**
2. **Approval of Minutes of the November 19, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting**
(Discussion and Action) (Explanatory Document: Draft Minutes of the November 19, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting).
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
4. **Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project Update.** (Discussion) (Continued from the November 19, 2007 Meeting).
5. **Public Hearing to examine strategies and protocols for dealing with future oil spills and other environmental emergencies affecting San Francisco and the Bay Area** (Discussion).
SPONSOR: Jared Blumenfeld, Director
SPEAKERS: Vicki Hennessy, Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Services
David Lewis, Executive Director, Save the Bay
Howard Levitt, Chief of Interpretation, Golden Gate National Recreation Area
6. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion).
7. **Announcements**
8. **Commission Secretary Report on Correspondence Received.**
9. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.
10. **Adjournment**

The next Policy Committee Meeting is scheduled for Monday, January 14, 2008 at 5:00 p.m., Room 421, City Hall.

** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission's office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee's website http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org within three business days of a meeting. Explanatory documents that are received after posting of this agenda are available on the website or upon request to the Commission Secretary at the contact information listed above.

Public Comment

At this time, members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee but are not on today's agenda. Public comment will be taken following each agenda item. Each member of the public may address the Committee for up to three minutes, unless otherwise announced by the Chair. If it is demonstrated that the comments by the public will exceed 15 minutes, the Chair may continue Public Comment to another time during the meeting.

The Brown Act forbids the Committee from taking action or discussing any item or issue not appearing on the posted agenda. This rule applies to issues raised in public comment as well. In response to public comment, not on an agenda item, the Committee is limited to:

1. Briefly responding to statements made or questions posed by members of the public, or
2. Request staff to report back on a matter at a subsequent meeting, or
3. Directing staff to place the item or issue on a future agenda (Government Code Section 54954.2(a).)

Disability Access

The Commission on the Environment Policy Committee Meeting will be held at City Hall, Room 421, One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102, in the Civic Center area. The meeting room is wheelchair accessible. The closest accessible BART station is the Civic Center Station at United Nations Plaza and Market Street. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are: #71 Haight/Noriega and the F Line to Market and Van Ness and the Metro Stations at Van Ness and Market and at Civic Center. For information about MUNI accessible services call (415) 923-6142. There is accessible curbside parking adjacent to City Hall on Grove Street and Van Ness Avenue and in the vicinity of the Veterans Building at 401 Van Ness Avenue adjacent to Davies Hall and the War Memorial Complex.

The following services are available on request 48 hours prior to the meeting; except for Monday meetings, for which the deadline shall be 4:00 p.m. of the last business day of the preceding week: For American sign language interpreters or the use of a reader during a meeting, a sound enhancement system, and/or alternative formats of the agenda and minutes, please contact Monica Fish at (415) 355-3709 to make arrangements for the accommodation. Late requests will be honored, if possible.

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. Individuals with chemical sensitivity or related disabilities should call the Mayor's Office on Disability at (415) 554-6789 or (415) 554-6799 (TTY) for further information.

Know your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance (Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. For more information on your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance or to report a violation of the ordinance, contact the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force, Frank Darby, Jr., Sunshine Task Force Administrator, City Hall, Room 409, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4683 at Phone No.: (415) 554-7724; Fax No.: (415) 554-7854; E-mail: sotf@sfgov.org. Copies of the Sunshine Ordinance can be obtained from the Clerk of the Sunshine Task Force, the San Francisco Public Library and on the City's website at www.sfgov.org.

Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Requirements

Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by the San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance [SF Campaign & Governmental Conduct Code §2.100, et. seq] to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at: 25 Van Ness Avenue, Second Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone (415) 252-3100, fax (415) 252-3112; web site at www.sfgov.org/ethics.

Important Information

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Chair may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

NOTE: Persons unable to attend the meeting may submit to the Committee, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the agenda items above. These comments will be made a part of the official public record and shall be brought to the attention of the Committee members. Any written comments should be sent to: Commission Secretary of the Environment, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102 by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Comments which cannot be delivered to the Commission Secretary by that time may be taken directly to the hearing at the location above.

When bringing handouts to meetings, please photocopy on both sides of the paper and try to use post-consumer recycled or tree-free paper. Also, please bring sufficient copies of handouts for the Committee, the Commission Secretary and the public.

Posted: December 5, 2007

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE

REGULAR MEETING
DRAFT MINUTES

Monday, December 10, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Jane MarieFrancis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:05 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin.
2. **Approval of Minutes of the November 19, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting** (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Commissioner Martin, the November 19, 2007 Meeting Minutes were approved (AYES: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin) (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the November 19, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=72158).
3. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

Public Comment: Ms. Lurilla Harris stated that she is a member of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Citizens Advisory Committee on Water and asked whether the Committee Members would be interested in receiving Committee agendas and minutes. Commissioners Gravanis and Martin stated that they receive agendas, and Chair Wald expressed interest in receiving relevant information. Ms. Fish requested that the agendas be sent to her attention to forward to interested Commissioners.

Ms. Leah Grant, Friends of Potrero Hill, discussed the Recreation and Park Department's agreement with City Fields Foundation to install artificial, plastic turf over 80 sports fields in San Francisco. Ms. Grant noted her concerns that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) had not been completed, and that artificial turf is a carcinogenic, plastic product. A concern was also expressed on the adverse impact to existing wildlife and trees as a result of this project. (See Commission Secretary Report Explanatory Document in Agenda Item 8 for background information.) Director Blumenfeld suggested that Ms. Grant contact the Department's Toxics Reduction Program Manager, Ms. Debbie Raphael, who is researching environmentally preferable astro turf products. Commissioner Martin inquired about the trees that would be removed. Director Blumenfeld stated that Ms. Mei Ling Hui, the Urban Forestry Coordinator, would be consulted about what trees would be removed as a result of this project.

4. **Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project Update.** (Discussion) (Continued from the November 19, 2007 Meeting) (Explanatory Document: 120507 Municipal Transportation Authority (MTA) Letter (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/MTALtrGreenRoof.pdf>)

Director Blumenfeld reported that the MTA Director recommended that the Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project propose a three-month Pilot Program to Clear Channel Outdoor (the transit shelter contractor), for review and approval, such as a prototype demonstration using one existing shelter in front of the Main Library on Larkin Street (see Explanatory Document above). Commissioner Gravanis stated that she would advise the Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project Committee members about MTA's project recommendations. **This agenda item is scheduled for discussion at the January 22, 2008 Commission meeting.**

5. Public Hearing to examine strategies and protocols for dealing with future oil spills and other environmental emergencies affecting San Francisco and the Bay Area (Discussion).

SPONSOR: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

SPEAKERS: Vicki Hennessy, Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Services

David Lewis, Executive Director, Save the Bay

Howard Levitt, Chief of Interpretation, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Director Blumenfeld requested that the recent Cosco Busan oil spill experience be reviewed to determine lessons learned and how the Department and Commission can work with state, federal and non-profit sectors to be involved in future actions.

Ms. Hennessy, Deputy Director of the Office of Emergency Services reported that her department was the coordinator-facilitator for the incident. On the Friday after the Wednesday oil spill, the Office of Emergency Services discussed volunteer opportunities to help clean up the oil spill. It was stated that the only immediate volunteer opportunity that was available through the area's contingency plan was to go to Cordelia and train on saving birds affected by the spill. This was frustrating to many people who wanted to start volunteering on cleanup efforts immediately. The Office of Emergency Services convened a meeting with a state Fish and Game representative in attendance to discuss additional volunteer opportunities. It was explained that there were legal issues about what volunteers could do and whether the City would be liable if they sent volunteers to clean up beaches without the proper training and supervision. Volunteers could not be sent out without the approval of the Unified Command (the center of the response team). A number of organizations did go out on their own to collect oil and some were very well organized.

On the Saturday after the Wednesday oil spill, the state held a presentation at the Bill Graham Civic Auditorium attended by over 300 people to discuss volunteer opportunities. A press release had been issued before the presentation that indicated that it was not an opportunity to volunteer, but was a workshop on how to volunteer. The Office of Emergency Services took everyone's contact information and was told by the Unified Command that a volunteer effort could be started on an unaffected beach. The City and County of San Francisco organized by the Department of Public Works started the effort on that Sunday at Heron's Head Park with over 100 people picking up over 8 ½ tons of garbage, etc. The Animal Care and Control Department and the Audubon Society were there and did find some oiled birds that sought refuge in that area.

In the meantime, at the Unified Command, an agreement was made between the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Park Service that volunteers would be required to have a minimum of a four-hour HAZMAT training and would be sent to beaches in teams supervised by hazardous material training staff. A training event was put together that Monday with 188 people in attendance with a number of agencies participating; e.g., the NPS, EPA, State Fish and Game, SF Connect, and SFPUC hazardous material training staff. The Department of Human Resources and Office of Emergency Services issued credentials to qualified volunteers and names were put in a volunteer database of disaster service workers to access in the future. Additional trainings were held with 1440 people receiving credentials.

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<http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/DLewisSavetheBaytestimony.pdf>). Mr. Lewis reported on the outpouring of volunteer interest and the organization's decision to follow the advice of designated officials to direct their officials and volunteers to Cordelia. A discussion was held on the failure to plan to use trained personnel with relevant skill sets on hazardous material and wildlife and the larger failure to initially prepare for emergencies. Mr. Lewis stated that it was hard to prepare an adequate response geared towards a type of event that very rarely happens; however, emergency responses may have a lot of common elements. It was suggested that the City try to encourage more of a coordinated emergency response and planning effort, not just for man-made hazards such as oil spills, but for other kinds of environmental and natural disasters, such as earthquakes. Mr. Lewis also recommended that volunteers be utilized whenever possible and that education programs be created on tasks that may be needed for all types of emergencies, such as first aid, as well as other non-emergency volunteer efforts, such as tree maintenance, keeping the City clean, etc.

Mr. Lewis suggested that the Oil Spill Response Plan be updated to plan for the use of resources and volunteers. It was recommended that the Commission encourage the Mayor to galvanize emergency preparedness in the Bay Area and suggested contacting the Fritz Institute, an entity that has recently been formed to study how to improve disaster preparedness in the Bay Area and to identify how to include communities and faith based organizations for disaster response. The Institute is focused on earthquakes, but some of the information can be useful for oil spills and other emergencies. It was also suggested that research be done on how to develop partnerships among emergency practitioners from the public, private and non-profit sectors and to create standards for preparedness. Mr. Lewis recommended requesting information from Contra Costa County on their efforts to improve local preparedness for oil spills and to improve existing coordination among existing cities in the county so there could be more prepared volunteers and trained personnel.

Director Blumenfeld reported that Mr. Kevin Drew, Ms. Hennessy and he have been working on how to use volunteers before an emergency in order to reduce the scale of the emergency and how to connect sustainability into the concept of emergency preparedness. For example, every designated emergency shelter would have solar power so that it could run when there was no energy, and every household would be given a sustainability kit for emergencies. A review is also being done on everything from biodiesel, to local food production, volunteer activities, and methods to not duplicate agency efforts.

Commissioner Martin discussed additional considerations such as improving response time, validity of information, creating supplemental San Francisco-specific training programs, coordinating and not duplicating efforts, and lines of communication that are not electronically related. Ms. Hennessy stated that

additional methods of receiving information would be from radios and a siren system. Commissioner Martin reported that she has been trained on the NERT program, and that she had not been contacted to volunteer.

Ms. Hennessy discussed the creation of a NERT light program and stated that the Office of Emergency Services is trying to institute community hubs (e.g. designated clinics) for larger emergencies. Mr. Levitt discussed the HAZWOPER (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response) Light and Super Light trainings. Commissioner Martin suggested that there be a better source for public knowledge of emergency services. Chair Wald recommended adding emergency services information to the telephone book. Mr. Kevin Drew, Department of the Environment Residential Recycling Coordinator discussed his efforts to contact relevant agencies to research what the required resources and staff would be to effectively do this right. Chair Wald suggested contacting Project Connect as they have a large number of volunteers. The San Francisco Volunteer Center, a group that brings all volunteer agencies together and is the clearinghouse for all volunteer information was discussed.

Commissioner Gravanis agreed that the focus should be on volunteers but also stressed the importance of making sure that trained agency personnel have been contacted. Commissioner Gravanis also discussed a Green Connect program's requirement that in order to sign up to volunteer, you had to give out personal information and sign a waiver that your photograph can be used for any purpose. It was stated that requirement could end up losing a lot of volunteer interest and suggested that other programs refrain from similar measures. Commissioner Gravanis inquired as to who would have access to certified volunteers to deploy for ongoing needs. Ms. Hennessy reported that the Office of Emergency Services houses the database and would have to send an email seeking interest.

Public Comment

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Mr. Christopher Lyman, Senior Engineer, Aquarium of the Bay Pier 39, reported that the Aquarium pulls its water from the bay and that the water is tested, but methods to extract the PAH's out of the water are not available. Mr. Lyman stated that it was difficult to assess what is normally in the bay versus what was caused by the Cosco Busan incident, as information was not easily attainable from a designated agency. It was stated that the City lacks fundamental baseline knowledge of what is going on in the bay from day to day; e.g., what is the normal amount of oil in San Francisco Bay? Mr. Lyman recommended that the City of San Francisco create its own organization to do testing and data collection on a daily basis and that could supply information to the public. It was also suggested that a NERT team with sole responsibility to the waterfront be established. Commissioner Gravanis advised that the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) conducts water quality monitoring. Mr. Lyman stated that the PUC does not test for PAH's. Mr. Lewis reported that the San Francisco Estuary Institute runs a regional monitoring program through the Regional Water Quality Board, is implementing the federal Clean Water Act, and publishes an annual report. However, real time data may not be available. Mr. Lewis reported that a large body of historical data and sampling is available at the Academy of Sciences.

Ms. Leah Grant stated that artificial turf is full of PAH's which are harmful to people's health. It was reported that there is pending legislation in New York to ban this artificial turf that will be installed in the Potrero Hill sports fields. Ms. Grant stated that a \$185 million bond measure for refurbishment of all the

parks will be passed and expressed her concern that the bond does not take account of the proposed artificial turf.

6. **New Business/Future Agenda Items** (Information and Discussion). Future agenda items discussed included (1) Hunters Point Shipyard and Candlestick Sustainability Plan update--February meeting (Director Blumenfeld); (2) Report on City and County of San Francisco savings from bottled water reduction (Chair Wald); (3) Department of the Environment and Commission assurance of maximum sustainability into the SFPUC Wastewater Master Plan (Commissioner Gravanis); (4) Prioritize three Urban Environmental Accords for 2008—January meeting; (5) Wildlife Plan update; and (6) Carbon tax proposals—January meeting.
 7. **Announcements.** There were no announcements made at this time.
 8. **Commission Secretary Report on Correspondence Received** (Informational Report and Discussion) (Explanatory Document: Commission Secretary Report (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/121007SecRept.pdf>). Ms. Fish reported on correspondence received that included:
 - “Protect America’s Water: Creating a Trust Fund to Keep our Water Clean and Safe” Resolution from Adam Scow, California Organizer, Water-for-All Campaign, and Food & Water Watch.
 - Email dated December 8, 2007 from Jill Savery requesting that a Commissioner participate on the Green Team. The Committee Overview is described in the explanatory document.
 - Emails and correspondence from Ms. Leah Grant requesting that the Commission oppose installation of artificial, plastic turf over 80 sports fields in San Francisco.
- Additional supporting documentation on correspondence received is included in the explanatory document above. Commissioner Gravanis reported that she would review the correspondence on Mr. Adam Scow’s request for Commission support of the Clean Water Trust Fund.
9. **Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee’s jurisdiction and are not on today’s agenda. There was no public comment at this time.
 10. **Adjournment.** The Policy Committee meeting adjourned at 6:45 p.m.

Monica Fish, Commission Secretary
TEL: (415) 355-3709; FAX: (415) 554-6393

**** Copies of explanatory documents are available at (1) the Commission’s office, 11 Grove Street, San Francisco, California between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., (2) on the Policy Committee’s website http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_meeting.asp?id=61005, (3) by clicking on the links by each agenda item above; (4) upon request to the Commission Secretary, at telephone number 415-355-3709, or (5) via e-mail at Monica.Fish@sfgov.org.**

Approved:

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
POLICY COMMITTEE**

**REGULAR MEETING
APPROVED MINUTES**

**Monday, December 10, 2007, 5:00 P.M.
City Hall, Room 421**

**One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102**

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Commissioners Johanna Wald (Chair); Ruth Gravanis and Jane MarieFrancis Martin

ORDER OF BUSINESS

- 1. Call to Order and Roll Call.** The Commission on the Environment's Policy Committee meeting was called to order at 5:05 p.m. Present: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin.
- 2. Approval of Minutes of the November 19, 2007 Policy Committee Rescheduled Meeting** (Discussion and Action). Upon Motion by Commissioner Gravanis and second by Commissioner Martin, the November 19, 2007 Meeting Minutes were approved (AYES: Chair Wald, Commissioners Gravanis and Martin) (Explanatory Document: Approved Minutes of the November 19, 2007 Policy Committee Meeting http://sfgov.org/site/sfenvironment_page.asp?id=72158).
- 3. Public Comments:** Members of the public may address the Committee on matters that are within the Committee's jurisdiction and are not on today's agenda.

Public Comment: Ms. Lurilla Harris stated that she is a member of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Citizens Advisory Committee on Water and asked whether the Committee Members would be interested in receiving Committee agendas and minutes. Commissioners Gravanis and Martin stated that they receive agendas, and Chair Wald expressed interest in receiving relevant information. Ms. Fish requested that the agendas be sent to her attention to forward to interested Commissioners.

Ms. Leah Grant, Friends of Potrero Hill, discussed the Recreation and Park Department's agreement with City Fields Foundation to install artificial, plastic turf over 80 sports fields in San Francisco. Ms. Grant noted her concerns that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) had not been completed, and that artificial turf is a carcinogenic, plastic product. A concern was also expressed on the adverse impact to existing wildlife and trees as a result of this project. (See Commission Secretary Report Explanatory Document in Agenda Item 8 for background information.) Director Blumenfeld suggested that Ms. Grant contact the Department's Toxics Reduction Program Manager, Ms. Debbie Raphael, who is researching environmentally preferable astro turf products. Commissioner Martin inquired about the trees that would be removed. Director Blumenfeld stated that Ms. Mei Ling Hui, the Urban Forestry Coordinator, would be consulted about what trees would be removed as a result of this project.

- 4. Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project Update.** (Discussion) (Continued from the November 19, 2007 Meeting) (Explanatory Document: 120507 Municipal Transportation Authority (MTA) Letter (PDF) <http://web1.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/sfenvironment/meetings/pc/supporting/2007/MTALtrGreenRoof.pdf>)

Director Blumenfeld reported that the MTA Director recommended that the Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project propose a three-month Pilot Program to Clear Channel Outdoor (the transit shelter contractor), for review and approval, such as a prototype demonstration using one existing shelter in front of the Main Library on Larkin Street (see Explanatory Document above). Commissioner Gravanis stated that she would advise the Green Roof Bus Shelter Demonstration Project Committee members about MTA's project recommendations. **This agenda item is scheduled for discussion at the January 22, 2008 Commission meeting.**

5. Public Hearing to examine strategies and protocols for dealing with future oil spills and other environmental emergencies affecting San Francisco and the Bay Area (Discussion).

SPONSOR: Jared Blumenfeld, Director

SPEAKERS: Vicki Hennessy, Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Services
David Lewis, Executive Director, Save the Bay
Howard Levitt, Chief of Interpretation, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Director Blumenfeld requested that the recent Cosco Busan oil spill experience be reviewed to determine lessons learned and how the Department and Commission can work with state, federal and non-profit sectors to be involved in future actions.

Ms. Hennessy, Deputy Director of the Office of Emergency Services reported that her department was the coordinator-facilitator for the incident. On the Friday after the Wednesday oil spill, the Office of Emergency Services discussed volunteer opportunities to help clean up the oil spill. It was stated that the only immediate volunteer opportunity that was available through the area's contingency plan was to go to Cordelia and train on saving birds affected by the spill. This was frustrating to many people who wanted to start volunteering on cleanup efforts immediately. The Office of Emergency Services convened a meeting with a state Fish and Game representative in attendance to discuss additional volunteer opportunities. It was explained that there were legal issues about what volunteers could do and whether the City would be liable if they sent volunteers to clean up beaches without the proper training and supervision. Volunteers could not be sent out without the approval of the Unified Command (the center of the response team). A number of organizations did go out on their own to collect oil and some were very well organized.

On the Saturday after the Wednesday oil spill, the state held a presentation at the Bill Graham Civic Auditorium attended by over 300 people to discuss volunteer opportunities. A press release had been issued before the presentation that indicated that it was not an opportunity to volunteer, but was a workshop on how to volunteer. The Office of Emergency Services took everyone's contact information and was told by the Unified Command that a volunteer effort could be started on an unaffected beach. The City and County of San Francisco organized by the Department of Public Works started the effort on that Sunday at Heron's Head Park with over 100 people picking up over 8 ½ tons of garbage, etc. The Animal Care and Control Department and the Audubon Society were there and did find some oiled birds that sought refuge in that area.

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Approved: January 14, 2008

